Immunology/Inflammation

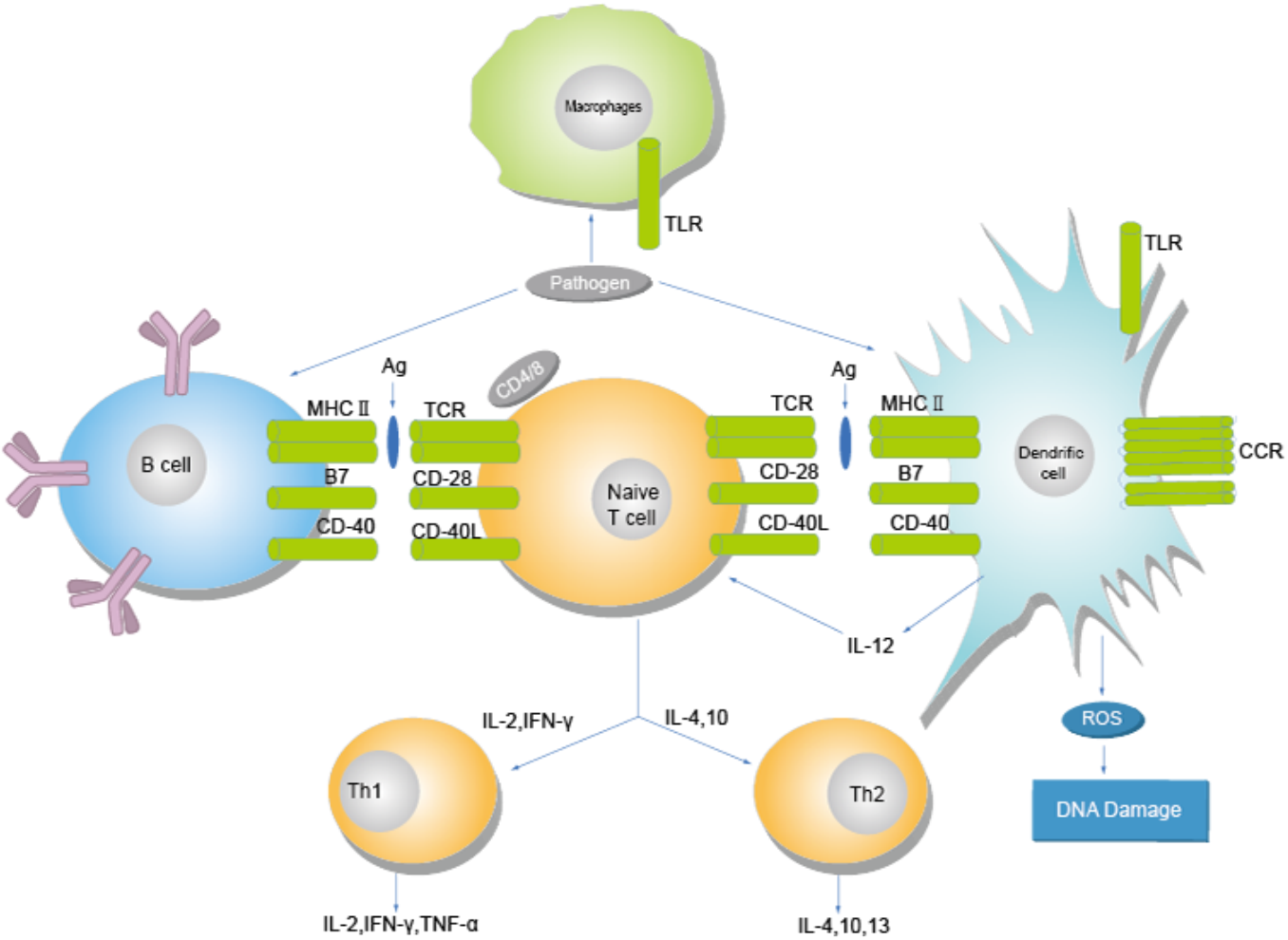
The immune system has evolved to survey and respond appropriately to the universe of foreign pathogens, deploying an intricate repertoire of mechanisms that keep responses to host tissues in check. The immune system is typically divided into two categories--innate and adaptive. Innate immunity refers to nonspecific defense mechanisms that come into play immediately or within hours of an antigen's appearance in the body. Adaptive immunity refers to antigen-specific immune response. The antigen first must be processed and recognized, and then the adaptive immune system creates an army of immune cells specifically designed to attack that antigen. For the adaptive immune system, specificity and sensitivity are provided by a large repertoire of antigen T-cell receptors (TCRs) constructed in their extracellular domain to recognize antigenic peptide fragments restricted and presented by histocompatibility complex molecules, and coupled through intracellular domains to signal transduction modules that serve to transmit environmental cues inside the cell.

Inflammation is triggered when innate immune cells detect infection or tissue injury. Pattern recognition receptors (PRRs) respond to pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) or host-derived damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) by triggering activation of NF-κB, AP1, CREB, c/EBP, and IRF transcription factors. Induction of genes encoding enzymes, chemokines, cytokines, adhesion molecules, and regulators of the extracellular matrix promotes the recruitment and activation of leukocytes. Besides resolving infection and injury, chronic inflammation is a risk factor for cancer.

Immunity has a major impact on inflammatory diseases and cancer, and biologics targeting immune cells and their factors. Immunosuppressant drugs suppress, or reduce, the strength of the body's immune system, and have been used in the treatment of organ transplantation or autoimmunine diseases. Immunomodulator drugs have contributed to the significant improvement against cancer and other related diseases.

References:

[1] Sakaguchi S, et al. Immunol Cell Biol. 2012 Mar;90(3):277-87. doi: 10.1038/icb.2012.4.
[2] Newton K, et al. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol. 2012 Mar; 4(3): a006049.
[3] Bartneck M. Macromol Biosci. 2017 Apr 6. doi: 10.1002/mabi.201700021.



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Target List in Immunology/Inflammation

Arginase

Arginase (ARG) is an enzyme involved in urea cycle, where it catalyzes the hydrolysis of L-arginine into L-ornithine and urea. There are two distinct isoforms of arginase, arginase I and II, which are encoded by separate genes and display differences in tissue distribution, subcellular localization, and molecular regulation. Arginase activity has two major homeostatic purposes: first, to rid the body of ammonia through urea synthesis, and second, to produce ornithine, the precursor for polyamines and prolines. Polyamines produced through ornithine decarboxylase (ODC) are necessary for cell proliferation and regulation of several ion channels. Proline produced through ornithine aminotransferase (OAT) is necessary for production of collagen.

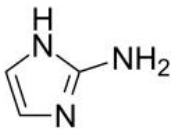
Arginase I is a cytosolic enzyme that is abundantly expressed in the liver and plays an essential role in hepatic urea cycle. In contrast, arginase II is a mitochondrial enzyme that is widely expressed outside the liver, most prominently in the kidney and prostate. Arginase functions important for protection against NH3 toxicity and cell growth and repair. Excessive arginase activity in mammals has been associated with cardiovascular and nervous system dysfunction and disease. Two relevant aspects of this elevated activity may be involved in these disease states. First, excessive arginase activity reduces the supply of L-arginine needed by nitric oxide (NO) synthase to produce NO. Second, excessive production of ornithine leads to vascular structural problems and neural toxicity. In addition, Arginase is a potential therapeutic target for the treatment of sexual arousal disorders in men and women.

Arginase Inhibitors

2-Aminoimidazole

Cat. No.: HY-W062216

2-Aminoimidazole is a potent antibiofilm agent that can be used as an adjuvant to antimicrobial. 2-aminoimidazoles disrupts the ability of bacteria to protect themselves by inhibiting biofilm formation and genetically-encoded antibiotic resistance traits.

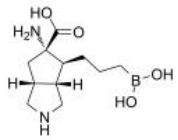


Purity: 97.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

ARG1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145331

ARG1-IN-1 is a human **arginase 1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 29 nM.

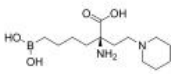


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arginase inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-15775

Arginase inhibitor 1 is a potent inhibitor of human **arginases I** and **II** with IC_{50}s of 223 and 509 nM, respectively.

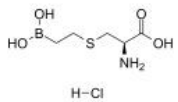


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BEC hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19548A

BEC hydrochloride is a slow-binding and competitive **Arginase II** inhibitor with K_i of 0.31 μM and 30 nM at pH 7.5 and pH 9.5, respectively.



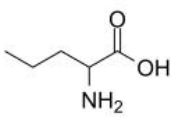
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DL-Norvaline

(2-Aminopentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010510

DL-Norvaline, a derivative of **L-norvaline**, L-norvaline is a non-competitive inhibitor of arginase.

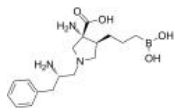


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

NED-3238

Cat. No.: HY-126332

NED-3238 is a highly potent **arginase I and II** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 1.3 nM and 8.1 nM, respectively.



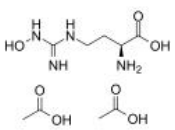
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

nor-NOHA acetate

(Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-112885A

nor-NOHA acetate (Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine acetate) is a specific and reversible **arginase** inhibitor, induces apoptosis in ARG2-expressing cells under hypoxia but not normoxia. Anti-leukemic activity, effective in endothelial dysfunction, immunosuppression and metabolism.



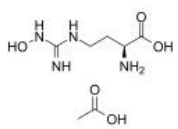
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

nor-NOHA monoacetate

(Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine monoacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-112885B

nor-NOHA (Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine) monoacetate is a potent and selective **arginase** inhibitor. nor-NOHA monoacetate inhibits rat liver arginase with a K_i of 0.5 μM.



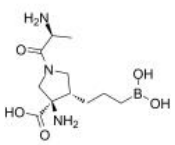
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Numidargistat

(CB-1158; INCB01158)

Cat. No.: HY-101979

Numidargistat (CB-1158) is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **arginase**, with IC_{50}s of 86 nM and 296 nM for **recombinant human arginase 1** and **recombinant human arginase 2**, respectively. Immuno-oncology agent.



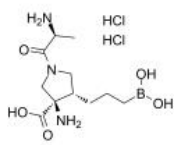
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Numidargistat dihydrochloride

(CB-1158 dihydrochloride; INCB01158 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-101979A

Numidargistat (CB-1158) dihydrochloride is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **arginase**, with IC_{50}s of 86 nM and 296 nM for **recombinant human arginase 1** and **recombinant human arginase 2**, respectively. Immuno-oncology agent.

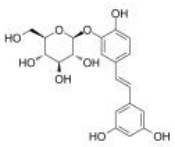


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside

(Quzhaqigan) Cat. No.: HY-N2237

Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside, an active component of Rhubarb, activates endothelial **nitric oxide** (**NO**) **synthase** through inhibition of arginase activity with **IC_{50}**s of 11.22 μM and 11.06 μM against **arginase I** and **arginase II**, respectively.



Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor

AhR

Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor (AhR or AHR) is a cytoplasmic receptor and transcription factor that belongs to the family of basic helix-loop-helix transcription factors. The AhR is activated or inhibited by various types of exogenous and endogenous ligands. AhR is an important factor in immunity and tissue homeostasis, and structurally diverse compounds from the environment, diet, microbiome, and host metabolism can induce AhR activity, such as 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD).

Endogenous ligands include indigoids, heme metabolites, eicosanoids, tryptophan derivatives, and equilenin. Exogenous ligands include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, natural compounds, and small molecule compounds. The different structures and properties of AhR ligands mean that when they combine with AhR they have distinct biological effects.

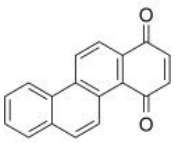
Unliganded AHR is sequestered in the cytoplasm by chaperone proteins including Hsp90, AHR-interacting protein (AIP), and p23. Upon ligand binding, AHR translocates to the nucleus and heterodimerizes with ARNT. The AHR-ARNT complex regulates transcription by binding with high affinity to specific DNA sequences termed aryl hydrocarbon response elements located in the regulatory regions of target genes including CYP1A1, CYP1B1, and TIPARP.

Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists, Activators, Modulators & Inducers

1,4-Chrysenequinone

(Chrysene-1,4-dione) Cat. No.: HY-111441

1,4-Chrysenequinone, a polycyclic aromatic quinone, acts as an activator of aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**).

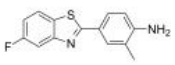


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5F-203

(NSC-703786) Cat. No.: HY-124421

5F-203 (NSC-703786) is a cytotoxic molecule that forms DNA adducts and cell cycle arrest. 5F-203 induces **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) signaling** and elevates expression of CYP1A1. 5F-203 also increases the levels of reactive oxygen species as well as activates JNK, ERK, and p38.

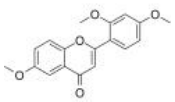


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6,2',4'-Trimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-103220

6,2',4'-Trimethoxyflavone is a potent **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)** antagonist. 6,2',4'-Trimethoxyflavone represses AHR-mediated gene induction.

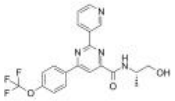


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AHR antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-135831

AHR antagonist 2 is a potent **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)** antagonist, extracted from patent WO2019101641A1, compound example 1, with IC_{50}s of 0.885 and 2.03 nM for human and mouse AhR.

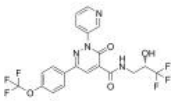


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

AHR antagonist 4

Cat. No.: HY-135830

AHR antagonist 4 is a 2-heteroaryl-3-oxo-2,3-dihyd ropyridazine-4-carboxamide compound and a potent **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)** antagonist extracted from patent WO2018146010A1, example 293, has an IC_{50} of 82.2 nM. AHR antagonist 4 has anti-cancer effects.

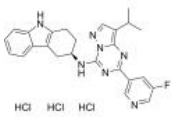


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AHR antagonist 5

Cat. No.: HY-136220

AHR antagonist 5, a potent and orally active aryl hydrocarbon receptor **(AHR)** antagonist extracted from patent WO2018195397, example 39, has an IC_{50} of < 0.5 μM. AHR antagonist 5 significantly inhibits tumor growth combined with checkpoint inhibitor anti-PD-1.

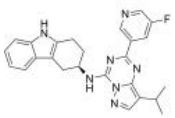


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AHR antagonist 5 free base

Cat. No.: HY-141609

AHR antagonist 5 free base is a selective and orally active **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)** inhibitor. AHR antagonist 5 free base effectively blocks AHR from translocating from the cytoplasm to the nucleus.

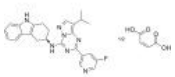


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AHR antagonist 5 hemimaleate

Cat. No.: HY-136220A

AHR antagonist 5 hemimaleate, a potent and orally active aryl hydrocarbon receptor **(AHR)** antagonist, has an IC_{50} of < 0.5 μM. AHR antagonist 5 hemimaleate significantly inhibits tumor growth combined with checkpoint inhibitor anti-PD-1 (WO2018195397, example 39).

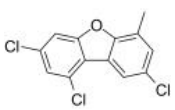


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AhR modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-135671

AhR modulator-1 (compound 6-MCDF) is a selective and orally active **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** modulator. AhR modulator-1 inhibits metastasis, in part, by inhibiting **prostatic VEGF** production prior to tumor formation. AhR modulator-1 also possess anti-**estrogenic** properties in rat uterus.

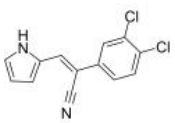


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ANI-7

Cat. No.: HY-117102

ANI-7 is an activator of **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** pathway. ANI-7 inhibits the growth of multiple cancer cells, and potently and selectively inhibits the growth of MCF-7 breast cancer cells with a GI_{50} of 0.56 μM.

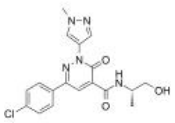


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY 2416964

Cat. No.: HY-135829

BAY 2416964 is a potent and orally active **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)** antagonist extracted from patent WO2018146010A1, example 192, has an IC_{50} of 341 nM. BAY 2416964 has the potential for solid tumors treatment.



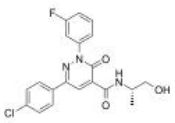
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY-218

(AHR antagonist 1)

Cat. No.: HY-111449

BAY-218 (AHR antagonist 1) is an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)** antagonist extracted from patent WO2017202816A1, example 23, has an IC_{50} of 39.9 nM in human cell line.

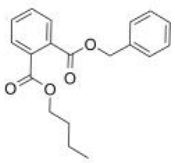


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Benzyl butyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-W011338

Benzyl butyl phthalate, a member of phthalic acid esters (PAEs), can trigger the migration and invasion of hemangioma (HA) cells via upregulation of Zeb1.

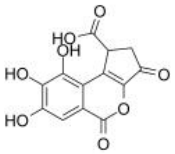


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Brevifolincarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4095

Brevifolincarboxylic acid is extracted from Polygonum capitatum, has inhibitory effect on the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**). Brevifolincarboxylic acid is an **α-glucosidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 323.46 μM.



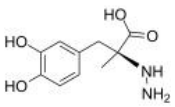
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Carbidopa

((S)-(-)-Carbidopa)

Cat. No.: HY-B0311

Carbidopa ((S)-(-)-Carbidopa), a peripheral **decarboxylase** inhibitor, can be used for the research of Parkinson's disease. Carbidopa is a selective **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** modulator. Carbidopa inhibits pancreatic cancer cell and tumor growth.



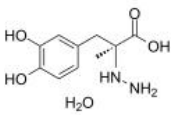
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Carbidopa monohydrate

((S)-(-)-Carbidopa monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0311A

Carbidopa ((S)-(-)-Carbidopa) monohydrate, a peripheral **decarboxylase** inhibitor, can be used for the research of Parkinson's disease. Carbidopa monohydrate is a selective **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** modulator. Carbidopa monohydrate inhibits pancreatic cancer cell and tumor growth.



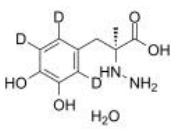
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carbidopa-d3 monohydrate

((S)-(-)-Carbidopa-d3 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0311AS

Carbidopa-d3 ((S)-(-)-Carbidopa-d3) monohydrate is the deuterium labeled Carbidopa monohydrate. Carbidopa ((S)-(-)-Carbidopa) monohydrate, a peripheral **decarboxylase** inhibitor, can be used for the research of Parkinson's disease.



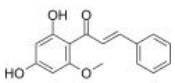
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cardamonin

(Cardamomin; Alpinetin chalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0279

Cardamonin (Cardamomin) acts as an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**) activator. Cardamonin alleviates inflammatory bowel disease by the inhibition of **NLRP3 inflammasome** activation via an AhR/Nrf2/NQO1 pathway.

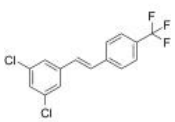


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CAY 10465

Cat. No.: HY-112627

CAY 10465 is a selective and high-affinity **AhR** agonist, with a K_i of 0.2 nM, and shows no effect on estrogen receptor (K_i >100000 nM).

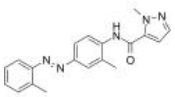


Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CH-223191

Cat. No.: HY-12684

CH-223191 is a potent and specific antagonist of aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**). CH-223191 inhibits TCDD-mediated nuclear translocation and DNA binding of AhR, and inhibits TCDD-induced luciferase activity with an IC_{50} of 0.03 μM.

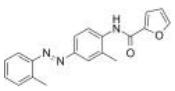


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

CHD-5

Cat. No.: HY-118780

CHD-5 is a potent **AhR** (aryl hydrocarbon receptor) antagonist.

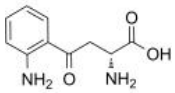


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Kynurenine

Cat. No.: HY-W014502

D-kynurenine, a metabolite of D-tryptophan, can serve as the bioprecursor of kynurenic acid (KYNA) and 3-hydroxykynurenine. D-Kynurenine is an agonist for G protein-coupled receptor, **GPR109B**. D-Kynurenine is a substrate in a fluorometric assay of D-amino acid oxidase.

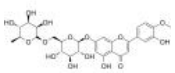


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Diosmin

Cat. No.: HY-N0178

Diosmin is a flavonoid found in a variety of citrus fruits and also an agonist of the **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**).



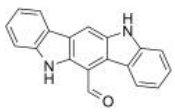
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

FICZ

(6-Formylindolo[3,2-b]carbazole)

Cat. No.: HY-12451

FICZ is a potent **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** agonist with a K_d of 70 pM.

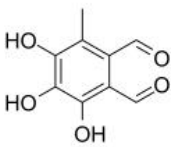


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Flavipin

Cat. No.: HY-N10295

Flavipin is an aryl hydrocarbon receptor **(Ahr)** agonist that induces the expression of Ahr downstream genes in mouse CD4$^+$ T cells and CD11b$^+$ macrophages. Flavipin inhibits the stabilizing function of Arid5a on Il23a 3'UTR, a newly identified target mRNA.

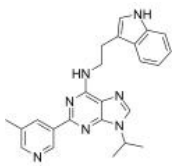


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GNF351

Cat. No.: HY-102023

GNF351 is a full **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)** antagonist. GNF351 competes with a photoaffinity AHR ligand for binding to the AHR with an IC_{50} of 62 nM. GNF351 is minimal toxicity in mouse or human keratinocytes.



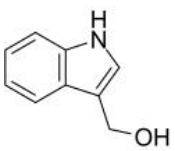
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Indole-3-carbinol

(I3C; 3-Indolemethanol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0170

Indole-3-carbinol (I3C) inhibits **NF-κB** activity and also is an **Aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**) agonist, and an inhibitor of **WWP1** (WW domain-containing ubiquitin E3 ligase 1).

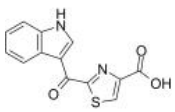


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Indolokine A5

Cat. No.: HY-N10123

Indolokine A5, a catabolite of L-cysteine, is a potent **AhR** agonist.

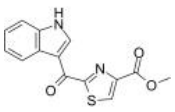


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ITE

Cat. No.: HY-19317

ITE is a potent endogenous agonist of aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**), binding directly to **AHR**, with a K_i of 3 nM. ITE also has immunosuppressive activity.

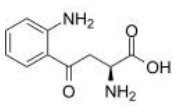


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Kynurenine

Cat. No.: HY-104026

L-Kynurenine is a metabolite of the amino acid L-tryptophan. L-Kynurenine is an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** agonist.

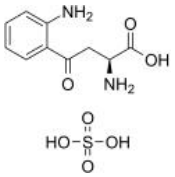


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

L-Kynurenine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-104026B

L-Kynurenine sulfate, an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AHR**) agonist that activates AHR-directed, naive T cell polarization to the anti-inflammatory Treg phenotype.

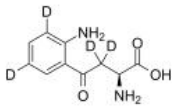


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Kynurenine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-104026S

L-Kynurenine-d4 is the deuterium labeled L-Kynurenine. L-Kynurenine is a metabolite of the amino acid L-tryptophan. L-Kynurenine is an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** agonist.

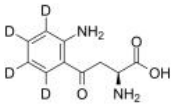


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Kynurenine-d4-1

Cat. No.: HY-104026S1

L-Kynurenine-d4-1 is deuterium labeled L-Kynurenine. L-Kynurenine is a metabolite of the amino acid L-tryptophan. L-Kynurenine is an aryl hydrocarbon receptor agonist.

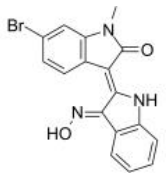


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MeBIO

Cat. No.: HY-103221

MeBIO is a potent **AhR** (aryl hydrocarbon receptor) agonist, with **IC_{50}** of 44 μM (GSK-3) and 55 μM (CDK1/cyclin B), respectively. MeBIO is inactive on GSK-3β.



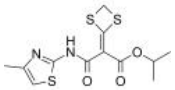
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mivotilate

(YH439)

Cat. No.: HY-100242

Mivotilate is a nontoxic, potent activator of the **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)**, and acts as a hepatoprotective agent.

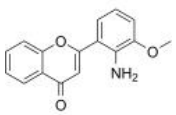


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

PD98059

Cat. No.: HY-12028

PD98059 is a potent and selective **MEK** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 5 μM. PD98059 binds to the inactive form of **MEK**, thereby preventing the activation of **MEK1** (**IC_{50}** of 2-7 μM) and **MEK2** (**IC_{50}** of 50 μM) by upstream kinases. PD98059 is a **ERK1/2** signaling inhibitor.

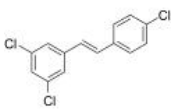


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PDM2

Cat. No.: HY-112629

PDM2 is a selective, high-affinity aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**) antagonist with an **K_i** of 1.2±0.4 nM.



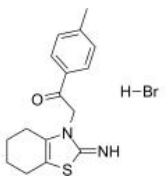
Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pifithrin-α hydrobromide

(Pifithrin hydrobromide; PFTα hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-15484

Pifithrin-α hydrobromide is a **p53** inhibitor which blocks its transcriptional activity and prevents cells from apoptosis. Pifithrin-α hydrobromide is also an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** agonist.



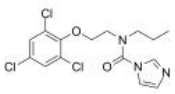
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Prochloraz

(BTS 40542)

Cat. No.: HY-B0845

Prochloraz is an imidazole antifungal that inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis via inhibition of the cytochrome P450-dependent 14α-demethylation of lanosterol, which results in disruption of the fungal cell membrane and cell death.



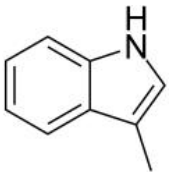
Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Skatole

(3-Methylindole; 3-Methyl-1H-indole)

Cat. No.: HY-W007355

Skatole is produced by intestinal bacteria, regulates intestinal epithelial cellular functions through activating **aryl hydrocarbon receptors** and **p38**.

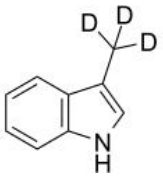


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Skatole-d3

(3-Methylindole-d3; 3-Methyl-1H-indole-d3) Cat. No.: HY-W007355S

Skatole-d3 (3-Methylindole-d3) is the deuterium labeled Skatole. Skatole is produced by intestinal bacteria, regulates intestinal epithelial cellular functions through activating **aryl hydrocarbon receptors** and **p38**.

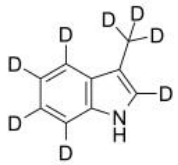


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Skatole-d8

(3-Methylindole-d8; 3-Methyl-1H-indole-d8) Cat. No.: HY-W007355S1

Skatole-d8 (3-Methylindole-d8) is the deuterium labeled Skatole. Skatole is produced by intestinal bacteria, regulates intestinal epithelial cellular functions through activating **aryl hydrocarbon receptors** and **p38**.

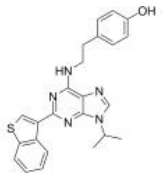


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

StemRegenin 1

(SR1) Cat. No.: HY-15001

StemRegenin 1 is a potent aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**) antagonist with **IC_{50}** of 127 nM.

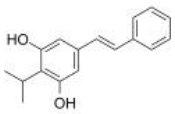


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tapinarof

(WBI-1001; Benvitimod; GSK2894512) Cat. No.: HY-109044

Tapinarof (WBI-1001) is a natural **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**) agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 13 nM. Tapinarof resolves skin inflammation in mice.

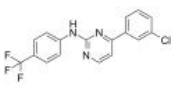


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

VAF347

Cat. No.: HY-135750

VAF347 is a cell permeable and highly affinity **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** agonist and induces **AhR** signaling. VAF347 inhibits the development of $CD14^+CD11b^+$ monocytes from granulo-monocytic (GM stage) precursors. VAF347 has anti-inflammatory effects.

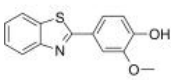


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YL-109

Cat. No.: HY-18619

YL-109 is an antitumor agent that can induce carboxyl terminus of Hsp70-interacting protein (CHIP) expression through **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** signaling. YL-109 has ability to inhibit breast cancer cell growth and invasiveness.

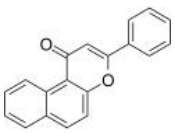


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

β-Naphthoflavone

(5,6-Benzoflavone; beta-NF) Cat. No.: HY-114740

β-Naphthoflavone is a non-carcinogenic **AhR** agonist as a positive control for the induction of AhR transcriptional activity. β-Naphthoflavone inhibits hydrogen peroxide-induced apoptosis.



Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCR

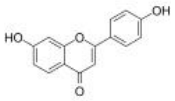
CC chemokine receptor

CCR (Chemokine receptors) are cytokine receptors found on the surface of certain cells that interact with a type of cytokine called achemokine. There have been 19 distinct chemokine receptors described in mammals. Each has a 7-transmembrane (7TM) structure and couples to G-protein for signal transduction within a cell, making them members of a large protein family of G protein-coupled receptors. Following interaction with their specific chemokine ligands, chemokine receptors trigger a flux in intracellular calcium (Ca^{2+}) ions (calcium signaling). This causes cell responses, including the onset of a process known as chemotaxis that traffics the cell to a desired location within the organism. Chemokine receptors are divided into different families, CXC chemokine receptors, CC chemokine receptors, CX3C chemokine receptors and XC chemokine receptors that correspond to the 4 distinct subfamilies of chemokines they bind. Specific chemokine receptors provide the portals for HIV to get into cells, and others contribute to inflammatory diseases and cancer.

7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2609

7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone (7,4'-DHF) is a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis, the **eotaxin/CCL11** inhibitor, has the ability to consistently suppress eotaxin production and prevent dexamethasone (Dex)paradoxical adverse effects on eotaxin...



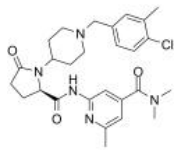
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ALK4290

(AKST4290)

Cat. No.: HY-136788

ALK4290 (AKST4290) is a potent and orally actively **CCR3** inhibitor extracted from patent US20130261153A1, compound Example 2, with a K_i of 3.2 nM for hCCR3. ALK4290 can be used for the research of neovascular age-related macular degeneration and Parkinsonism.



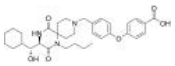
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aplaviroc

(AK 602; GSK 873140; GW 873140)

Cat. No.: HY-17450

Aplaviroc (AK 602), a SDP derivative, is a **CCR5** antagonist, with **IC_{50}s** of 0.1-0.4 nM for HIV-1_{Ba-L}, HIV-1_{JRFL} and HIV-1_{MOKW}.

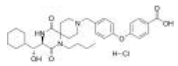


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aplaviroc hydrochloride (AK602 hydrochloride; GSK-873140 hydrochloride; GW-873140 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17450A

Aplaviroc (AK 602) hydrochloride, a SDP derivative, is a **CCR5** antagonist, with **IC_{50}s** of 0.1-0.4 nM for HIV-1_{Ba-L}, HIV-1_{JRFL} and HIV-1_{MOKW}.

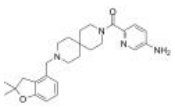


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

AZ084

Cat. No.: HY-119217

AZ084 is a potent, selective, allosteric and oral active **CCR8** antagonist, with a K_i of 0.9 nM. Has potential to treat asthma.

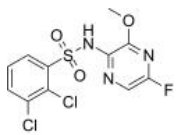


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD-1678

Cat. No.: HY-109511

AZD-1678 is a potent **CCR4 receptor** antagonist, with a **pIC_{50}** of 8.6.

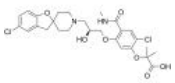


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD-4818

Cat. No.: HY-15545

AZD-4818 is a potent antagonist of chemokine **CCR1**. AZD-4818 can be used for researching chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) .

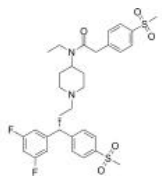


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD-5672

Cat. No.: HY-119101

AZD-5672 is an orally active, potent, and selective **CCR5** antagonist (**IC_{50}**=0.32 nM). AZD-5672 shows moderate activity against the **hERG** ion channel (binding **IC_{50}**=7.3 μM).

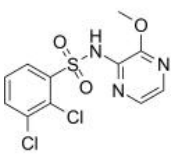


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD2098

Cat. No.: HY-U00064

AZD2098 is a potent and selective **CC-chemokine receptor 4 (CCR4)** inhibitor with **pIC_{50}**s of 7.8, 8.0, 8.0 and 7.6 for human, rat, mouse and dog respectively, used for asthma research.

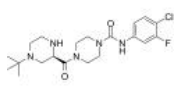


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD2423

Cat. No.: HY-135891

AZD2423 is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable, and non-competitive **CCR2** chemokine receptor negative allosteric modulator. AZD2423 has an IC_{50} of 1.2 nM for CCR2 Ca^{2+} flux .

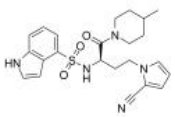


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

BI-6901

Cat. No.: HY-116835

BI 6901 is a potent, selective **CCR10** antagonist (**pIC$_{50}$**=9.0). BI 6901 shows high selectivity over other GPCRs, including a number of other chemokine receptors. BI 6901 is efficacious in the murine DNFB model of contact hypersensitivity and can be used for inflammation research.



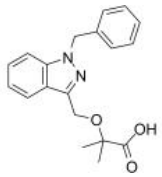
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bindarit

(AF2838)

Cat. No.: HY-B0498

Bindarit (AF2838) is a selective inhibitor of the monocyte chemotactic proteins **MCP-1/CCL2**, **MCP-3/CCL7**, and **MCP-2/CCL8**, and no effect on other CC and CXC chemokines such as MIP-1α/CCL3, MIP-1β/CCL4, MIP-3/CCL23. Bindarit also has anti-inflammatory activity.



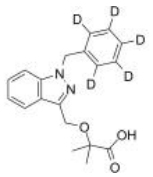
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bindarit-d5

(AF2838-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0498S

Bindarit-d5 (AF2838-d5) is the deuterium labeled Bindarit. Bindarit (AF2838) is a selective inhibitor of the monocyte chemotactic proteins **MCP-1/CCL2**, **MCP-3/CCL7**, and **MCP-2/CCL8**, and no effect on other CC and CXC chemokines such as MIP-1α/CCL3, MIP-1β/CCL4, MIP-3/CCL23.

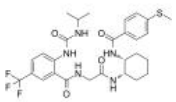


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS CCR2 22

Cat. No.: HY-101908

BMS CCR2 22 is a potent, specific and high affinity **CC-type chemokine receptor 2 (CCR2)** antagonist with excellent binding affinity (binding **IC$_{50}$** of 5.1 nM) and potent functional antagonism (calcium flux **IC$_{50}$** of 18 nM and chemotaxis **IC$_{50}$** of 1 nM).

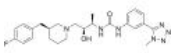


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-639623

Cat. No.: HY-120629

BMS-639623 is a potent and orally active**CCR3** antagonist with an **IC$_{50}$** of 0.3 nM. BMS-639623 picomolar inhibition potency against eosinophil chemotaxis (IC$_{50}$=38 pM). BMS-639623 can be used for the research of asthma.

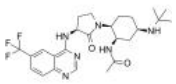


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-753426

Cat. No.: HY-115874

BMS-753426 is a potent and orally bioavailable antagonist of **CCR2**.

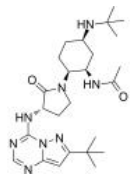


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-813160

Cat. No.: HY-109593

BMS-813160 is the first dual **CCR2/CCR5** antagonist, has the potential for cardiovascular treatment.

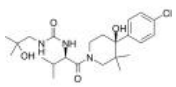


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-817399

Cat. No.: HY-15546

BMS-817399 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable **CCR1** antagonist. BMS-817399 exhibits CCR1 binding affinity and chemotaxis inhibition potencies of 1 and 6 nM (IC$_{50}$), respectively. BMS-817399 can be used for the research of rheumatoid arthritis.



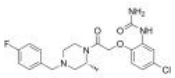
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BX471

(ZK-811752)

Cat. No.: HY-12080

BX471 (ZK-811752) is an orally active, potent and selective non-peptide **CCR1** antagonist with a **K$_i$** of 1 nM, and exhibits 250-fold selectivity for CCR1 over CCR2, CCR5 and CXCR4.



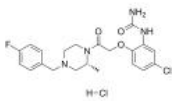
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

BX471 hydrochloride

(ZK-811752 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-12080A

BX471 hydrochloride (ZK-811752 hydrochloride) is a potent, selective non-peptide **CCR1** antagonist with **K$_i$** of 1 nM for human CCR1, and exhibits 250-fold selectivity for CCR1 over CCR2, CCR5 and CXCR4.

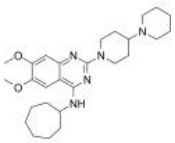


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

C-021

Cat. No.: HY-103364

C-021 is a potent **CC chemokine receptor-4 (CCR4)** antagonist. C-021 potently inhibits functional chemotaxis in human and mouse with IC_{50}s of 140 nM and 39 nM, respectively. C-021 effectively prevents human CCL22-derived [^{35}S]GTPγS from binding to the receptor with an IC_{50} of 18 nM.

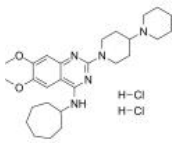


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

C-021 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103364A

C-021 dihydrochloride is a potent **CC chemokine receptor-4 (CCR4)** antagonist. C-021 dihydrochloride potently inhibits functional chemotaxis in human and mouse with IC_{50}s of 140 nM and 39 nM, respectively.

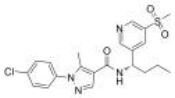


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

CCR1 antagonist 6

Cat. No.: HY-114193

CCR1 antagonist 6 (compound 16q) is a **chemokine receptor 1 (CCR1)** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 3 nM.

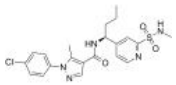


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCR1 antagonist 7

Cat. No.: HY-114194

CCR1 antagonist 7 (compound 16r) is a **chemokine receptor 1 (CCR1)** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 4 nM.

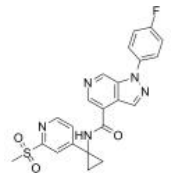


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCR1 antagonist 8

Cat. No.: HY-120588

CCR1 antagonist 8 (compound 19n), a third azaindazole series compound, is a **CCR1** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 1.8 nM in Ca^{2+} flux assay.

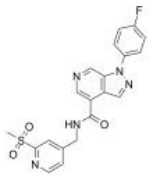


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CCR1 antagonist 9

Cat. No.: HY-124759

CCR1 antagonist 9 is a potent and selective **CCR1** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 6.8 nM in calcium flux assay.

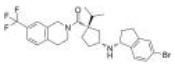


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCR2 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-112792

CCR2 antagonist 1 is a high-affinity and long-residence-time **CCR2** antagonist, with a K_i of 2.4 nM.

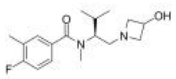


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CCR2 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-101264

CCR2 antagonist 3 is a chemokine receptor 2 **(CCR2)** antagonist.



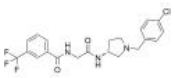
Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCR2 antagonist 4

(Teijin compound 1)

Cat. No.: HY-108323

CCR2 antagonist 4 (Teijin compound 1) is a potent and specific **CCR2** antagonist, with IC_{50}s of 180 nM for CCR2b. CCR2 antagonist 4 potently inhibits MCP-1-induced chemotaxis with an IC_{50} of 24 nM.



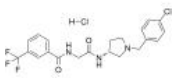
Purity: 100.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride

(Teijin compound 1 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-103362

CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride (Teijin compound 1 hydrochloride) is a potent and specific **CCR2** antagonist, with IC_{50}s of 180 nM for CCR2b. CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride potently inhibits MCP-1-induced chemotaxis with an IC_{50} of 24 nM.

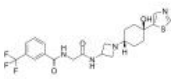


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCR2 antagonist 5

Cat. No.: HY-13499

CCR2 antagonist 5 is a selective, orally active **hCCR2** inhibitor with good binding affinity (IC_{50}=37 nM) and potent functional antagonism (**chemotaxis** IC_{50}=30 nM). CCR2 antagonist 5 displays a K_i of 9.6 μM for mCCR2 binding.

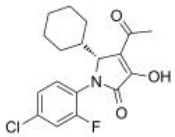


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCR2-RA-[R]

Cat. No.: HY-50081

CCR2-RA-[R] is an allosteric antagonist of the **C-C chemokine receptor type 2 (CCR2)** with an IC_{50} of 103 nM.

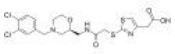


Purity: 98.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCR3 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00331

CCR3 antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of **CCR3**, used for the research of immunologic and inflammatory diseases.

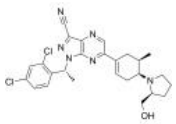


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CCR4 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-125836

CCR4 antagonist 2 (Compound 31) is a novel potent, orally bioavailable small molecule antagonists of CC chemokine receptor 4 (**CCR4**) that inhibits T_{reg} trafficking into the Tumor Microenvironment without suppressing the number of Treg in healthy tissues.

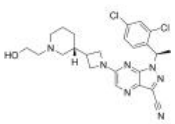


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCR4 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-131349

CCR4 antagonist 3 is an orally active, potent and selective **CCR4** antagonist. CCR4 antagonist 3, featuring a novel piperidinyl-azetidine motif, has IC_{50}s of 22 nM and 50 nM in the calcium flux and CTX assay. CCR4 antagonist 3 has antitumor activity.

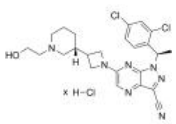


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCR4 antagonist 3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-131349A

CCR4 antagonist 3 hydrochloride is an orally active, potent and selective **CCR4** antagonist. CCR4 antagonist 3, featuring a novel piperidinyl-azetidine motif, has IC_{50}s of 22 nM and 50 nM in the calcium flux and CTX assay. CCR4 antagonist 3 has antitumor activity.

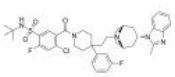


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCR5 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-100261

CCR5 antagonist 1 is a **CCR5** antagonist which can inhibit **HIV** replication extracted from WO 2004054974 A2.

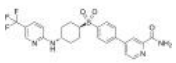


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCR6 inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-112701

CCR6 inhibitor 1 is a potent and selective **CCR6** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.45 and 6 nM for monkey and human CCR6, much more selective at CCR6 over human CCR1 (IC_{50}, > 30000 nM), and CCR7 (IC_{50}, 9400 nM). CCR6 inhibitor 1 markedly blocks ERK phosphorylation.



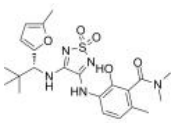
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCR7 Ligand 1

(CCR7-Cmp2105)

Cat. No.: HY-133073

CCR7 Ligand 1 (CCR7-Cmp2105) is an allosteric Ligand and antagonist for human **CC chemokine receptor 7 (CCR7)** with a K_d of 3 nM. CCR7 Ligand 1, thiadiazole-dioxide ligan, suppresses arrestin binding in response to activation by CCL19 with an IC_{50} of 7.3 μM.

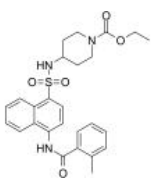


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CCR8 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-144197

CCR8 antagonist 1 (compound 15) is a potente human **CCR8** antagonist with a K_i of 1.6 nM.

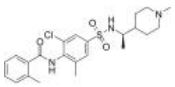


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCR8 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-144200

CCR8 antagonist 2 is a potent antagonist of **CCR8**. CCR8 (C-C Motif Chemokine Receptor 8) is predominantly expressed on Treg cells and Th2 cells, but not on Th1 cells.

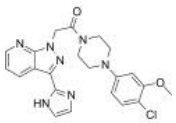


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCX354

Cat. No.: HY-U00350

CCX354 is an antagonist of **CCR1**, with anti-inflammatory activity.



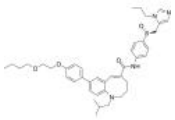
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cenicriviroc

(TAK-652; TBR-652)

Cat. No.: HY-14882

Cenicriviroc (TAK-652) is an orally active, dual **CCR2/CCR5** antagonist, also inhibits both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and displays potent anti-inflammatory and antiinfective activity.



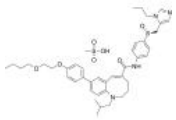
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cenicriviroc Mesylate

(TAK-652 Mesylate; TBR-652 Mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-14882A

Cenicriviroc Mesylate (TAK-652 Mesylate) is a dual **CCR2/CCR5** antagonist, also inhibits both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and displays potent anti-inflammatory and antiinfective activity.



Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CKLF1-C27

Cat. No.: HY-P3418

CKLF1-C27, a C-terminal peptide of CKLF1, binds to **CCR4** receptor and activates **ERK1/2** pathway. CKLF1-C27 can abrogate the effect of CKLF1 on cells by competing for CCR4 receptor. CKLF1-C27 shows great effect on promoting proliferation on HUVECs.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CKLF1-C27 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3418A

CKLF1-C27, a C-terminal peptide of CKLF1, binds to **CCR4** receptor and activates **ERK1/2** pathway. CKLF1-C27 can abrogate the effect of CKLF1 on cells by competing for CCR4 receptor. CKLF1-C27 shows great effect on promoting proliferation on HUVECs.

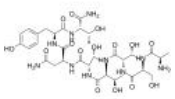
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DAPTA

(D-Ala-peptide T-amide; Adaptavir)

Cat. No.: HY-P1034

DAPTA is a synthetic peptide, functions as a viral entry inhibitor by targeting selectively **CCR5**, and shows potent anti-HIV activities.

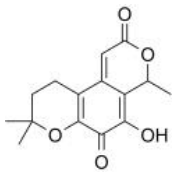


Purity: 95.16%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Fuscin

Cat. No.: HY-111321

Fuscin, a fungal metabolite, **CCR5 receptor** antagonist with anti-HIV effects. Fuscin is a **respiration** and **oxidative phosphorylation** inhibitor, and also a mitochondrial SH-dependent transport-linked functions inhibitor.

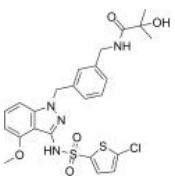


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK2239633A

Cat. No.: HY-100183

GSK2239633A is a CC-chemokine receptor 4 (**CCR4**) antagonist, which inhibits the binding of [^{125}I]-TARC to human CCR4 with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 7.96±0.11.



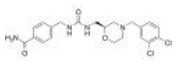
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW 766994

(GW 994)

Cat. No.: HY-107051

GW 766994 (GW 994) is an orally active and specific **chemokine receptor-3 (CCR3)** antagonist. GW 766994 has the potential for asthma and eosinophilic bronchitis research.

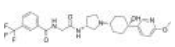


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

INCB 3284

Cat. No.: HY-15450A

INCB 3284 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable human **CCR2** antagonist, inhibiting monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 binding to **hCCR2**, with an IC_{50} of 3.7 nM. INCB 3284 can be used in the research of acute liver failure.

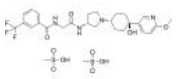


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

INCB 3284 dimesylate

Cat. No.: HY-15450

INCB 3284 dimesylate is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable human **CCR2** antagonist, inhibiting monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 binding to **hCCR2**, with an IC_{50} of 3.7 nM. INCB 3284 dimesylate can be used in the research of acute liver failure.

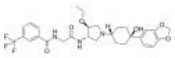


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

INCB3344

Cat. No.: HY-50674

INCB3344 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable **CCR2** antagonist with IC_{50} values of 5.1 nM (hCCR2) and 9.5 nM (mCCR2) in binding antagonism and 3.8 nM (hCCR2) and 7.8 nM (mCCR2) in antagonism of chemotaxis activity.

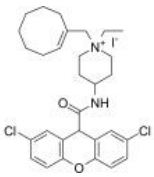


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

J-113863

Cat. No.: HY-103360

J-113863 is a potent and selective **CCR1 (CD18)** antagonist with IC_{50} values of 0.9 nM and 5.8nM for human and mouse **CCR1** receptors, respectively. J-113863 is also a potent antagonist of the human **CCR3** (IC_{50} of 0.58 nM) , but a weak antagonist of the mouse **CCR3** (IC_{50} of 460 nM).

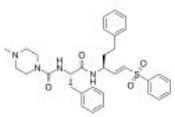


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

K777

Cat. No.: HY-119293

K777 is a potent, orally active and irreversible **cysteine protease** inhibitor. K777 is also a potent **CYP3A4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 60 nM and a selective **CCR4** antagonist featuring the potent chemotaxis inhibition.

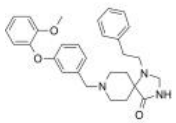


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LMD-009

Cat. No.: HY-121885

LMD-009 is a selective **CCR8** nonpeptide agonist. LMD-009 mediates chemotaxis, inositol phosphate accumulation, and calcium release in high potencies with EC_{50}s from 11 to 87 nM.

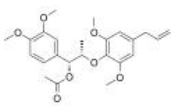


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Maceneolignan H

Cat. No.: HY-N10397

Maceneolignan H (Compound 8) is a neolignane compound isolated from the arils of Myristica fragrans. Maceneolignan H is a selective CCR3 antagonist (EC_{50} = 1.4 μM). Maceneolignan H has the potential for the research of allergic diseases.

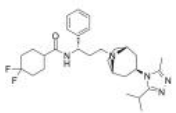


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maraviroc (UK-427857)

Cat. No.: HY-13004

Maraviroc (UK-427857) is a selective **CCR5** antagonist with activity against human **HIV**.

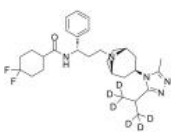


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Maraviroc-d6

Cat. No.: HY-13004S

Maraviroc-d6 (UK-427857-d6) is the deuterium labeled Maraviroc. Maraviroc (UK-427857) is a selective **CCR5** antagonist with activity against human **HIV**.

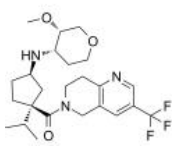


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MK-0812

Cat. No.: HY-50669

MK-0812 is a potent and selective **CCR2** antagonist with low nM affinity for CCR2.

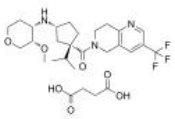


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-0812 Succinate

Cat. No.: HY-50669A

MK-0812 Succinate is a potent and selective **CCR2** antagonist with high affinity at CCR2.

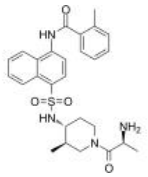


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML604086

Cat. No.: HY-124416

ML604086 is a selective **CCR8** inhibitor, inhibiting CCL1 binding to CCR8 on circulating T-cells. ML604086 inhibits CCL1 mediated chemotaxis and increases in intracellular Ca^{2+} concentrations.



Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nifeviroc

Cat. No.: HY-111069

Nifeviroc is an orally active **CCR5** antagonist. Nifeviroc is used for the study of HIV type-1 infection.
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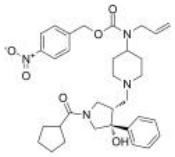


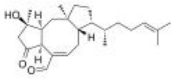
Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ophiobolin C

(Zizanin A)

Cat. No.: HY-123902

Ophiobolin C inhibits CCR5 binding to the envelop protein gp120 and CD4, which is responsible for mediating the entry of HIV-1 into cells. Ophiobolin C is also cytotoxic to chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells.

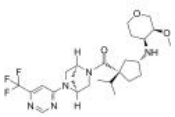


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-04634817

Cat. No.: HY-117621

PF-0463481 is a potent and orally active dual **CCR2/CCR5** antagonist with comparable human and rodent CCR2 potency (rat IC_{50}=20.8 nM), and displays 10-20 fold less rodent CCR5 potency (rat IC_{50}=470 nM).

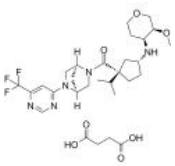


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PF-04634817 succinate

Cat. No.: HY-117621A

PF-0463481 succinate is a potent and orally active dual **CCR2/CCR5** antagonist with comparable human and rodent CCR2 potency (rat IC_{50}=20.8 nM), and displays 10-20 fold less rodent CCR5 potency (rat IC_{50}=470 nM).



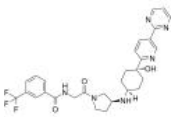
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-4136309

(INCB8761)

Cat. No.: HY-13245

PF-4136309 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable **CCR2** antagonist, with IC_{50}s of 5.2 nM, 17 nM and 13 nM for human, mouse and rat CCR2.



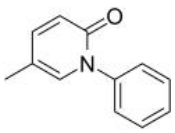
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pirfenidone

(AMR69)

Cat. No.: HY-B0673

Pirfenidone (AMR69) is an antifibrotic agent that attenuates **CCL2** and **CCL12** production in fibrocyte cells. Pirfenidone has growth-inhibitory effect and reduces **TGF-β2** protein levels in human glioma cell lines. Pirfenidone also has anti-inflammatory activities.



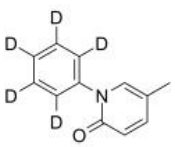
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Pirfenidone-d5

(AMR69-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0673S

Pirfenidone D5 (AMR69 D5) is a deuterium labeled Pirfenidone. Pirfenidone is an antifibrotic agent that attenuates **CCL2** and **CCL12** production in fibrocyte cells. Pirfenidone has growth-inhibitory effect and reduces **TGF-β2** protein levels in human glioma cell lines.

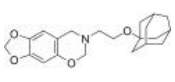


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

R243

Cat. No.: HY-122219

R243 is a potent and selective **CCR8** antagonist. R243 inhibits **CCL_1/CCR8** interaction and inhibits **CCR8** signaling and chemotaxis. R243 has antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects.

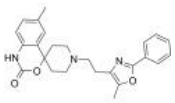


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RS 504393

Cat. No.: HY-15418

RS 504393 is a selective **CCR2** chemokine receptor antagonist (IC_{50} values are 89 nM and > 100 μM for inhibition of human recombinant CCR2 and CCR1 receptors respectively).

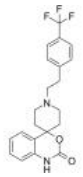


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

RS102895

Cat. No.: HY-18611A

RS102895 is a potent **CCR2** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 360 nM, and shows no effect on CCR1.

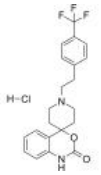


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RS102895 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18611

RS102895 hydrochloride is a potent **CCR2** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 360 nM, and shows no effect on CCR1.

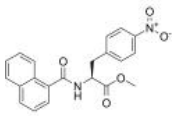


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SB-328437

Cat. No.: HY-103363

SB-328437 is a potent, selective non-peptide **CCR3** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 4.5 nM.

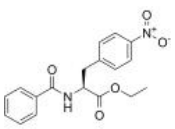


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SB297006

Cat. No.: HY-103361

SB297006 is a **CCR3** antagonist, which significantly inhibits proliferation and neurosphere formation in CCL11-treated neural progenitor cells.

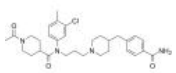


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TAK-220

Cat. No.: HY-19974

TAK-220 is a selective and orally bioavailable **CCR5** antagonist, with IC_{50}s of 3.5 nM and 1.4 nM for inhibition on the binding of RANTES and MIP-1α to CCR5, respectively, but shows no effect on the binding to CCR1, CCR2b, CCR3, CCR4, or CCR7; TAK-220 also selectively inhibits **HIV-1**,...



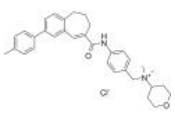
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TAK-779

(Takeda 779)

Cat. No.: HY-13406

TAK-779 is a potent and selective nonpeptide antagonist of **CCR5** and **CXCR3**, with a K_i of 1.1 nM for CCR5, and effectively and selectively inhibits **R5 HIV-1**, with EC_{50} and EC_{90} of 1.2 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively, in MAGI-CCR5 cells.



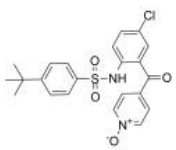
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Vercirnon

(GSK-1605786; CCX282-B; Traficet-EN)

Cat. No.: HY-15724

Vercirnon (GSK1605786A) is an orally bioavailable, selective, and potent antagonist of **CCR9**. Vercirnon inhibits CCR9-mediated Ca^{2+} mobilization and chemotaxis on Molt-4 cells with IC_{50} values of 5.4 and 3.4 nM, respectively.



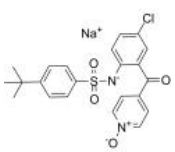
Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vercirnon sodium

(GSK-1605786 sodium; CCX282-B sodium; Traficet-EN sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15724A

Vercirnon (GSK1605786A) sodium is an orally bioavailable, selective, and potent antagonist of **CCR9**. Vercirnon sodium inhibits CCR9-mediated Ca^{2+} mobilization and chemotaxis on Molt-4 cells with IC_{50} values of 5.4 and 3.4 nM, respectively.



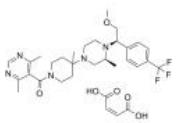
Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vicriviroc maleate

(SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-17377

Vicriviroc maleate (SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate) is a potent, selective, oral bioavailable and CNS penetrated antagonist of **CCR5**, with a K_i of 2.5 nM, and also inhibits HIV-1 in PBMC cells, with IC_{90}s of 3.3 nM (JrFL), 2.8 nM (ADA-M), 1.8 nM (301657), 4.9 nM (JV1083) and 10 nM (RU570).

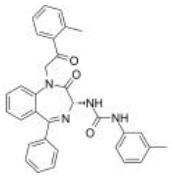


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YM022

Cat. No.: HY-103355

YM022 is a highly potent, selective and orally active **gastrin/cholecystokinin (CCK)-B receptor (CCK-BR)** antagonist. YM022 shows the K_i values of 68 pM and 63 nM for CCK-B and CCK-A receptor, respectively.

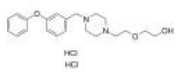


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

ZK756326 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101038A

ZK756326 dihydrochloride is a nonpeptide chemokine receptor agonist for the CC chemokine receptor **CCR8**.



Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CD73

ecto-5′-nucleotidase, NT5E

CD73 (Ecto-5′-nucleotidase) is a 70-kD glycosylphosphatidyl inositol (GPI)-anchored cell surface protein encoded by the NT5E gene that plays a crucial role in switching on adenosinergic signaling. CD73 is an ectonucleotidase which catalyzes the terminal step in extracellular adenine nucleotide breakdown: the conversion of AMP to adenosine. Adenosine, which binds to a discrete family of cell surface receptors to initiate intracellular signaling cascades, has been shown to be anti-inflammatory and vasorelaxant.

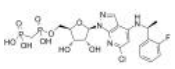
CD73 has both enzymatic and non-enzymatic functions in cells: as a nucleotidase, CD73 catalyzes the hydrolysis of AMP into adenosine and phosphate, and CD73-generated adenosine plays an important role in tumor immunoescape; moreover, CD73 also functions as a signal and adhesive molecule that can regulate cell interaction with extracellular matrix components, such as laminin and fibronectin, to mediate the invasive and metastatic properties of cancers. Both the enzymatic and non-enzymatic functions of CD73 are involved in cancer-associated processes and are not completely independent of each other. There is ample evidence to show that CD73 is a key regulatory molecule in cancer development and is overexpressed in many cancers, including leukemia, glioblastoma, melanoma, ovarian cancer, esophageal cancer, prostate cancer and breast cancer.

CD73 Inhibitors

AB-680

Cat. No.: HY-125286

AB-680 is a highly potent, reversible and selective inhibitor of **CD73** (an ecto-nucleotidase), with a K_i of 4.9 pM for hCD73, displays >10,000-fold selectivity over related ecto-nucleotidases CD39. Anti-tumor activity.

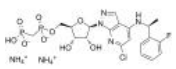


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AB-680 ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-125286A

AB-680 ammonium is a highly potent, reversible and selective inhibitor of **CD73** (an ecto-nucleotidase), with a K_i of 4.9 pM for hCD73, displays >10,000-fold selectivity over related ecto-nucleotidases CD39. Anti-tumor activity.

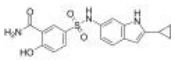


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-103695

CD73-IN-1 is an inhibitor of **CD73** which can be used in the treatment of cancer extracted from patent WO 2017153952 A1, example 80.

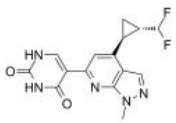


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CD73-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-147591

CD73-IN-10 is a potent inhibitor of **CD73**. CD73 can catalyze the production of adenosine from extracellular 5'-phosphate adenosine (5'-AMP), and adenosine can induce immunosuppressive effects and promote tumor proliferation and/or metastasis.

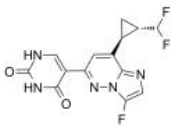


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-147592

CD73-IN-11 is a potent inhibitor of **CD73**. CD73 can catalyze the production of adenosine from extracellular 5'-phosphate adenosine (5'-AMP), and adenosine can induce immunosuppressive effects and promote tumor proliferation and/or metastasis.

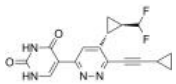


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-12

Cat. No.: HY-147593

CD73-IN-12 is a potent inhibitor of **CD73**. CD73 is closely associated with tumor growth, angiogenesis and metastasis. CD73-IN-12 be used for preparing a medicament for tumor-related diseases (extracted from patent CN114437038A, compound 9).

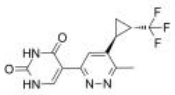


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-13

Cat. No.: HY-147594

CD73-IN-13 is a potent inhibitor of **CD73**. CD73 is closely associated with tumor growth, angiogenesis and metastasis. CD73-IN-13 be used for preparing a medicament for tumor-related diseases (extracted from patent CN114437039A, compound 7).

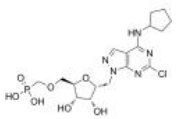


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-131435

CD73-IN-2 is a potent **CD73** inhibitor extracted from WO2020151707A1, example 1, has an IC_{50} of 0.09 nM.

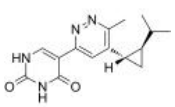


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-137246

CD73-IN-3 is a potent **CD73** inhibitor (IC_{50}=7.3 nM in Calu6 human cell assay). CD73-IN-3, example 2 extracted from patent WO2019168744 A1, has the potential for cancer research.

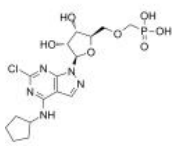


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CD73-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-131967

CD73-IN-4 is a potent and selective methylenephosphonic acid **CD73** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2.6 nM for human CD73. CD73-IN-4 is potential for the research of cancer immunology.

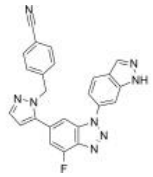


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CD73-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-145334

CD73-IN-5 is a potent and selective non-nucleotide small molecule inhibitor of **CD73** (IC_{50} = 19 nM).

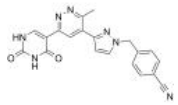


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CD73-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-144209

CD73-IN-6 is a **CD73** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2022007677A1 compound 2. CD73-IN-6 can be used for the research of cancer.

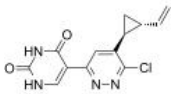


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-147588

CD73-IN-7 is a potent inhibitor of **CD73**. CD73 can catalyze the production of adenosine from extracellular 5'-phosphate adenosine (5'-AMP), and adenosine can induce immunosuppressive effects and promote tumor proliferation and/or metastasis.

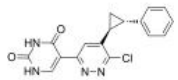


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-147589

CD73-IN-8 is a potent inhibitor of **CD73**. CD73 can catalyze the production of adenosine from extracellular 5'-phosphate adenosine (5'-AMP), and adenosine can induce immunosuppressive effects and promote tumor proliferation and/or metastasis.

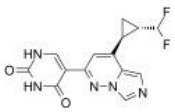


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD73-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-147590

CD73-IN-9 is a potent inhibitor of **CD73**. CD73 can catalyze the production of adenosine from extracellular 5'-phosphate adenosine (5'-AMP), and adenosine can induce immunosuppressive effects and promote tumor proliferation and/or metastasis.



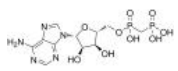
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MethADP

(Adenosine 5'-(α,β-methylene)diphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-112502

MethADP is a specific **CD73** inhibitor.

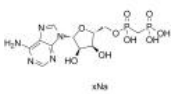


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

MethADP sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-112502B

MethADP (sodium salt) is a specific **CD73** inhibitor.

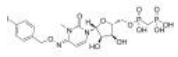


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MRS4620

Cat. No.: HY-144072

MRS4620 is a potent **CD73** inhibitor, with a K_i of 0.436 nM. MRS4620 can be use for the research of cancer immunotherapy.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleclumab

(MEDI9447)

Cat. No.: HY-P99039

Oleclumab (MEDI9447) is a human IgG1λ anti-**CD73** monoclonal antibody that inhibits CD73 function. Oleclumab has an anti-tumor activity.

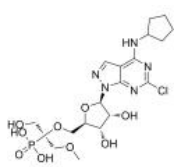
Oleclumab

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OP-5244

Cat. No.: HY-136978

OP-5244 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **CD73**, with an IC_{50} of 0.25 nM. OP-5244 reverses immunosuppression through blocking of adenosine production, and has the potential for the cancer research.

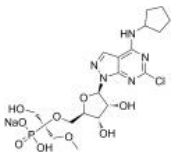


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

OP-5244 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-136978A

OP-5244 sodium is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **CD73**, with an IC_{50} of 0.25 nM. OP-5244 sodium reverses immunosuppression through blocking of adenosine production, and has the potential for the cancer research.

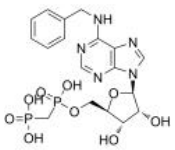


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PSB-12379

Cat. No.: HY-100747

PSB-12379, a nucleotide analogue, is a potent **Ecto-5'-Nucleotidase** (**CD73**) inhibitor with K_is of 9.03 nM (rat) and 2.21 nM (human).

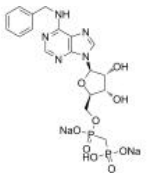


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PSB-12379 disodium

Cat. No.: HY-100747A

PSB-12379 disodium, a nucleotide analogue, is a potent **Ecto-5'-Nucleotidase** (**CD73**) inhibitor with K_is of 9.03 nM (rat) and 2.21 nM (human).

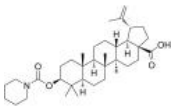


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZM514

Cat. No.: HY-146759

ZM514 is a potent **CD73** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.39 μM and 14.65 μM for hCD73 and mCD73, respectively. ZM514 has low cytotoxicity. ZM514 can be used for researching anticancer.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Complement System

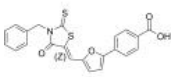
The complement system, composed of more than 30 serum and cell surface components, is collaborating in recognition and elimination of pathogens as a part of both the innate and acquired immune systems. Once the complement system is activated, a chain of reactions involving proteolysis and assembly occurs, resulting in cleavage of the third complement component (C3). The cascade up to C3 cleavage is called the activation pathway. There are three activation pathways: the classical, lectin, and alternative pathways.

The complement cascade is a dual-edged sword, causing protection against bacterial and viral invasion by promoting phagocytosis and inflammation. Pathologically, complement can cause substantial damage to blood vessels (vasculitis), kidney basement membrane and attached endothelial and epithelial cells (nephritis), joint synovium (arthritis), and erythrocytes (hemolysis) if it is not adequately controlled.

(Z)-Leukadherin-1

(ADH-503 free base) Cat. No.: HY-15701A

(Z)-Leukadherin-1 (ADH-503 free base) is an orally active and allosteric **CD11b** agonist.

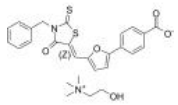


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ADH-503

((Z)-Leukadherin-1 choline) Cat. No.: HY-15701B

ADH-503 ((Z)-Leukadherin-1 choline) is an orally active and allosteric **CD11b** agonist. ADH-503 leads to the repolarization of tumor-associated macrophages, reduction in the number of tumor-infiltrating immunosuppressive myeloid cells, and enhances dendritic cell responses.

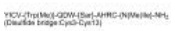


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMY-101

(Cp40) Cat. No.: HY-P1717

AMY-101 (Cp40), a peptidic inhibitor of the central **complement component C3** (K_D = 0.5 nM), inhibits naturally occurring periodontitis in non-human primates (NHPs).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AMY-101 acetate

(Cp40 acetate) Cat. No.: HY-P1717B

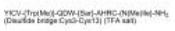
AMY-101 acetate (Cp40 acetate), a peptidic inhibitor of the central **complement component C3** (K_D = 0.5 nM), inhibits naturally occurring periodontitis in non-human primates (NHPs).

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AMY-101 TFA

(Cp40 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P1717A

AMY-101 TFA (Cp40 TFA), a peptidic inhibitor of the central **complement component C3** (K_D = 0.5 nM), inhibits naturally occurring periodontitis in non-human primates (NHPs).

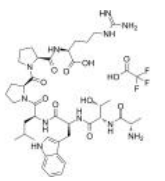


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ATWLPPR Peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1663A

ATWLPPR Peptide TFA, a heptapeptide, acts as a selective **neuropilin-1** inhibitor, inhibits $VEGF_{165}$ binding to NRP-1, used in the research of angiogenesis. ATWLPPR Peptide TFA has potential in reducing the early retinal damage caused by diabetes.

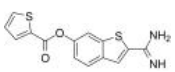


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

BCX 1470

Cat. No.: HY-50874

BCX 1470 inhibits the esterolytic activity of **factor D** (IC_{50}=96 nM) and **C1s** (IC_{50}=1.6 nM), 3.4- and 200-fold better, respectively, than that of trypsin.

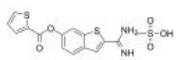


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BCX 1470 methanesulfonate

Cat. No.: HY-50875

BCX 1470 methanesulfonate inhibits the esterolytic activity of **factor D** (IC_{50}=96 nM) and **C1s** (IC_{50}=1.6 nM), 3.4- and 200-fold better, respectively, than that of trypsin.

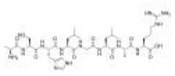


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

C3a (70-77)

(Complement 3a (70-77)) Cat. No.: HY-P1505

C3a (70-77) is an octapeptide corresponding to the COOH terminus of C3a, exhibits the specificity and 1 to 2% biologic activities of C3a.

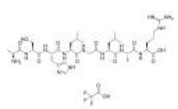


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

C3a (70-77) (TFA)

(Complement 3a (70-77) (TFA)) Cat. No.: HY-P1505A

C3a (70-77) TFA (Complement 3a (70-77) TFA) is an octapeptide corresponding to the COOH terminus of C3a, exhibits the specificity and 1 to 2% biologic activities of C3a.

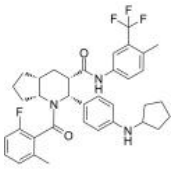


Purity: 95.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

C5aR-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-147585

C5aR-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of **C5aR**. Increased level of C5a has been associated with disorders such as autoimmune disorders and inflammatory disorders.

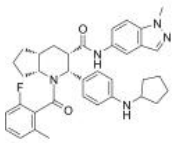


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

C5aR-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-147586

C5aR-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor of **C5aR**. Increased level of C5a has been associated with disorders such as autoimmune disorders and inflammatory disorders.

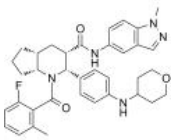


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

C5aR-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-147587

C5aR-IN-3 is a potent inhibitor of **C5aR**. Increased level of C5a has been associated with disorders such as autoimmune disorders and inflammatory disorders.



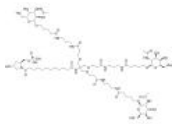
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cemdisiran

(ALN-CC5)

Cat. No.: HY-145720

Cemdisiran is an N-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc) conjugated siRNA for the treatment of complement-mediated diseases by suppressing liver production of **complement 5 (C5)** protein.

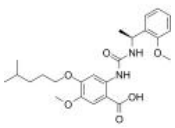


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Complement C5-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-128342

Complement C5-IN-1 (Compound 7) is a small-molecule inhibitor of complement component 5 protein (**C5**).

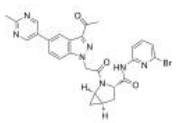


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Complement factor D-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-138281

Complement factor D-IN-2 is an inhibitor of **complement factor D** extracted from patent WO2015130838A1, compound 190. Complement factor D-IN-2 targets factor D and inhibits the complement cascade at an early and essential point in the alternative complement pathway.



Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Compstatin

Cat. No.: HY-P1036

Compstatin, a 13-residue cyclic peptide, is a potent inhibitor of the **complement system C3** with species specificity. Compstatin binds to baboon C3 and is resistant to proteolytic cleavage in baboon blood (similar to humans).

Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Compstatin control peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P1398

Compstatin control peptide is a **complement protein C3** inhibitor that binds and inhibits cleavage of complement C3.

Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Compstatin control peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1398A

Compstatin control peptide TFA is a **complement** inhibitor that binds and inhibits cleavage of complement C3.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Compstatin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1036A

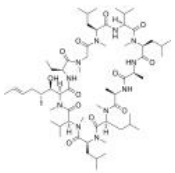
Compstatin TFA, a 13-residue cyclic peptide, is a potent inhibitor of the **complement system C3** with species specificity. Compstatin TFA binds to baboon C3 and is resistant to proteolytic cleavage in baboon blood (similar to humans).

Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclosporin A

(Cyclosporine A; Ciclosporin A; CsA) Cat. No.: HY-B0579

Cyclosporin A (Cyclosporine A) is an immunosuppressant which binds to the cyclophilin and inhibits phosphatase activity of **calcineurin** with an IC_{50} of 5 nM. Cyclosporin A also inhibits **CD11a/CD18** adhesion.

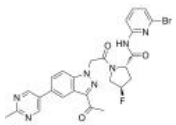


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Danicopan

(ACH-4471) Cat. No.: HY-117930

Danicopan (ACH-4471), a selective and orally active small-molecule **factor D** inhibitor, shows high binding affinity to human Factor D with K_d value of 0.54 nM.

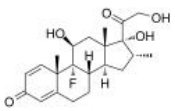


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dexamethasone

(Hexadecadrol; Prednisolone F) Cat. No.: HY-14648

Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes.

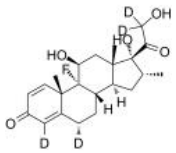


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dexamethasone-4,6α,21,21-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14648S3

Dexamethasone-4,6α,21,21-d4 is the deuterium labeled Dexamethasone-4,6α,21,21. Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist.

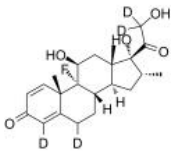


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dexamethasone-d4

(Hexadecadrol-d4; Prednisolone F-d4) Cat. No.: HY-14648S2

Dexamethasone-d4 is deuterium labeled Dexamethasone. Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes.

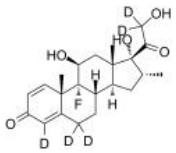


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dexamethasone-d5

(Hexadecadrol-d5; Prednisolone F-d5) Cat. No.: HY-14648S

Dexamethasone-d5 (Hexadecadrol-d5) is the deuterium labeled Dexamethasone. Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist.

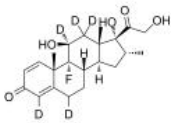


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dexamethasone-d5-1

(Hexadecadrol-d5-1; Prednisolone F-d5-1) Cat. No.: HY-14648S1

Dexamethasone-d5-1 is deuterium labeled Dexamethasone. Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eculizumab

(Anti-Human C5, Humanized Antibody) Cat. No.: HY-P9914

Eculizumab (Anti-Human C5, Humanized Antibody) is a long-acting humanized monoclonal antibody targeted against **complement C5**.

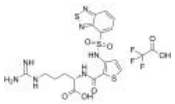
Eculizumab

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EG00229

Cat. No.: HY-10799

EG00229 is a **neuropilin 1 (NRP1) receptor** antagonist. EG00229 selectively inhibits VEGF-A binding to **NRP1** b1 domain with an IC_{50} of 3 μM, but has no effect on VEGFA binding to VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2.

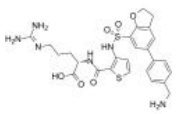


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EG01377

Cat. No.: HY-112151

EG01377 is a potent, bioavailable and selective inhibitor of **neuropilin-1 (NRP1)**, with a K_d of 1.32 μM, and IC_{50}s of both 609 nM for **NRP1-a1** and **NRP1-b1**. EG01377 has antiangiogenic, antimigratory, and antitumor effects.

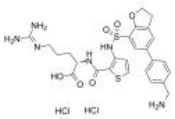


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EG01377 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112151A

EG01377 dihydrochloride is a potent, bioavailable and selective inhibitor of **neuropilin-1 (NRP1)**, with a K_d of 1.32 μM, and IC_{50}s of 609 nM for both **NRP1-a1** and **NRP1-b1**. EG01377 dihydrochloride has antiangiogenic, antimigratory, and antitumor effects.

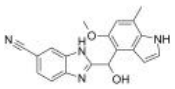


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Factor B-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-136556

Factor B-IN-1 is a **Factor B** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2013164802A1, Example 24.

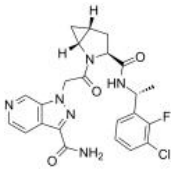


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Factor D inhibitor 6

Cat. No.: HY-122700

Factor D inhibitor 6 is a potent, highly selective and orally active **factor D (FD)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30 nM and a K_d of 6 nM.

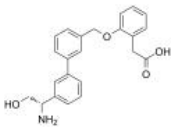


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FD-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-128570

FD-IN-1 (Compound 12) is an orally bioavailable and selective **factor D** (**FD**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 12 nM. Complement FD, a highly specific S1 serine protease, plays a central role in the alternative complement pathway of the innate immune system.



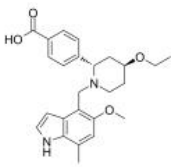
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iptacopan

(LNP023)

Cat. No.: HY-127105

Iptacopan (LNP023) is a first-in-class, orally bioavailable, highly potent and highly selective **factor B** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 10 nM. Iptacopan shows direct, reversible, and high-affinity binding to human factor B with a K_D of 7.9 nM.



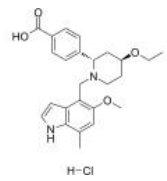
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iptacopan hydrochloride

(LNP023 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-127105A

LNP023 hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable, highly potent and highly selective **factor B** inhibitor. LNP023 shows direct, reversible, and high-affinity binding to human factor B with a K_D of 7.9 nM. LNP023 inhibits factor B with an IC_{50} value of 10 nM.

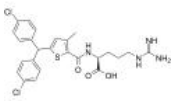


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JR14a

Cat. No.: HY-138161

JR14a is a potent thiophene antagonist of **human complement C3a receptor**. JR14a shows selectivity for the human C3a receptor over C5a receptor. JR14a can suppress C3aR-mediated inflammation.

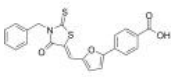


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leukadherin-1

Cat. No.: HY-15701

Leukadherin-1, a specific agonist of the leukocyte surface integrin **CD11b/CD18**, increases CD11b/CD18-dependent cell adhesion to fibrinogen with an EC_{50} of 4 μM.

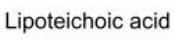


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lipoteichoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9481

Lipoteichoic acid, a cell wall component of Staphylococcus aureus, activates the complement system via **C3** induction and **CD55** inhibition.

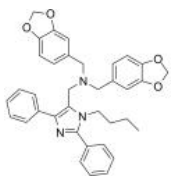


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NDT 9513727

Cat. No.: HY-110060

NDT 9513727 is a potent, selective, orally active and competitive inverse agonist of the **human C5aR (C5a receptor)**, with an IC_{50} of 11.6 nM. NDT 9513727 can be used for the research of human inflammatory diseases.

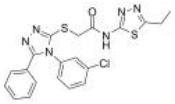


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

NRP1 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-147762

NRP1 antagonist 2 (Compound 1) is an **NRP1** antagonist.

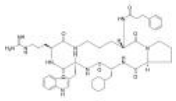


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PMX 205

Cat. No.: HY-110136

PMX 205 is a potent **complement C5a receptor** (**C5aR**; **CD88**) antagonist.

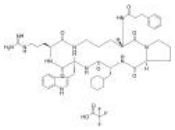


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PMX 205 Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-110136A

PMX 205 Trifluoroacetate is a potent **complement C5a receptor** (**C5aR**; **CD88**) antagonist.



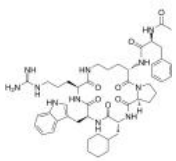
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

PMX-53

(3D53)

Cat. No.: HY-106178

PMX-53 (3D53) is a synthetic peptidic and a potent and orally active **complement C5a receptor (CD88)** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 20 nM. PMX-53 is also a low-affinity **MrgX2** agonist that stimulates **MrgX2**-mediated mast cell degranulation.



Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

POT-4

(AL-78898A)

Cat. No.: HY-P3204

POT-4 (AL-78898A), a Compstatin derivative, is a potent inhibitor of **complement factor C3** activation. POT-4 can be used for age-related macular degeneration research.

Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

POT-4 TFA

(AL-78898A TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P3204A

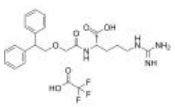
POT-4 TFA (AL-78898A TFA), a Compstatin derivative, is a potent inhibitor of **complement factor C3** activation. POT-4 TFA can be used for age-related macular degeneration research.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SB290157 trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-101502A

SB290157 trifluoroacetate is a potent and selective **C3a** receptor antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 200 nM.



Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLQP-21

Cat. No.: HY-P1345

TLQP-21, a VGF-derived peptide endowed of endocrine and extraendocrine properties, is a potent **G-protein-coupled receptor complement-3a receptor 1 (C3aR1)** agonist (**EC_{50}**: mouse TLQP-21=10.3 μM; human TLQP-21=68.8 μM).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLQP-21 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1345A

TLQP-21 TFA, a VGF-derived peptide endowed of endocrine and extraendocrine properties, is a potent **G-protein-coupled receptor complement-3a receptor1 (C3aR1)** agonist (**EC_{50}**: mouse TLQP-21=10.3 μM; human TLQP-21=68.8μM).

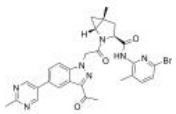
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Vemircopan

(ALXN2050; ACH 0145228; ACH-5228)

Cat. No.: HY-139588

Vemircopan (ALXN2050) is an orally active **complement factor D** inhibitor.

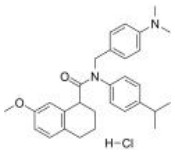


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

W-54011

Cat. No.: HY-16992A

W-54011 is a potent and orally active non-peptide **C5a receptor** antagonist. W-54011 inhibits the binding of ^{125}I-labeled **C5a** to human neutrophils with a K_i value of 2.2 nM.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

COX

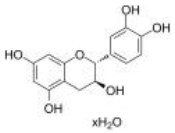
Cyclooxygenase

Cyclooxygenase (COX), officially known as prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase (PTGS), is an enzyme that is responsible for formation of important biological mediators called prostanoids, including prostaglandins, prostacyclin and thromboxane. Pharmacological inhibition of COX can provide relief from the symptoms of inflammation and pain. Drugs, like Aspirin, that inhibit cyclooxygenase activity have been available to the public for about 100 years. Two cyclooxygenase isoforms have been identified and are referred to as COX-1 and COX-2. Under many circumstances the COX-1 enzyme is produced constitutively (i.e., gastric mucosa) whereas COX-2 is inducible (i.e., sites of inflammation). Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), such as aspirin and ibuprofen, exert their effects through inhibition of COX. The main COX inhibitors are the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

(+)-Catechin hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0355

(+)-Catechin hydrate inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an **IC_{50}** of 1.4 μM.

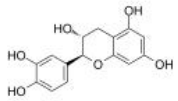


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 100 mg

(-)-Catechin

((-)-Cianidanol; (-)-Catechuic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0898A

(-)-Catechin is an isomer of Catechin having a trans 2S,3R configuration at the chiral center. Catechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC_{50} of 1.4 μM.

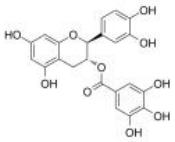


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(-)-Catechin gallate

((-)-Catechin 3-gallate; (-)-Catechin 3-O-gallate) Cat. No.: HY-N0356

(-)-Catechin gallate is a minor constituent in green tea catechins. (-)-Catechin gallate inhibits the activity of **COX-1** and **COX-2** enzymes.

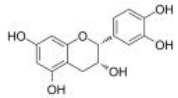


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(-)-Epicatechin

((-)-Epicatechol; Epicatechin; epi-Catechin) Cat. No.: HY-N0001

(-)-Epicatechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an **IC_{50}** of 3.2 μM. (-)-Epicatechin inhibits the IL-1β-induced expression of iNOS by blocking the nuclear localization of the p65 subunit of NF-κB.

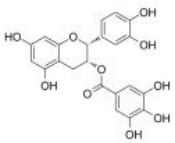


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Epicatechin gallate

(Epicatechin gallate; ECG; (-)-Epicatechin 3-O-gallate) Cat. No.: HY-N0002

(-)-Epicatechin gallate (Epicatechin gallate) inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an **IC_{50}** of 7.5 μM.

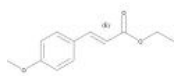


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(E)-Ethyl p-methoxycinnamate

Cat. No.: HY-N0346A

(E)-Ethyl p-methoxycinnamate is a natural product found in Kaempferia galangal with anti-inflammatory, anti-neoplastic and anti-microbial effects.

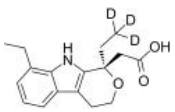


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(R)-(-)-Etodolac-d3

Cat. No.: HY-76251S

(R)-(-)-Etodolac-d3 is the deuterium labeled Etodolac. Etodolac (AY-24236) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compound that is a non-selective inhibitor of COX (IC_{50}=53.5 nM).

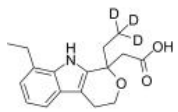


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(rac)-Etodolac-d3

Cat. No.: HY-76251S1

(Rac)-Etodolac-d3 ((Rac)-AY-24236-d3) is a labelled racemic Etodolac. Etodolac (AY-24236) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compound that is a non-selective inhibitor of COX (IC_{50}=53.5 nM).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(Rac)-γ-Tocopherol

(DMPBQ) Cat. No.: HY-115742

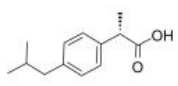
(Rac)-γ-Tocopherol (DMPBQ) is a Vitamin E isoform, which is converted by tocopherol cyclase to γ-Tcopherol.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-(+)-Ibuprofen

((S)-Ibuprofen) Cat. No.: HY-78131A

(S)-(+)-Ibuprofen ((S)-Ibuprofen), a S(+)-enantiomer of Ibuprofen, is a potent **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 2.1 μM and 1.6 μM, respectively. (S)-(+)-Ibuprofen has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anticancer and antipyretic effects.

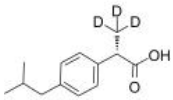


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

(S)-(+)-Ibuprofen D3

((S)-Ibuprofen D3) Cat. No.: HY-78131AS

(S)-(+)-Ibuprofen D3 ((S)-Ibuprofen D3) is a deuterium labeled (S)-(+)-Ibuprofen. (S)-(+)-Ibuprofen is the S(+)-enantiomer of Ibuprofen that inhibits **COX-1** and **COX-2** activity with **IC_{50}**s of 2.1 μM and 1.6 μM.

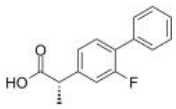


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Flurbiprofen

(Esflurbiprofen) Cat. No.: HY-15123

(S)-Flurbiprofen is an active enantiomer of Flurbiprofen, with **IC_{50}** values of 0.48 μM and 0.47 μM for **COX-1** and **COX-2**, respectively.

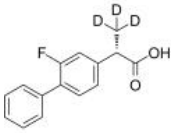


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

(S)-Flurbiprofen-d3

(Esflurbiprofen-d3) Cat. No.: HY-15123S

(S)-Flurbiprofen-d3 (Esflurbiprofen-d3) is the deuterium labeled (S)-Flurbiprofen. (S)-Flurbiprofen is an active enantiomer of Flurbiprofen, with **IC_{50}** values of 0.48 μM and 0.47 μM for **COX-1** and **COX-2**, respectively.

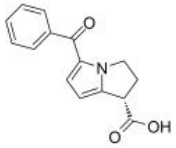


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Ketorolac

((-)-Ketorolac) Cat. No.: HY-B0580A

(S)-Ketorolac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent. (S)-ketorolac exhibits potent **COX1** and **COX2** enzyme inhibition.

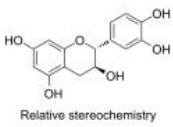


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(±)-Catechin

(rel-Cianidanol; rel-Catechuic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B1890

(±)-Catechin (rel-Cianidanol) is the racemate of Catechin. (±)-Catechin has two steric forms of (+)-Catechin and its enantiomer (-)-Catechin. (+)-Catechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC_{50} of 1.4 μM.

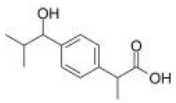


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Hydroxy-ibuprofen

Cat. No.: HY-136592

1-Hydroxy Ibuprofen is a **metabolite** of Ibuprofen in P. australis. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting **COX-1** and **COX-2** with **IC_{50}**s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.

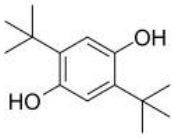


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

2,5-Di-tert-butylhydroquinone

Cat. No.: HY-W012399

2,5-Di-tert-butylhydroquinone (DTBHQ), the indirect food additive, regulates the activity of **5-lipoxygenase** as well as the activity of **COX-2** (**IC_{50}**=1.8 and 14.1 μM for 5-LO and COX-2, respectively) .

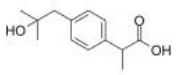


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen

((±)-2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen) Cat. No.: HY-126121

2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen is a metabolite of Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.

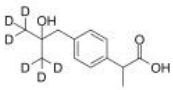


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen-d6

((±)-2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen-d6) Cat. No.: HY-126121S

2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen-d6 ((±)-2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen-d6) is the deuterium labeled 2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen. 2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen is a metabolite of Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.

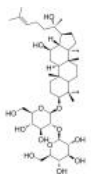


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3

(20(S)-Propanaxadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3) Cat. No.: HY-N0603

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits **Na^+** and **hKv1.4** channel with IC_{50}s of 32.2±4.5 and 32.6±2.2 μM, respectively. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits **Aβ** levels, **NF-κB** activity, and **COX-2** expression.



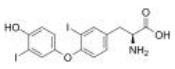
Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine

(3,3'-T2)

Cat. No.: HY-129974

3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine (3,3'-T2) is an **endogenous metabolite** of thyroid hormone. 3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine significantly enhances **COX** activity.

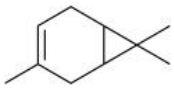


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

3-Carene

Cat. No.: HY-N6663

3-Carene is a bicyclic monoterpene in essential oils extracted from pine trees. 3-Carene inhibits nociceptive stimulus-induced inflammatory infiltrates and COX-2 overexpression, and with antinociceptive effect.

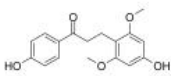


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

4,4'-Dihydroxy-2,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N8184

4,4'-Dihydroxy-2,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone exhibits **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitory activity.

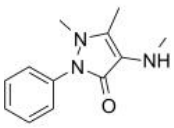


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

4-Methylamino antipyrine

Cat. No.: HY-135731

4-Methylamino antipyrine is an active metabolite of Metamizole. Metamizole is a pyrazolone non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and inhibits **COX**. Metamizole is an nonopioid analgesic drug and can be used for pain and fever.

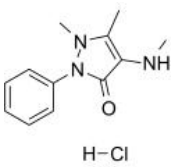


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Methylamino antipyrine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135731A

4-Methylamino antipyrine hydrochloride is an active metabolite of Metamizole. Metamizole is a pyrazolone non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and inhibits **COX**. Metamizole is an nonopioid analgesic drug and can be used for pain and fever.

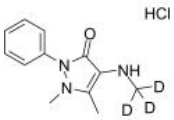


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Methylamino antipyrine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135731AS

4-Methylamino antipyrine-d3 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled 4-Methylamino antipyrine (hydrochloride). 4-Methylamino antipyrine hydrochloride is an active metabolite of Metamizole.



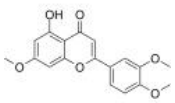
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylluteolin

(5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7012

7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylluteolin (5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone), a flavonoid compound, possesses potent anti-inflammatory effects in LPS-induced macrophage cell line mediated by inhibition of release of inflammatory mediators, NO, PGE2, and...

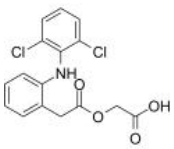


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aceclofenac

Cat. No.: HY-B0634

Aceclofenac is an orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), with analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties. Aceclofenac is used for the research of osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis.

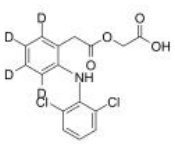


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Aceclofenac-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0634S

Aceclofenac-d4 is the deuterium labeled Aceclofenac. Aceclofenac is an orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), with analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties.



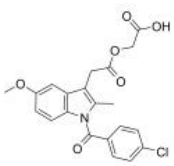
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acemetacin

(TVX 1322)

Cat. No.: HY-B0482

Acemetacin (TVX 1322) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug and a glycolic acid ester of indometacin that is a cyclooxygenase inhibitor.

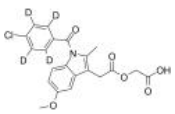


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Acemetacin-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0482S

Acemetacin-d4 is the deuterium labeled Acemetacin. Acemetacin (TVX 1322) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug and a glycolic acid ester of indometacin that is a cyclooxygenase inhibitor.

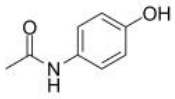


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Acetaminophen

(Paracetamol; 4-Acetamidophenol; 4'-Hydroxyacetanilide) Cat. No.: HY-66005

Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25.8 μM; is a widely used antipyretic and analgesic agent. Acetaminophen is a potent **hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2)** inhibitor.

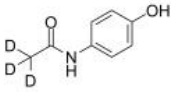


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Acetaminophen-d3 (Paracetamol-d3; 4-Acetamidophenol-d3; 4'-Hydroxyacetanilide-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-66005S1

Acetaminophen-d3 (Paracetamol-d3) is the deuterium labeled Acetaminophen. Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25.8 μM; is a widely used antipyretic and analgesic agent.

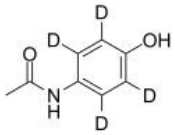


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Acetaminophen-d4

Cat. No.: HY-66005S

Acetaminophen-d4 is the deuterium labeled Acetaminophen. Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25.8 μM; is a widely used antipyretic and analgesic agent. Acetaminophen is a potent **hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2)** inhibitor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Adelmidrol

Cat. No.: HY-B1026

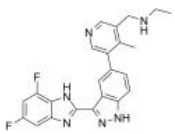
Adelmidrol exerts important anti-inflammatory effects that are partly dependent on **PPARγ**. Adelmidrol reduces **NF-κB** translocation, and **COX-2** expression.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

AG-024322

Cat. No.: HY-15491

AG-024322 is a potent ATP-competitive pan-**CDK** inhibitor against cell cycle kinases **CDK1**, **CDK2**, and **CDK4** with K_i values in the 1-3 nM range. AG-024322 displays broad-spectrum anti-tumor activity and clear target modulation in vivo. AG-024322 induces cell **apoptosis**.

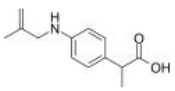


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Alminoprofen

(EB-382) Cat. No.: HY-17485

Alminoprofen (EB-382) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the phenylpropionic acid class. Alminoprofen possesses a dual anti-inflammatory action, by inhibiting both **secretory phospholipase A_2 ($sPLA_2$)** and **COX-2**.

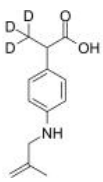


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Alminoprofen-d3

(EB-382-d3) Cat. No.: HY-17485S

Alminoprofen-d3 (EB-382-d3) is the deuterium labeled Alminoprofen. Alminoprofen (EB-382) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the phenylpropionic acid class.

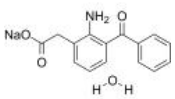


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amfenac Sodium Hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-17479A

Amfenac Sodium Hydrate is a **COX-2** inhibitor.

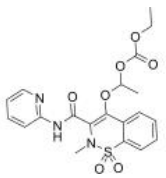


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ampiroxicam

(CP 65703) Cat. No.: HY-17484

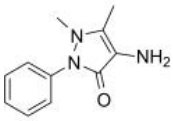
Ampiroxicam(CP65703) is a nonselective cyclooxygenase inhibitor uesd as anti-inflammatory drug. Target: COX Ampiroxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. It is a prodrug of piroxicam.



Purity: 97.12%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ampyrone
(4-Aminoantipyrine) Cat. No.: HY-B1398

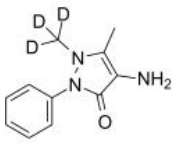
Ampyrone is a reagent for glucose determination in the presence of peroxidase and phenol.



Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Ampyrone-d3
(4-Aminoantipyrine-d3) Cat. No.: HY-B1398S

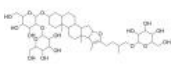
Ampyrone-d3 (4-Aminoantipyrine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Ampyrone. Ampyrone is a reagent for glucose determination in the presence of peroxidase and phenol.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Anemarsaponin B
Cat. No.: HY-N0811

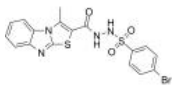
Anemarsaponin B is a steroidal saponin. Anemarsaponin B decreases the protein and mRNA levels of **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Anemarsaponin B reduces the expressions and productions of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF-a and IL-6.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 10
Cat. No.: HY-115922

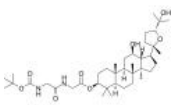
Anti-inflammatory agent 10 (compound 30) is a tilomisole-based benzimidazothiazole derivative. Anti-inflammatory agent 10 expresses activity on COX-2 enzyme more than COX-1. Anti-inflammatory agent 10 is orally active.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 20
Cat. No.: HY-146419

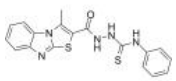
Anti-inflammatory agent 20 (compound 5a) is a potent inhibitor of **NO** activity. Anti-inflammatory agent 20 shows anti-inflammatory activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 8
Cat. No.: HY-115920

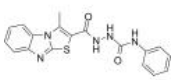
Anti-inflammatory agent 8 (compound 13) is a tilomisole-based benzimidazothiazole derivative. Anti-inflammatory agent 8 expresses activity on COX-2 enzyme more than COX-1 with an IC_{50} of 0.09 nM. Anti-inflammatory agent 8 is orally active.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 9
Cat. No.: HY-115921

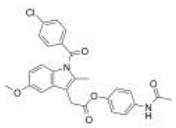
Anti-inflammatory agent 9 (compound 28) is a tilomisole-based benzimidazothiazole derivative. Anti-inflammatory agent 9 expresses activity on COX-2 enzyme more than COX-1. Anti-inflammatory agent 9 is orally active.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apyramide
Cat. No.: HY-U00046

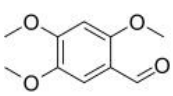
Apyramide is an **anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID)** and behaves as a prodrug of indomethacin (HY-14397). Indomethacin is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of COX1 and COX2.



Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Asaraldehyde (Asaronaldehyde; Asaraldehyde; 2,4,5-trimethoxy-Benzaldehyde)
Cat. No.: HY-100580

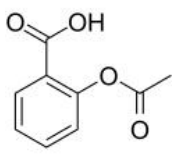
Asarylaldehyde (Asaronaldehyde), a **COX-2** inhibitor, significantly inhibits cyclooxygenase II (COX-2) activity with an IC_{50} value of 100 μg/mL.



Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Aspirin
(Acetylsalicylic Acid; ASA) Cat. No.: HY-14654

Aspirin is a non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 5 and 210 μg/mL.



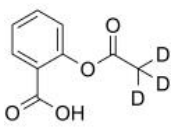
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Aspirin-d3

(Acetylsalicylic Acid-d3; ASA-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-14654S

Aspirin-d3 (Acetylsalicylic Acid-d3) is the deuterium labeled Aspirin. Aspirin is a non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 5 and 210 μg/mL.



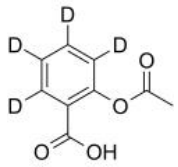
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aspirin-d4

(Acetylsalicylic Acid-d4; ASA-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-14654S1

Aspirin-d4 (Acetylsalicylic Acid-d4) is the deuterium labeled Aspirin. Aspirin is a non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 5 and 210 μg/mL.



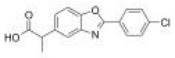
Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benoxaprofen

(LRCL 3794)

Cat. No.: HY-13568

Benoxaprofen (LRCL 3794) is a potent and long-acting anti-inflammatory and antipyretic compound.

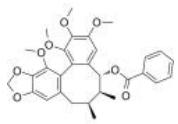


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoylgomisin O

Cat. No.: HY-N2266

Benzoylgomisin O isolated from Schisandra rubriflora, has inhibitory activity against **15-LOX**, **COX-1** and **COX-2** enzymes and anti-inflammatory activity.

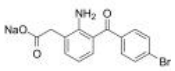


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bromfenac sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B1888A

Bromfenac sodium is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 5.56 and 7.45 nM for **COX-1** and **COX-2**, respectively.



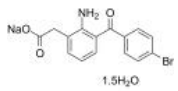
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Bromfenac sodium hydrate

(Bromfenac monosodium salt sesquihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1888B

Bromfenac sodium hydrate (Bromfenac monosodium salt sesquihydrate) is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 5.56 and 7.45 nM for **COX-1** and **COX-2**, respectively.

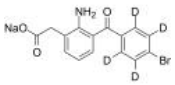


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Bromfenac-d4 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B1888AS

Bromfenac-d4 (sodium) is deuterium labeled Bromfenac (sodium). Bromfenac sodium is a potent and orally active inhibitor of COX, with IC50s of 5.56 and 7.45 nM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

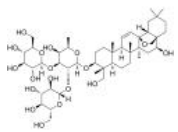


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Buddlejasaponin IV

Cat. No.: HY-125131

Buddlejasaponin IV (BSIV) exerts anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic effects against cancer cells.

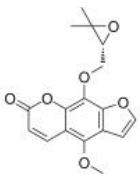


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Byakangelicol

Cat. No.: HY-N0074

Byakangelicol, isolated from Angelica dahurica, inhibits interleukin-1beta (IL-1beta) -induced prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) release in A549 cells mediated by suppression of **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** expression and the activity of COX-2 enzyme.

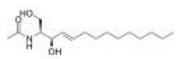


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

C2 Ceramide (d14:1/2:0)

Cat. No.: HY-116877

C2 Ceramide (d14:1/2:0) is a composition for diagnosing diseases associated with cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2) overexpression. C2 Ceramide (d14:1/2:0) exhibits a strong binding activity to COX2 protein (extracted from patent WO2019235824A1).

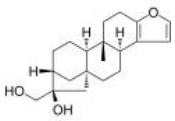


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cafestol

Cat. No.: HY-N6257

Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a **ERK** inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against **PGE_2** production and the mRNA expression of **cyclooxygenase (COX)-2** in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.

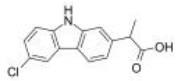


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Carprofen

Cat. No.: HY-B1227

Carprofen is a nonsteroid anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a multi-target **FAAH/COX** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 3.9 μM, 22.3 μM and 78.6 μM for COX-2, COX-1 and FAAH, respectively.

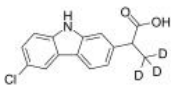


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Carprofen-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1227S

Carprofen-d3 is the deuterium labeled Carprofen. Carprofen is a nonsteroid anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a multi-target **FAAH/COX** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 3.9 μM, 22.3 μM and 78.6 μM for COX-2, COX-1 and FAAH, respectively.



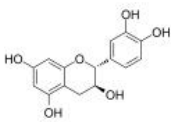
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Catechin

((+)-Catechin; Cianidanol; Catechuic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0898

Catechin ((+)-Catechin) inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an **IC_{50}** of 1.4 μM.

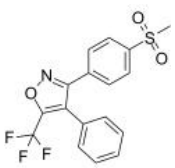


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CAY10404

Cat. No.: HY-121537

CAY10404 is a potent and selective **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1 nM and a selectivity index (SI; COX-1 IC_{50}/COX-2 IC_{50}) of >500000.



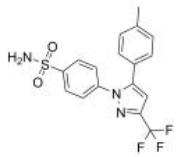
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Celecoxib

(SC 58635)

Cat. No.: HY-14398

Celecoxib,a selective non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a selective **COX-2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 40 nM.



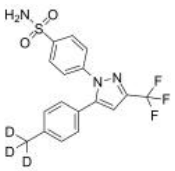
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Celecoxib-d3

(SC 58635-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-14398S1

Celecoxib-d3 (SC 58635-d3) is the deuterium labeled Celecoxib. Celecoxib,a selective non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a selective **COX-2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 40 nM.

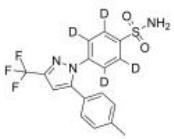


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Celecoxib-d4

Cat. No.: HY-118139S

Celecoxib-d4 is the deuterium labeled Desmethyl Celecoxib. Desmethyl Celecoxib (compound 3b) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=32 nM) with anti-inflammatory activities. Desmethyl Celecoxib is an analog of Celecoxib and with the optimal yield of 75%.



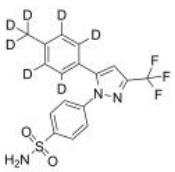
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Celecoxib-d7

(SC 58635-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-14398S

Celecoxib-d7 (SC 58635-d7) is the deuterium labeled Celecoxib. Celecoxib,a selective non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a selective **COX-2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 40 nM.

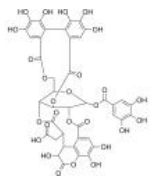


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chebulagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1996

Chebulagic acid is a **COX-LOX** dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of Terminalia chebula Retz, on angiogenesis. Chebulagic acid is a **M2 serine to asparagine 31 mutation (S31N)** inhibitor and influenza antiviral.

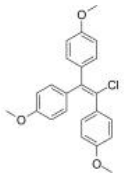


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Chlorotrianisene

Cat. No.: HY-B2158

Chlorotrianisene is a long-acting non-steroidal estrogen and an orally active **estrogen receptor** modulator. Chlorotrianisene exhibits antiestrogenic activity. Chlorotrianisene potently inhibits the enzyme **COX-1** and inhibits platelet aggregation in whole blood.

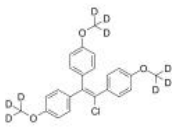


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Chlorotrianisene-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B2158S

Chlorotrianisene-d9 is the deuterium labeled Chlorotrianisene. Chlorotrianisene is a long-acting non-steroidal estrogen and an orally active **estrogen receptor** modulator. Chlorotrianisene exhibits antiestrogenic activity.



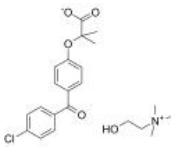
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Choline Fenofibrate

(ABT-335)

Cat. No.: HY-14739

Choline Fenofibrate (ABT-335), a choline salt of Fenofibric acid (HY-B0760), releases free Fenofibric acid in the gastrointestinal tract. Fenofibric acid is a **PPAR** activator with antihyperlipidemic effect.



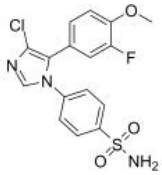
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

Cimicoxib

(UR-8880)

Cat. No.: HY-100516

Cimicoxib (CX) is an orally active potent and selective **COX-2** (cyclo-oxygenase-2) inhibitor. Cimicoxib exhibits promising anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity. The PK parameters of Cimicoxib in dogs given precise (2 mg/kg) and approximate doses (1.95-2.5 mg/kg) are similar.

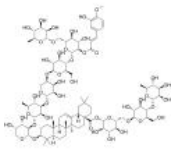


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clematomandshurica saponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N4230

Clematomandshurica saponins B shows significant inhibitory activity on cyclooxygenase-2 (IC_{50}=2.58 mM).

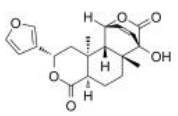


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Columbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0389

Columbin is an orally active diterpenoid furanolactone from Calumbae radix, has anti-inflammatory and anti-trypanosomal effects. Columbin selectively inhibits **COX-2** (EC_{50}=53.1 μM) over COX-1 (EC_{50}=327 μM).

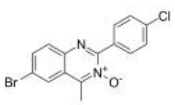


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

COX-1/2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-115966

COX-1/2-IN-2 is a potent **COX1/2** inhibitor. COX-1/2-IN-2 exhibits significant inhibitory effect against COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 13.9±3.21μM and 6.4±0.74μM, respectively.

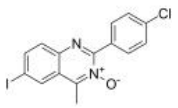


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-1/2-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-115967

COX-1/2-IN-2 is a potent **COX1/2** inhibitor. COX-1/2-IN-2 exhibits significant inhibitory effect against COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 9.7±0.09μM and 4.6±1.45μM, respectively.

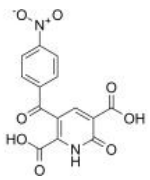


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-1/2-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-147693

COX-1/2-IN-3 (Compound 7a) is a **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitor. COX-2-IN-15 shows anti-inflammatory activity with low toxicity.

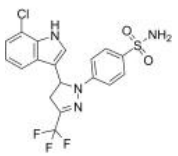


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00275

COX-2-IN-1 is potent and slective **COX-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.9 μM.

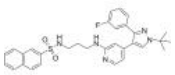


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-115976

COX-2-IN-10 is a potent **COX-2** inhibitor. COX-2-IN-10 inhibits the production of PGE_2 in concentration dependent manner (IC_{50}=2.54 μM). COX-2-IN-10 inhibits the expression of **iNOS** and **COX-2** on mRNA and protein level . COX-2-IN-10 inhibits the production of IL-6, TNF-α and IL-1β.

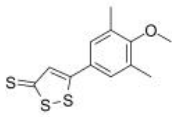


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-145988

COX-2-IN-11 (compound 7b2) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **COX-2**. COX-2-IN-11 has the potential for the research of inflammation diseases.

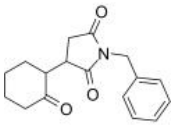


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-12

Cat. No.: HY-146370

COX-2-IN-12 (compound 3b) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} of 19.98 μM. COX-2-IN-12 is an anti-inflammatory agent. COX-2-IN-12 shows safety in-vivo acute toxicity study.

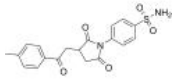


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-13

Cat. No.: HY-146371

COX-2-IN-13 (compound 13e) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} of 0.98 μM. COX-2-IN-13 is an anti-inflammatory agent. COX-2-IN-13 shows safety in-vivo acute toxicity study.

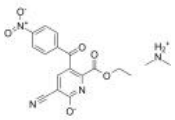


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-14

Cat. No.: HY-147692

COX-2-IN-14 (compound 2a) is a potent and selective **COX-2** (cyclooxygenase-2) inhibitor. COX-2-IN-14 shows effective binding at the active site of COX-2 co-crystal.

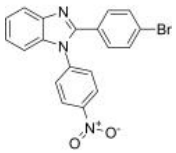


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-16

Cat. No.: HY-147719

COX-2-IN-16 (compound 2b) is a potent, selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 102 μM. COX-2-IN-16 inhibits the NO production. COX-2-IN-16 shows anti-inflammatory activity.

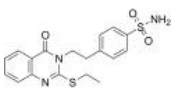


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-18

Cat. No.: HY-147794

COX-2-IN-18 (Compound 3) is a potent inhibitor of **COX-2**. COX-2-IN-18 possesses good COX-2 inhibitory activity (IC_{50} = 0.775 μM) compared to the reference drug, Celecoxib (IC_{50} = 0.153 μM). COX-2-IN-18 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.

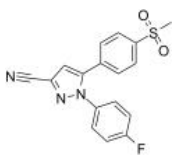


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-101655

COX-2-IN-2 is a selective and inducible **COX2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.24 μM. COX-2-IN-1 is an anti-inflammatory compound with anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities.

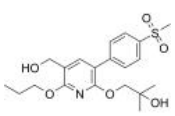


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-115866

COX-2-IN-6 is a gut-restricted selective **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor for chemoprevention of colorectal cancer.

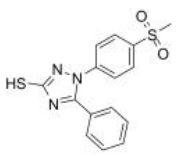


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-115934

COX-2-IN-7 (compound 4a) is a potent, selective, and orally active inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} of 6.585 uM. COX-2-IN-7 has higher COX-2 selectivity than Celecoxib. COX-2-IN-7 shows good in vivo anti-inflammatory and low ulcerogenic activity.

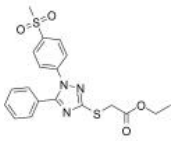


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-115935

COX-2-IN-8 (compound 6a) is a potent, selective, and orally active inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} of 6.585 uM. COX-2-IN-8 has higher COX-2 selectivity than Celecoxib. COX-2-IN-8 shows good in vivo anti-inflammatory and low ulcerogenic activity.

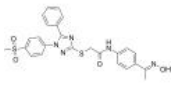


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-115936

COX-2-IN-9 (compound 7a) is a potent, selective, and orally active inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} of 10.17 uM. COX-2-IN-9 has higher COX-2 selectivity than Celecoxib. COX-2-IN-9 shows good in vivo anti-inflammatory and low ulcerogenic activity.

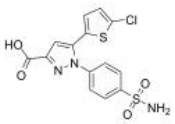


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2/5-LOX-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146294

COX-2/5-LOX-IN-1 (compound 3a) is a potent and dual inhibitor of **COX-2/5-LOX**. COX-2/5-LOX-IN-1 is a benzothiophen-2-yl pyrazole carboxylic acid derivative.

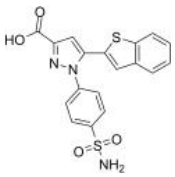


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2/5-LOX-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146295

COX-2/5-LOX-IN-2 (5b) is a potent and dual inhibitor of **COX-2/5-LOX**. COX-2/5-LOX-IN-2 is a benzothiophen-2-yl pyrazole carboxylic acid derivative.

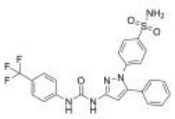


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX-2/sEH-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146704

COX-2/sEH-IN-1 (Compound 9c) is an orally active, dual **COX-2** and **sEH** (soluble epoxide hydrolase) inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 1.24 μM and 0.40 nM against COX-2 and sEH, respectively. COX-2/sEH-IN-1 shows improved anti-inflammatory activity and highly reduced cardiovascular risks.



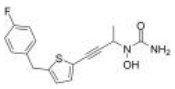
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX/5-LO-IN-1

(Atreleuton analog)

Cat. No.: HY-U00347

COX/5-LO-IN-1 (Atreleuton analog) is an inhibitor of **cylooxygenase** and **5-lipoxygenase (5-LO)**, used for the research of inflammatory and allergic disease states.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

COX/5-LOX-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146675

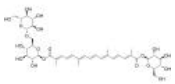
COX/5-LOX-IN-1 (compound 6b) is a potent and dual inhibitor of **COX/5-LOX** with IC_{50}s of 1.07, 0.55, and 0.28 μM for COX-1, COX-2, and 5-LOX enzyme, respectively. COX/5-LOX-IN-1 has the potential for the research of inflammation diseases.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crocin II

Cat. No.: HY-N0698

Crocin II is isolated from the fruit of Gardenia jasminoides with antioxidant, anticancer, and antidepressant activity. Crocin II inhibits NO production with an IC_{50} value of 31.1 μM. Crocin II suppresses the expressions of protein and m-RNA of **iNOS** and **COX-2**.

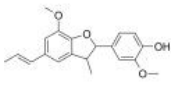


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dehydrodiisoeugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0589

Dehydrodiisoeugenol is isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, shows anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial actions. Dehydrodiisoeugenol inhibits LPS- stimulated **NF-κB** activation and cyclooxygenase (**COX**)-2 gene expression in murine macrophages.

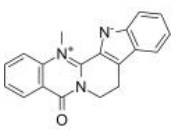


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dehydroevodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2106

Dehydroevodiamine is a major bioactive quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Evodiae Fructus, has an antiarrhythmic effect in guinea-pig ventricular myocytes.



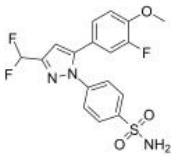
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Deracoxib

(SC 046; SC 46; SC 59046)

Cat. No.: HY-17509

Deracoxib, a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor, is a non-narcotic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

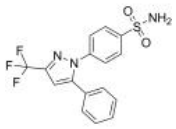


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Desmethyl Celecoxib

Cat. No.: HY-118139

Desmethyl Celecoxib (compound 3b) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=32 nM) with anti-inflammatory activities. Desmethyl Celecoxib is an analog of Celecoxib and with the optimal yield of 75%.

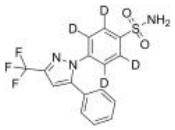


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Desmethyl Celecoxib-d4

Cat. No.: HY-118139S1

Desmethyl Celecoxib-d4 is the deuterium labeled Desmethyl Celecoxib. Desmethyl Celecoxib (compound 3b) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=32 nM) with anti-inflammatory activities.

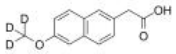


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desmethyl Naproxen-d3

Cat. No.: HY-132405S

Desmethyl Naproxen-d3 is deuterium labeled Desmethyl Naproxen. Desmethyl Naproxen is the metabolite of anti-inflammatory agent Naproxen.

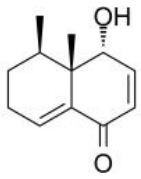


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desoxo-narchinol A

Cat. No.: HY-N8435

Desoxo-narchinol A is an orally active and potent anti-inflammatory agent. Desoxo-narchinol A can be isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Nardostachys jatamansi. Desoxo-narchinol A can be used for septic shock and inflammatory diseases research.

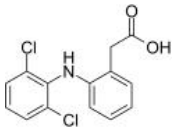


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diclofenac

Cat. No.: HY-15036

Diclofenac is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

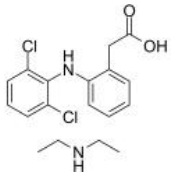


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Diclofenac diethylamine

Cat. No.: HY-15036A

Diclofenac diethylamine is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

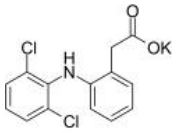


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Diclofenac potassium

Cat. No.: HY-15038

Diclofenac potassium is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.



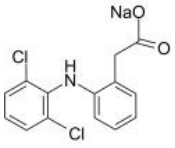
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Diclofenac Sodium

(GP 45840)

Cat. No.: HY-15037

Diclofenac Sodium (GP 45840) is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

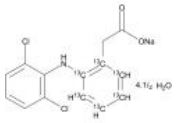


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Diclofenac-13C6 sodium heminonahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-15037S

Diclofenac-13C6 sodium heminonahydrate is the 13C-labeled Diclofenac Sodium.

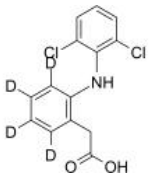


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diclofenac-d4

Cat. No.: HY-15036S

Diclofenac-d4 is the deuterium labeled Diclofenac. Diclofenac is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

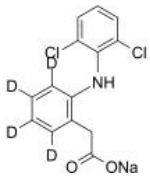


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Diclofenac-d4 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-15037S1

Diclofenac-d4 sodium is the deuterium labeled Diclofenac sodium.



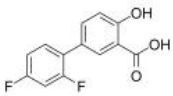
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diflunisal

(MK-647)

Cat. No.: HY-18342

Diflunisal (MK-647) is a salicylate derivative with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and uricosuric properties, which is used alone as an analgesic and in rheumatoid arthritis patients. The mechanism of action of diflunisal is as a Cyclooxygenase (**COX**) Inhibitor.



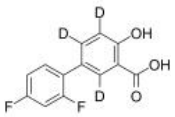
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Diflunisal-d3

(MK-647-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-18342S

Diflunisal-d3 (MK-647-d3) is the deuterium labeled Diflunisal. Diflunisal (MK-647) is a salicylate derivative with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and uricosuric properties, which is used alone as an analgesic and in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

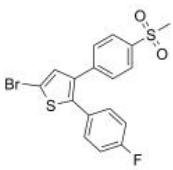


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DuP-697

Cat. No.: HY-103387

DuP-697 is a member of the vicinal diaryl heterocycles and a potent, irreversible, selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor (IC_{50} of 10 nM and 800 nM for human **COX-2** and **COX-1**, respectively).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eicosatetraynoic acid

(ETYA)

Cat. No.: HY-124108

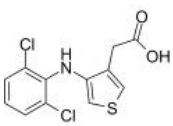
Eicosatetraynoic acid (ETYA) is a nonspecific inhibitor of **cyclooxygenase** and **lipoxygenase** (ID_{50}=8 μM and 4 μM, respectively). Eicosatetraynoic acid (ETYA) activates PPARα and PPARγ chimeras at 10 μM.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Eltenac

Cat. No.: HY-106093

Eltenac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a COX inhibitor. Eltenac shows IC50 of 0.03 μM for both COX-1 and COX-2 in isolated human whole blood.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Enflicoxib

(E 6087)

Cat. No.: HY-19384

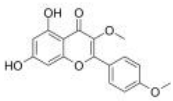
Enflicoxib (E 6087) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory compound that selectively inhibits **cyclooxygenase-2** (**COX-2**). Enflicoxib does not inhibit cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1). E-6087 shows anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities in animal models.

Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ermanin

Cat. No.: HY-N3848

Ermanin is a flavonoid isolated from Tanacetum microphyllum. Ermanin potently inhibits **iNOS**, **COX-2** activities, and inhibits platelet aggregation. Ermanin has anti-inflammatory, anti-tuberculous and anti-viral/bacterial properties.

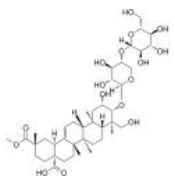


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Esculentoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0632

Esculentoside A (EsA), a kind of triterpene saponin isolated from roots of Phytolacca esculenta. Esculentoside A (EsA) possesses anti-inflammatory activity in acute and chronic experimental models, has selective inhibitory activity towards cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**).

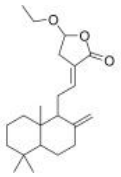


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ethoxycoronarin D

Cat. No.: HY-N3631

Ethoxycoronarin D is a labdane diterpenes compound isolated from rhizomes. Ethoxycoronarin D selectively inhibits COX-1 with an IC_{50} of 3.8 μM.

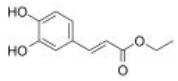


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl Caffeate

Cat. No.: HY-N6966

Ethyl Caffeate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from Bidens pilosa.



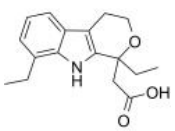
Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etodolac

(AY-24236)

Cat. No.: HY-76251

Etodolac (AY-24236) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compound that is a non-selective inhibitor of COX (IC_{50}=53.5 nM).

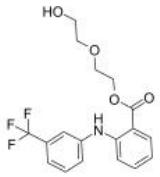


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etofenamate

Cat. No.: HY-17361

Etofenamate, a non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug (**NSAID**) and a non-selective **COX** inhibitor, possesses analgesic, anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties. Etofenamate is used in the research for osteoarthritis, arthritis and other inflammatory diseases.

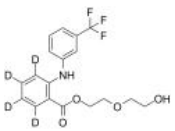


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Etofenamate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-17361S

Etofenamate-d4 is the deuterium labeled Etofenamate. Etofenamate, a non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug (**NSAID**) and a non-selective **COX** inhibitor, possesses analgesic, anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties.



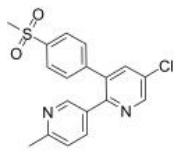
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Etoricoxib

(MK-0663; L-791456)

Cat. No.: HY-15321

Etoricoxib (MK-0663) is a non steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.1 μM and 116 μM for COX-2 and COX-1 in human whole blood.



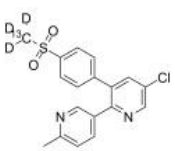
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etoricoxib-13C,d3

(MK-0663-13C,d3; L-791456-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-15321S1

Etoricoxib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Etoricoxib (MK-0663) is a non steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a selective and orally active COX-2 inhibitor, with IC50s of 1.1 μM and 116 μM for COX-2 and COX-1 in human whole blood.



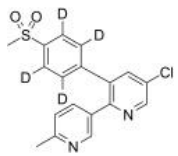
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etoricoxib-d4

(MK-0663-d4; L-791456-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-15321S

Etoricoxib D4 (MK-0663 D4) is a deuterium labeled Etoricoxib. Etoricoxib is a non steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.1 μM and 116 μM for COX-2 and COX-1 in human whole blood.



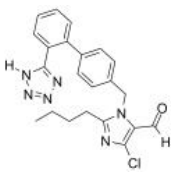
Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

EXP3179

(Losartan Carboxaldehyde; DuP 167)

Cat. No.: HY-114950

EXP3179 is an important intermediate aldehyde metabolite of Losartan. EXP3179 has no AT1-R–blocking activity, but potently inhibits the expression of endothelial cyclooxygenase (COX)-2. EXP3179 exerts potent anti-inflammatory actions.



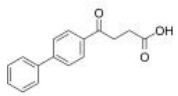
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fenbufen

(CL-82204)

Cat. No.: HY-B1138

Fenbufen (CL-82204) is an orally active **non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)**, with analgetic and antipyretic effects. Fenbufen has potent activity in a variety of animal model, including carageenin edema, UV erythema and adjuvant arthritis.

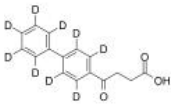


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fenbufen-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B1138S

Fenbufen-d9 (CL-82204-d9) is the deuterium labeled Fenbufen. Fenbufen (CL-82204) is an orally active **non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)**, with antipyretic effects.



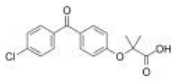
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Fenofibric acid

(FNF acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0760

Fenofibric acid, an active metabolite of fenofibrate, is a **PPAR** activitor, with EC_{50}s of 22.4 μM, 1.47 μM, and 1.06 μM for PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively; Fenofibric acid also inhibits **COX-2** enzyme activity, with an IC_{50} of 48 nM.

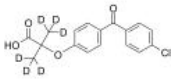


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fenofibric acid-d6

Cat. No.: HY-B0760S

Fenofibric acid-d6 (FNF acid-d6) is the deuterium labeled Fenofibric acid.

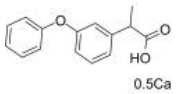


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Fenoprofen Calcium

Cat. No.: HY-B0288A

Fenoprofen Calcium is a nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory antiarthritic agent.



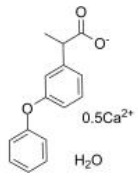
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Fenoprofen Calcium hydrate

(Fenoprofen calcium salt dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0288B

Fenoprofen Calcium hydrate is a nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory antiarthritic agent.



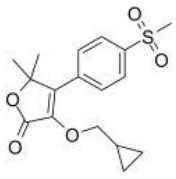
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Firocoxib

(ML 1785713)

Cat. No.: HY-14670

Firocoxib (ML 1785713) is a potent, selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.13 μM. Firocoxib shows 58-fold more selective for **COX-2** than COX-1 (IC_{50} of 7.5 μM). Firocoxib has anti-inflammatory effects.

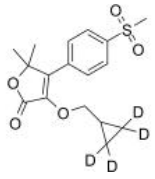


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Firocoxib-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14670S

Firocoxib-d4 (ML 1785713-d4) is the deuterium labeled Firocoxib. Firocoxib (ML 1785713) is a potent, selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.13 μM. Firocoxib shows 58-fold more selective for **COX-2** than COX-1 (IC_{50} of 7.5 μM).



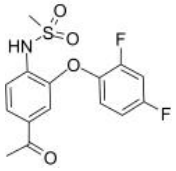
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

FK 3311

(COX-2 Inhibitor V)

Cat. No.: HY-14445

FK 3311 (COX-2 Inhibitor V) is a selective inhibitor of **COX-2** with antiinflammatory agent.

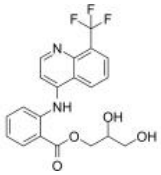


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Floctafenine

Cat. No.: HY-A0259

Floctafenine, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID), acts as an effective analgesic agent. Floctafenine is an inhibitor of **COX-1 and COX-2 activities in vitro,showing a slightly higher potency towards COX-I. Floctafenine is used for the research of short term pain treatment.**.



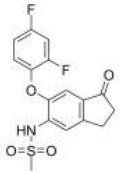
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flosulide

(ZK 38997; CGP 28238)

Cat. No.: HY-U00083

Flosulide is a potent and selective **COX-2** inhibitor, used for the treatment for inflammatory diseases.

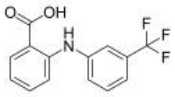


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flufenamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1221

Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (**COX**), activates **AMPK**, and also modulates ion channels, blocking **chloride channels** and **L-type Ca^{2+} channels**, modulating non-selective cation channels (**NSC**), activating...

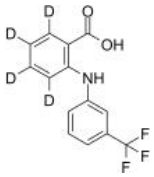


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Flufenamic acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1221S

Flufenamic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Flufenamic acid.

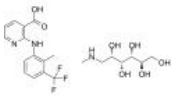


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flunixin meglumine

Cat. No.: HY-B0386

Flunixin Meglumine is a potent inhibitor of COX used as analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity. Target: COX Flunixin meglumine is a potent, non-narcotic, non-steroidal analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity.

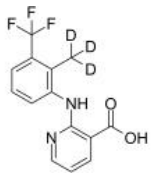


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Flunixin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-121046S

Flunixin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Flunixin. Flunixin Meglumine is a potent inhibitor of COX used as analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity.



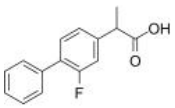
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Flurbiprofen

(dl-Flurbiprofen)

Cat. No.: HY-10582

Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.

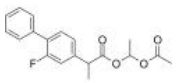


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Flurbiprofen axetil

Cat. No.: HY-101481

Flurbiprofen axetil is a non-selective **cyclooxygenase (COX)** inhibitor. Flurbiprofen axetil has anti-inflammatory effect.



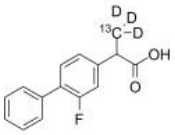
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flurbiprofen-13C,d3

(dl-Flurbiprofen-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-10582S2

Flurbiprofen-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.



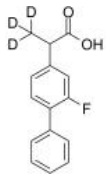
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flurbiprofen-d3

(dl-Flurbiprofen-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-10582S

Flurbiprofen-d3 (dl-Flurbiprofen-d3) is the deuterium labeled Flurbiprofen. Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.



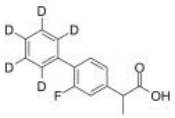
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Flurbiprofen-d5

(dl-Flurbiprofen-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-10582S1

Flurbiprofen-d5 (dl-Flurbiprofen-d5) is the deuterium labeled Flurbiprofen. Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.

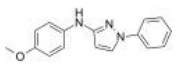


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

FPL 62064

Cat. No.: HY-105024

FPL 62064 is a potent **5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)** and **COX** dual inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 3.5 μM and 3.1 μM for RBL-1 cytosolic 5-lipoxygenase and prostaglandin synthetase (cyclooxygenase), respectively. FPL 62064 has potent anti-inflammatory activity.

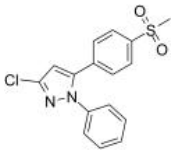


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

FR-188582

Cat. No.: HY-U00146

FR-188582 is a highly selective inhibitor of **cyclooxygenase** (**COX**)-2, with an IC_{50} value of 17 nM.

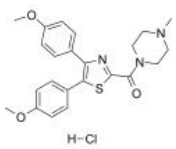


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

FR122047

Cat. No.: HY-103386

FR122047 (hydrochloride) is a selective and oral active inhibitor of **COX-1** with an IC_{50} of 28 nM. FR122047 hydrochloride has antiplatelet, analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects in vivo.



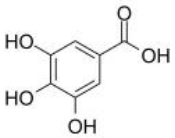
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gallic acid

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2** (**COX-2**). Gallic acid has various activities, such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anticance activities.



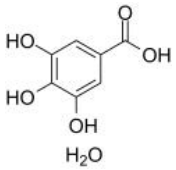
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gallic acid hydrate

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523A

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) hydrate is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2** (**COX-2**).



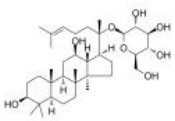
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ginsenoside C-K

(Ginsenoside compound K; Ginsenoside K)

Cat. No.: HY-N0904

Ginsenoside C-K, a bacterial metabolite of G-Rb1, exhibits anti-inflammatory effects by reducing **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Ginsenoside C-K exhibits an inhibition against the activity of **CYP2C9** and **CYP2A6** in human liver microsomes with IC_{50}s of 32.0±3.6 μM and 63.6±4.2 μM, respectively.



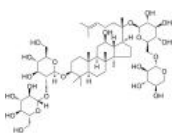
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rb3

(Gypenoside IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N0041

Ginsenoside Rb3 is extracted from steamed Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rb3 exhibits inhibitory effect on TNFα-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 8.2 μM in 293T cell lines. Ginsenoside Rb3 also inhibits the induction of **COX-2** and **iNOS** mRNA.



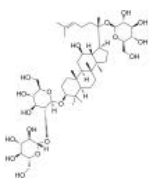
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rd

(Gypenoside VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0043

Ginsenoside Rd inhibits TNFα-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 12.05±0.82 μM in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rd inhibits expression of **COX-2** and **iNOS** mRNA. Ginsenoside Rd also inhibits Ca^{2+} influx.

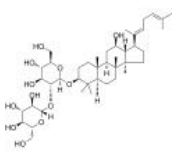


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg5

Cat. No.: HY-N0908

Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of **IGF-1** to its receptor with an IC_{50} of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of **COX-2** via suppression of the DNA binding activities of **NF-κB p65**.

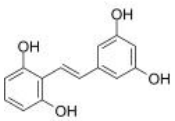


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gnetol

Cat. No.: HY-126052

Gnetol is a phenolic compound isolated from the root of Gnetum ula Brongn. Gnetol potently inhibits **COX-1** (IC_{50} of 0.78 μM) and **HDAC**. Gnetol is a potent **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.5 μM for murine tyrosinase and suppresses melanin biosynthesis.



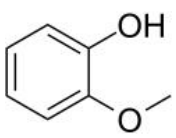
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Guaiacol

(2-Methoxyphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1380

Guaiacol, a phenolic compound, inhibits LPS-stimulated **COX-2** expression and **NF-κB** activation. Anti-inflammatory activity.



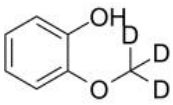
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Guaiacol-d3

(2-Methoxyphenol-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1380S1

Guaiacol-d3 (2-Methoxyphenol-d3) is the deuterium labeled Guaiacol. Guaiacol, a phenolic compound, inhibits LPS-stimulated COX-2 expression and NF-κB activation. Guaiacol has an anti-inflammatory activity.

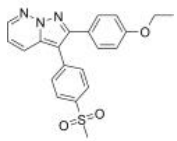


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GW-406381

Cat. No.: HY-119304

GW406381, a highly selective **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor, attenuates spontaneous ectopic discharge in sural nerves of rats following chronic constriction injury.

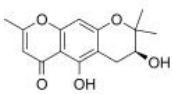


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Hamaudol

Cat. No.: HY-N6891

Hamaudol is a chromone isolated from Saposhnikovia divaricata. Hamaudol shows significant inhibitory activity on **cyclooxygenase (COX)-1** and **COX-2** activities with IC_{50} values of 0.30, 0.57 mM, respectively, and has potent analgesia and anti-inflammary effects.

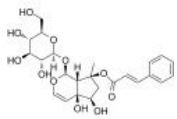


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Harpagoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0396

Harpagoside is isolated from Harpagophytum procumbens (Hp). Harpagoside has inhibitory effects on **COX-1** and **COX-2** activity and inhibits NO production.

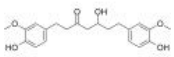


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Hexahydrocurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N0929

Hexahydrocurcumin is one of the major metabolites of curcumin and a selective, orally active **COX-2** inhibitor. Hexahydrocurcumin is inactive against COX-1. Hexahydrocurcumin has antioxidant, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.



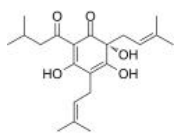
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Humulone

(α-Lupulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N6084

Humulone (α-Lupulic acid), a prenylated phloroglucinol derivative, is a potent **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor. Humulone acts as a positive modulator of **$GABA_A$ receptor** at low micromolar concentrations. Humulone is an inhibitor of bone resorption.



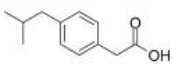
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ibufenac

(Dytransin)

Cat. No.: HY-W040672

Ibufenac (Dytransin) is an analog of Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-rheumatoid agen and non-selective COX inhibitor used to treat mild-moderate pain, fever, and inflammation.



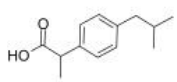
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ibuprofen

((±)-Ibuprofen)

Cat. No.: HY-78131

Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory agent targeting **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.

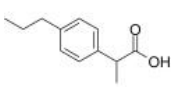


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ibuprofen impurity 1

Cat. No.: HY-131258

Ibuprofen impurity 1 is an Ibuprofen impurity. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.

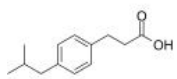


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ibuprofen Impurity F

Cat. No.: HY-131259

Ibuprofen Impurity F is an Ibuprofen impurity. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.

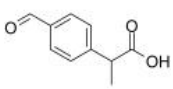


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ibuprofen Impurity K

Cat. No.: HY-131260

Ibuprofen Impurity K is an Ibuprofen impurity. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.



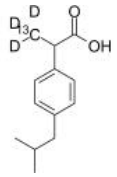
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ibuprofen-13C,d3

((±)-Ibuprofen-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-78131S1

Ibuprofen-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory agent targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC50s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.



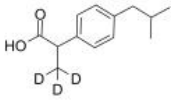
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ibuprofen-d3

((±)-Ibuprofen-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-78131S

Ibuprofen D3 is a deuterium labeled Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen is a COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM.



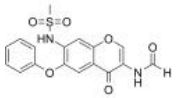
Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Iguratimod

(T614)

Cat. No.: HY-17009

Iguratimod is an antirheumatic agent, acts as an inhibitor of **COX-2**, with an IC_{50} of 20 μM (7.7 μg/mL), but shows no effect on COX-1. Iguratimod also inhibits macrophage migration inhibitory factor (**MIF**) with an IC_{50} of 6.81 μM.



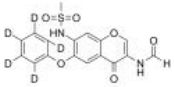
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Iguratimod-d5

(T614-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-17009S

Iguratimod-d5 (T614-d5) is the deuterium labeled Iguratimod. Iguratimod is an antirheumatic agent, acts as an inhibitor of **COX-2**, with an IC_{50} of 20 μM (7.7 μg/mL), but shows no effect on COX-1.



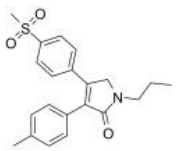
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imrecoxib

(BAP-909)

Cat. No.: HY-114200

Imrecoxib (BAP-909) is a novel and selective cyclooxygenase 2 (**COX-2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 18 nM, it also inhibits COX1- activity with an IC_{50} value of 115 nM. Imrecoxib (BAP-909) has anti-inflammatory effect.



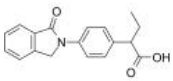
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Indobufen

(Ibustrin)

Cat. No.: HY-18763

Indobufen is a platelet aggregation inhibitor. Indobufen is a reversible platelet cyclooxygenase (**Cox**) activity inhibitor. Indobufen suppresses thromboxane A_2 (TxA_2) synthesis. Indobufen down-regulates tissue factor (TF) in monocytes.



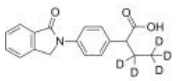
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Indobufen-d5

(Ibustrin-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-18763S

Indobufen-d5 is deuterium labeled Indobufen. Indobufen is a platelet aggregation inhibitor. Indobufen is a reversible platelet cyclooxygenase (Cox) activity inhibitor. Indobufen suppresses thromboxane A2 (TxA2) synthesis. Indobufen down-regulates tissue factor (TF) in monocytes.



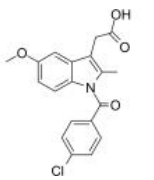
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indomethacin

(Indometacin)

Cat. No.: HY-14397

Indomethacin (Indometacin) is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of **COX1** and **COX2**, with IC_{50}s of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells. Indomethacin disrupts **autophagic flux** by disturbing the normal functioning of lysosomes.



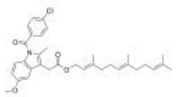
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Indomethacin farnesil

(Indometacin farnesil)

Cat. No.: HY-111274

Indomethacin farnesil is an orally active prodrug of Indomethacin. Indomethacin (Indometacin) is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of **COX1** and **COX2**, with IC_{50}**s** of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.

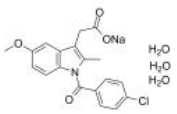


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indomethacin sodium hydrate

(Indometacin sodium hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-14397A

Indomethacin sodium hydrate (Indometacin sodium hydrate) is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of **COX1** and **COX2**, with IC_{50}s of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.

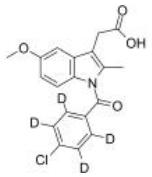


Purity: 96.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Indomethacin-d4

(Indometacin-d4) Cat. No.: HY-14397S

Indomethacin-D4 (Indometacin-D4) is a deuterium labeled Indomethacin. Indomethacin is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of **COX1** and **COX2**, with IC_{50}s of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.

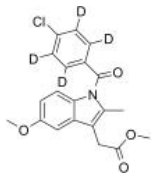


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indomethacin-d4 Methyl Ester

Cat. No.: HY-14397S1

Indomethacin-d4 Methyl Ester is the deuterium labeled Indomethacin. Indomethacin (Indometacin) is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of **COX1** and **COX2**, with IC_{50}s of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.

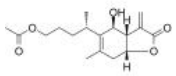


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Inulicin

(1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) Cat. No.: HY-N0896

Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) is an active compound that inhibits VEGF-mediated activation of **Src** and **FAK**. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits LPS-induced PGE_2 production and **COX-2** expression, and **NF-κB** activation and translocation.

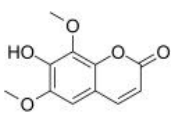


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isofraxidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0774

Isofraxidin, a coumarin component from Acanthopanax senticosus, inhibits **MMP-7** expression and cell invasion of human hepatoma cells. Isofraxidin inhibits the phosphorylation of **ERK1/2** in hepatoma cells.

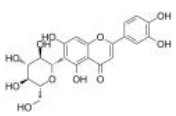


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isoorientin

(Homoorientin) Cat. No.: HY-N0767

Isoorientin is a potent inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} value of 39 μM.

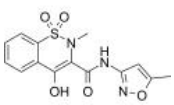


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isoxicam

Cat. No.: HY-B1130

Isoxicam is an orally active, long-acting, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent for the research of arthritis. Isoxicam is a nonselective inhibitor of **COX-1** and **COX-2**.

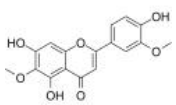


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Jaceosidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0831

Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from Artemisia vestita, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates **Bax** and down-regulates Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression.

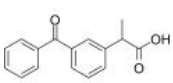


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ketoprofen

(RP-19583) Cat. No.: HY-B0227

Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.

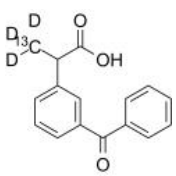


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ketoprofen-13C,d3

(RP-19583-13C,d3) Cat. No.: HY-B0227S2

Ketoprofen-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of COX, with IC50s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.

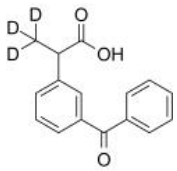


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketoprofen-d3

(RP-19583-d3) Cat. No.: HY-B0227S

Ketoprofen-d3 (RP-19583-d3) is the deuterium labeled Ketoprofen. Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.

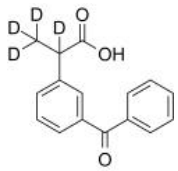


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketoprofen-d4

(RP-19583-d4) Cat. No.: HY-B0227S1

Ketoprofen-d4 (RP-19583-d4) is the deuterium labeled Ketoprofen. Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.

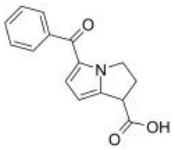


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketorolac

(RS37619) Cat. No.: HY-B0580

Ketorolac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a nonselective **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 20 nM for COX-1 and 120 nM for COX-2.

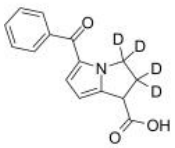


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketorolac D4

Cat. No.: HY-B0580S1

Ketorolac D4 (RS37619 D4) is the deuterium labeled Ketorolac. Ketorolac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a nonselective **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 20 nM for COX-1 and 120 nM for COX-2.

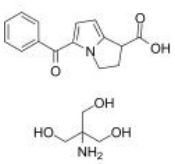


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketorolac tromethamine salt (Ketorolac Tromethamine; Ketorolac tris salt; RS37619 tromethamine salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0138

Ketorolac tromethamine salt (RS37619 tromethamine salt) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a nonselective **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 20 nM for COX-1 and 120 nM for COX-2.

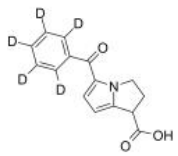


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ketorolac-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0580S

Ketorolac D5 is a deuterium labeled Ketorolac. Ketorolac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a nonselective **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 20 nM for COX-1 and 120 nM for COX-2.

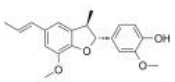


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Licarin A

((+)-Licarin A) Cat. No.: HY-N2252

Licarin A ((+)-Licarin A), a neolignan, significantly and dose-dependently reduces TNF-α production (IC_{50}=12.6 μM) in dinitrophenyl-human serum albumin (DNP-HSA)-stimulated RBL-2H3 cells. Anti-allergic effects. Licarin A reduces **TNF-α** and **PGD2** production, and **COX-2** expression.

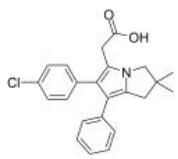


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licofelone

(ML-3000) Cat. No.: HY-B1452

Licofelone (ML-3000) is a dual **COX/5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.21/0.18 μM, respectively) for the treatment of osteoarthritis. Licofelone exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative effects.

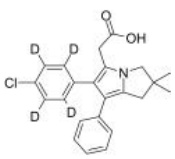


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Licofelone-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1452S

Licofelone-d4 (ML-3000-d4) is the deuterium labeled Licofelone. Licofelone (ML-3000) is a dual **COX/5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.21/0.18 μM, respectively) for the treatment of osteoarthritis.

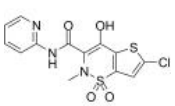


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg

Lornoxicam

(Chlortenoxicam; Ro 13-9297) Cat. No.: HY-B0367

Lornoxicam (Chlortenoxicam), a COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor, is a new nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Target: COX Lornoxicam showed a balanced inhibition of COX-1/-2 exhibiting the lowest IC50 (0.005 microM/0.008 microM) of the large panel of NSAIDs tested.



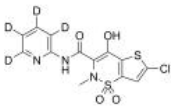
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Lornoxicam-d4

(Chlortenoxicam-d4; Ro 13-9297-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0367S

Lornoxicam-d4 (Chlortenoxicam-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lornoxicam. Lornoxicam (Chlortenoxicam), a COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor, is a new nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

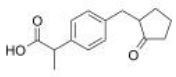


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Loxoprofen

Cat. No.: HY-B0578

Loxoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with analgesic and anti-pyretic properties. Loxoprofen sodium is a nonselective **COX** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 6.5 and 13.5 μM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

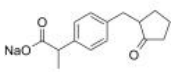


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Loxoprofen sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0578A

Loxoprofen sodium is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with analgesic and anti-pyretic properties. Loxoprofen sodium is a nonselective **COX** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 6.5 and 13.5 μM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

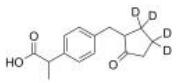


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Loxoprofen-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0578S

Loxoprofen-d4 is deuterium labeled Loxoprofen. Loxoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with analgesic and anti-pyretic properties. Loxoprofen sodium is a nonselective COX inhibitor with IC50s of 6.5 and 13.5 μM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.



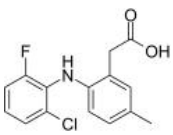
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lumiracoxib

(COX-189)

Cat. No.: HY-13507

Lumiracoxib is a potent,selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor with a K_i value of 0.06μM. Lumiracoxib acts as a nonselective **NSAID** with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities. Lumiracoxib can be used for osteoarthritis and bone cancer research.

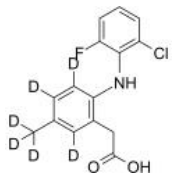


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lumiracoxib-d6

Cat. No.: HY-13507S

Lumiracoxib-d6 (COX-189-d6) is the deuterium labeled Lumiracoxib. Lumiracoxib is a potent,selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor with a K_i value of 0.06μM.

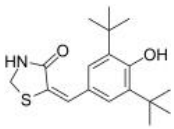


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

LY 178002

Cat. No.: HY-101579

LY 178002 is a potent inhibitor of **5-lipoxygenase (5-LPO)**, **phospholipase A2**, with **IC_{50}** of 0.6 μM for 5-lipoxygenase, inhibits cellular production of LTB4 by human polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and shows relatively weak inhibition on **cyclooxygenase**.



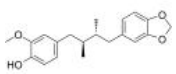
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Macelignan

((+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan)

Cat. No.: HY-N0064

Macelignan ((+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan) is an orally active **lignan** isolated from Myristica fragrans. Macelignan possesses many pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-diabetes, and neuroprotective activities.

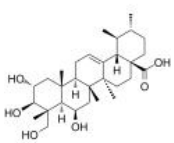


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Madecassic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0569

Madecassic acid is isolated from Centella asiatica (Umbelliferae). Madecassic acid has anti-inflammatory properties caused by **iNOS**, **COX-2**, **TNF-alpha**, **IL-1beta**, and **IL-6** inhibition via the downregulation of **NF-κB** activation in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.

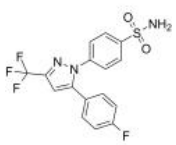


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Mavacoxib

Cat. No.: HY-119447

Mavacoxib is a selective, oral long-acting **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor and a long-acting non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Mavacoxib is used to treat pain and inflammation associated with degenerative joint disease in dogs.

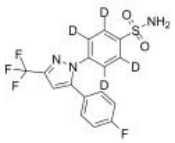


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mavacoxib-d4

Cat. No.: HY-119447S

Mavacoxib-d4 is the deuterium labeled Mavacoxib. Mavacoxib is a selective, oral long-acting **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor and a long-acting non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

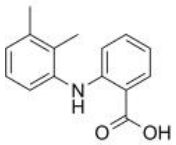


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mefenamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B0574

Mefenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a competitive inhibitor of **hCOX-1** and **hCOX-2**, with IC_{50}s of 40 nM and 3 μM for hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, respectively.

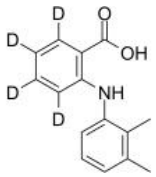


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Mefenamic acid D4

Cat. No.: HY-B0574S

Mefenamic acid D4 is a deuterium labeled Mefenamic acid. Mefenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a competitive inhibitor of **hCOX-1** and **hCOX-2**, with IC_{50}s of 40 nM and 3 μM for hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, respectively.

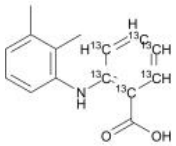


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mefenamic acid-13C6

Cat. No.: HY-B0574S2

Mefenamic acid-13C6 is the 13C-labeled Mefenamic acid. Mefenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a competitive inhibitor of **hCOX-1** and **hCOX-2**, with IC_{50}s of 40 nM and 3 μM for hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, respectively.

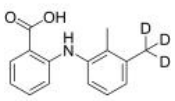


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mefenamic Acid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0574S1

Mefenamic Acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled Mefenamic acid. Mefenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a competitive inhibitor of **hCOX-1** and **hCOX-2**, with IC_{50}s of 40 nM and 3 μM for hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, respectively.

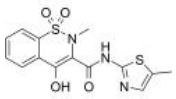


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Meloxicam

Cat. No.: HY-B0261

Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits **COX** activity, with IC_{50}s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.

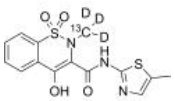


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Meloxicam-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0261S2

Meloxicam-13C,d3 is deuterium labeled Meloxicam. Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits COX activity, with IC50s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.

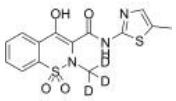


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meloxicam-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0261S

Meloxicam-d3 is deuterium labeled Meloxicam. Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits COX activity, with IC_{50}s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.

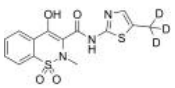


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Meloxicam-d3-1

Cat. No.: HY-B0261S1

Meloxicam-d3-1 is the deuterium labeled Meloxicam. Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits **COX** activity, with IC_{50}s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.

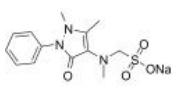


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metamizole sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B1279A

Metamizole sodium is a non-opioid compound with excellent analgesic and antipyretic effects. Metamizole (sodium) is a **cyclooxygenase-3 (COX-3)** inhibitor.

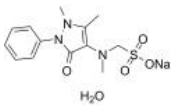


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metamizole sodium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1279

Metamizole sodium hydrate is a potent analgesic drug that has been demonstrated to inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX).

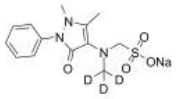


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Metamizole-d3 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B1279AS

Metamizole-d3 sodium is the deuterium labeled Metamizole sodium. Metamizole sodium is a non-opioid compound with excellent analgesic and antipyretic effects. Metamizole sodium is a **cyclooxygenase-3 (COX-3)** inhibitor.



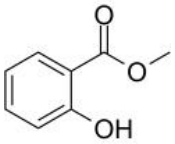
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl Salicylate

(Wintergreen oil)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0189

Methyl Salicylate (Wintergreen oil) is a topical analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent. Also used as a pesticide, a denaturant, a fragrance ingredient, and a flavoring agent in food and tobacco products. A systemic acquired resistance (SAR) signal in tobacco.

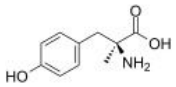


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Metyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W015007

Metyrosine is a selective **tyrosine hydroxylase enzyme** inhibitor. Metyrosine exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-ulcerative effects. Metyrosine significantly inhibits high COX-2 activity. Metyrosine is a very effective agent for blood pressure control.

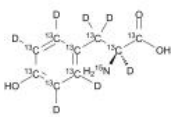


Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Metyrosine-13C9,15N,d7

Cat. No.: HY-W015007S

Metyrosine-13C9,15N,d7 is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15-labeled Metyrosine. Metyrosine is a selective **tyrosine hydroxylase enzyme** inhibitor. Metyrosine exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-ulcerative effects. Metyrosine significantly inhibits high COX-2 activity.

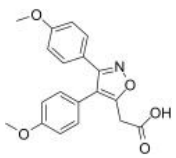


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mofezolac

Cat. No.: HY-120824

Mofezolac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a selective, reversible and orally active **COX-1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.44 nM. Mofezolac shows weak inhibitory activity on COX-2 (IC_{50} of 447 nM). Mofezolac can relieve pain and has anti-inflammatory activities.

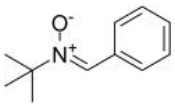


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone

Cat. No.: HY-128463

N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone is a nitrone-based free radical scavenger that forms nitroxide spin adducts. N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone inhibits **COX2** catalytic activity.



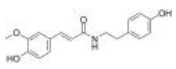
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

N-trans-Feruloyltyramine

(N-feruloyltyramine; Moupinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-N2410

N-trans-Feruloyltyramine (N-feruloyltyramine), an alkaloid from Piper nigru, is an inhibitor of **COX1** and **COX2**, with potential antioxidant properties. N-trans-Feruloyltyramine possesses anti-inflammatory activity.



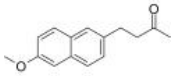
Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nabumetone

(BRL14777)

Cat. No.: HY-B0559

Nabumetone is an orally active non-acidic anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a potent and selective **COX-2** inhibitor, and is the prodrug of the active metabolite 6MNA.



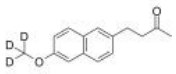
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nabumetone-d3

(BRL14777-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0559S

Nabumetone-d3 (BRL14777-d3) is the deuterium labeled Nabumetone. Nabumetone is an orally active non-acidic anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a potent and selective **COX-2** inhibitor, and is the prodrug of the active metabolite 6MNA.

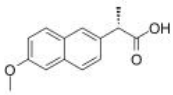


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Naproxen

((S)-Naproxen) Cat. No.: HY-15030

Naproxen is a **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8.72 and 5.15 μM, respectively in cell assay.

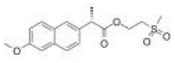


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Naproxen etemesil

(LT-NS 001; MX 1094) Cat. No.: HY-19675

Naproxen etemesil is a lipophilic, non-acidic, inactive prodrug of naproxen that is hydrolysed to pharmacologically active Naproxen once absorbed. Naproxen is a **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8.72 and 5.15 μM, respectively in cell assay.

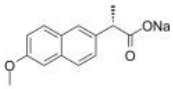


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Naproxen sodium

Cat. No.: HY-15030A

Naproxen sodium is a **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8.72 and 5.15 μM, respectively in cell assay.

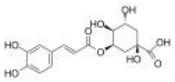


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Neochlorogenic acid

(trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0722

Neochlorogenic acid is a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants. Neochlorogenic acid inhibits the production of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β**. Neochlorogenic acid suppresses **iNOS and COX-2** protein expression.

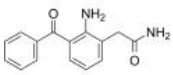


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nepafenac

(AHR 9434; AL 6515) Cat. No.: HY-17357

Nepafenac(AHR 9434; AL 6515; Nevanac) is a selective COX-2 inhibitor; is prodrug of Amfenac. IC50 value: Target: COX-2 Nepafenac is a NSAID (nonsteroidal anti inflammatory drug) that is routinely used in opthamology to control pain following cataract surgery.

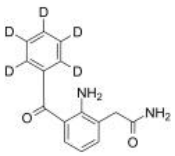


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg

Nepafenac-d5

(AHR-9434-d5; AL-6515-d5) Cat. No.: HY-17357S

Nepafenac D5 (AHR-9434 D5) is the deuterium labeled Nepafenac, which is a selective COX-2 inhibitor.

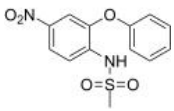


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nimesulide

(R805) Cat. No.: HY-B0363

Nimesulide is a selective **COX-2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 70 nM-70 μM in a time-dependent manner, but it shows no effect on COX-1 (IC_{50} >100 μM). Nimesulide has potent anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties.

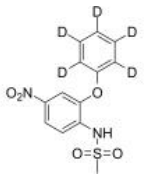


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Nimesulide D5

Cat. No.: HY-B0363S

Nimesulide D5 is a deuterium labeled Nimesulide. Nimesulide is a selective **COX-2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 70 nM-70 μM in a time-dependent manner, but it shows no effect on COX-1 (IC_{50} >100 μM). Nimesulide has potent anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties.

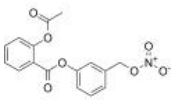


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Nitroaspirin

(NCX 4016) Cat. No.: HY-123823

Nitroaspirin (NCX 4016) is a nitric oxide (NO) donor and a nitro-derivative of Aspirin, which combines with Nitroaspirin to inhibit cyclooxygenase.

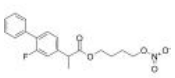


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nitroflurbiprofen

(HCT 1206; NO-flurbiprofen; Nitroxybutyl flurbiprofen) Cat. No.: HY-U00013

Nitroflurbiprofen is a **cyclooxygenase** (**COX**) inhibitor with nitric oxide (NO)-donating properties, modulates the increased intrahepatic vascular tone in portal hypertensive cirrhotic rats.

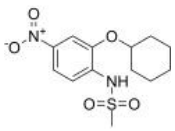


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NS-398

Cat. No.: HY-13913

NS-398 is a non-steroidal an-inflammatory agent with analgesic and antipyretic effects, and selectively inhibits prostaglandin G/H synthase 2/cyclooxygenase 2 (**COX-2**) activity, with an IC_{50} of 3.8 μM, and has no effect on COX-1 at 100 μM.

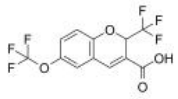


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ocarocoxib

Cat. No.: HY-139578

Ocarocoxib, a potent **COX-2 (cyclooxygenase-2)** inhibitor, is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory for veterinary use.



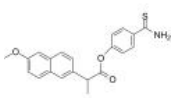
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Otenaproxesul

(ATB-346)

Cat. No.: HY-15028

Otenaproxesul (ATB-346), an orally active non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (**NSAID**), inhibits **cyclooxygenase-1 and 2 (COX-1 and 2)**. Otenaproxesul possesses antiinflammatory and antinociceptive activities.



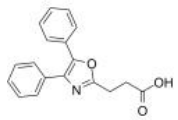
Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxaprozin

(Oxaprozinum; Wy21743)

Cat. No.: HY-B0808

Oxaprozin is an inhibitor of both **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 2.2 μM and 36 μM for human platelet COX-1 and IL-1-stimulated human synovial cell COX-2, respectively. Oxaprozin also inhibits the activation of **NF-κB**.



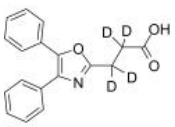
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxaprozin D4

(Wy-21743 D4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0808S

Oxaprozin D4 (Wy-21743 D4) is the deuterium labeled Oxaprozin, which is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID).



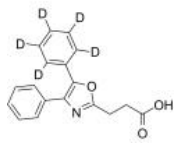
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxaprozin-d5

(Oxaprozinum-d5; Wy21743-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0808S1

Oxaprozin-d5 is deuterium labeled Oxaprozin. Oxaprozin is an inhibitor of both COX-1 and COX-2 with IC50s of 2.2 μM and 36 μM for human platelet COX-1 and IL-1-stimulated human synovial cell COX-2, respectively. Oxaprozin also inhibits the activation of NF-κB.

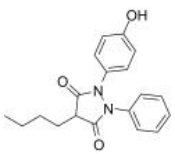


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxyphenbutazone

Cat. No.: HY-B1355A

Oxyphenbutazone is a phenylbutazone derivative, with anti-inflammatory effect. Oxyphenbutazone is a non-selective **COX** inhibitor. Oxyphenbutazone selectively kills non-replicating Mycobaterium tuberculosis.

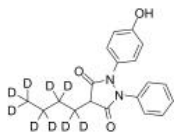


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Oxyphenbutazone-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B1355AS

Oxyphenbutazone-d9 is the deuterium labeled Oxyphenbutazone. Oxyphenbutazone is a phenylbutazone derivative, with anti-inflammatory effect. Oxyphenbutazone is a non-selective **COX** inhibitor. Oxyphenbutazone selectively kills non-replicating Mycobaterium tuberculosis.



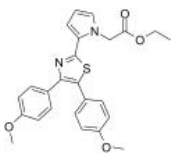
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Pamicogrel

(KBT3022)

Cat. No.: HY-U00175

Pamicogrel (KBT3022) is a **cyclooxygenase** (**COX**) inhibitor.



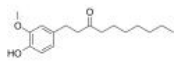
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Paradol

([6]-Gingerone; [6]-Paradol)

Cat. No.: HY-14617

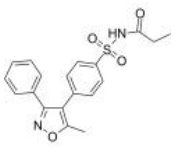
Paradol is a pungent phenolic substance found in ginger and other Zingiberaceae plants. Paradol is an effective inhibitor of tumor promotion in mouse skin carcinogenesis, binds to **cyclooxygenase (COX)-2** active site.



Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Parecoxib
(SC 69124) Cat. No.: HY-17474

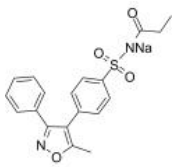
Parecoxib (SC 69124) is a highly selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, the prodrug of Valdecoxib (HY-15762). Parecoxib Sodium is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID) and inhibits prostaglandin (PG) synthesis.



Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Parecoxib Sodium
(SC 69124A) Cat. No.: HY-17474A

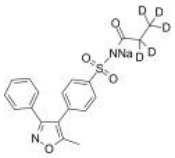
Parecoxib Sodium (SC 69124A) is a highly selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, the prodrug of Valdecoxib (HY-15762). Parecoxib Sodium is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID) and inhibits prostaglandin (PG) synthesis.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Parecoxib-d5 sodium
(SC 69124A-d5) Cat. No.: HY-17474AS

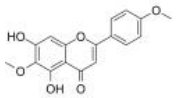
Parecoxib-d5 sodium (SC 69124A-d5) is the deuterium labeled Parecoxib sodium. Parecoxib Sodium (SC 69124A) is a highly selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, the prodrug of Valdecoxib (HY-15762).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pectolinarigenin
Cat. No.: HY-N0493

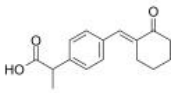
Pectolinarigenin is a dual inhibitor of **COX-2/5-LOX**. Anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolinarigenin has potent inhibitory activities on melanogenesis.



Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pelubiprofen
Cat. No.: HY-12383

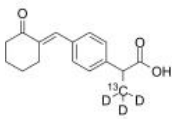
Pelubiprofen, an orally active and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, is a member of the 2-arylpropionic acid family and has relatively selective effects on **COX-2** activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pelubiprofen-13C,d3
Cat. No.: HY-12383S

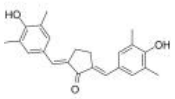
Pelubiprofen-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Pelubiprofen, an orally active and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, is a member of the 2-arylpropionic acid family and has relatively selective effects on COX-2 activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pentagamavunon-1
(PGV-1) Cat. No.: HY-136477

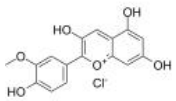
Pentagamavunon-1 (PGV-1), a Curcumin analog with oral activity, targets on several molecular mechanisms to induce **apoptosis** including inhibition of angiogenic factors cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) and vascular endothelial growth factor (**VEGF**). PGV-1 inhibits **NF-κB** activation.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Peonidin chloride
(YGM-6 chloride) Cat. No.: HY-N2459

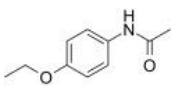
Peonidin chloride is an O-methylated anthocyanidin that functions as a primary plant pigment, endowing purplish-red hues to flowers such as the peony, from which it takes its name, as well as berries and vegetables.



Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phenacetin
(Acetophenetidin) Cat. No.: HY-B0476

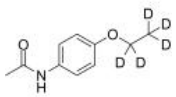
Phenacetin (Acetophenetidin) is a non-opioid analgesic/antipyretic agent. Phenacetin is a selective **COX-3** inhibitor. Phenacetin is used as probe of cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP1A2 in human liver microsomes and in rats.



Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Phenacetin-d5
(Acetophenetidin-d5) Cat. No.: HY-B0476S

Phenacetin-d5 (Acetophenetidin-d5) is the deuterium labeled Phenacetin. Phenacetin (Acetophenetidin) is a non-opioid analgesic/antipyretic agent. Phenacetin is a selective **COX-3** inhibitor.

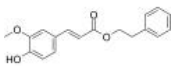


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Phenethyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-W009248

Phenethyl ferulate is a major constituent ofQianghuo, shows inhibitory activity against **cyclooxygenase** (**COX**) and **5-lipoxygenase** (**5-LOX**) with **IC_{50}** values of 4.35 μM and 5.75 μM, respectively.

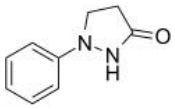


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Phenidone

Cat. No.: HY-W010144

Phenidone, an orally active dual inhibitor of **cyclooxygenase (COX)** and **lipoxygenase (LOX)**, ameliorates rat paralysis in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Phenidone is a potent hypotensive agent in the spontaneously hypertensive rat.

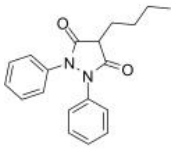


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phenylbutazone

Cat. No.: HY-B0230

Phenylbutazone is an efficient reducing cofactor for the peroxidase activity of prostaglandin H synthase (PHS). Phenylbutazone, a hepatotoxin, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

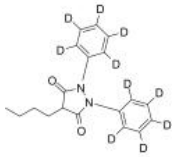


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phenylbutazone(diphenyl-d10)

Cat. No.: HY-B0230S

Phenylbutazone-d10 (diphenyl) is the deuterium labeled Phenylbutazone. Phenylbutazone is an efficient reducing cofactor for the peroxidase activity of prostaglandin H synthase (PHS). Phenylbutazone, a hepatotoxin, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

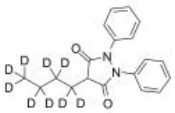


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Phenylbutazone-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B0230S1

Phenylbutazone-d9 is the deuterium labeled Phenylbutazone. Phenylbutazone is an efficient reducing cofactor for the peroxidase activity of prostaglandin H synthase (PHS). Phenylbutazone, a hepatotoxin, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).



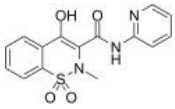
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Piroxicam

(CP-16171)

Cat. No.: HY-B0253

Piroxicam (CP-16171) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 47, 25 μM for human monocyte COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.



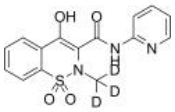
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Piroxicam D3

(CP-16171 D3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0253S

Piroxicam D3 (CP-16171 D3) is deuterium labeled Piroxicam. Piroxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, acts as a COX inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 47, 25 μM for human monocyte COX-1 and COX-2, respectively .



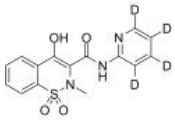
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Piroxicam-d4

(CP-16171-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0253S1

Piroxicam-d4 (CP-16171-d4) is the deuterium labeled Piroxicam. Piroxicam (CP-16171) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 47, 25 μM for human monocyte COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.



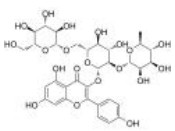
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Plantanone B

(Kaempferol 3-O-rhamnosylgentiobioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8167

Plantanone B is a moderate **antioxidant-agent** with an IC_{50} of 169.8±5.2 μM. Plantanone B shows significant ovine COX-1 and moderate COX-2 inhibitory activities. Plantanone B has the potential for inflammation-related diseases research.



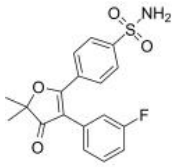
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Polmacoxib

(CG100649)

Cat. No.: HY-16726

Polmacoxib (CG100649) is a first-in-class, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) which is a dual inhibitor of **COX-2** (IC_{50} around 0.1 μg/ml) and **carbonic anhydrase**. Polmacoxib inhibits colorectal adenoma and tumor growth in mouse models.

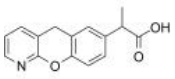


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pranoprofen

Cat. No.: HY-B0336

Pranoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (**NSAID**) for the research of keratitis or other ophthalmology diseases. Pranoprofen inhibit **COX-1** and **COX-2** enzymes, thus blocking arachidonic acid converted to eicosanoids and reducing prostaglandins synthesis.

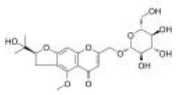


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin

Cat. No.: HY-N0635

Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of **iNOS** and **COX-2** expression by through regulating JAK2/STAT3 signaling.

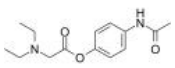


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Propacetamol

Cat. No.: HY-145453

Propacetamol is a water-soluble acetaminophen precursor drug, which can be administered via non intestinal route. It is an analgesic used to treat postoperative pain, acute trauma and gastrointestinal disorders.



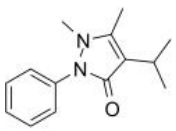
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propyphenazone

(4-Isopropylantipyrine; Isopropylphenazone)

Cat. No.: HY-A0273

Propyphenazone is a pyrazolone derivative with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, Propyphenazone-based analogues as prodrugs and selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors.

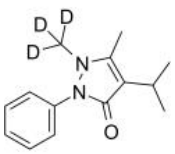


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Propyphenazone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-A0273S

Propyphenazone-d3 is the deuterium labeled Propyphenazone. Propyphenazone is a pyrazolone derivative with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, Propyphenazone-based analogues as prodrugs and selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors.

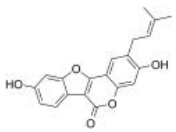


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Psoralidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0232

Psoralidin is a dual inhibitor of **COX-2** and **5-LOX**, regulates ionizing radiation (IR)-induced pulmonary inflammation.Anti-cancer, anti-bacterial, and anti-inflammatory properties. Psoralidin significantly downregulates **NOTCH1** signaling.

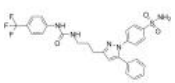


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PTUPB

Cat. No.: HY-122591

PTUPB is a potent and dual **sEH** and **COX-2** enzymes inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.9 nM and 1.26 μM, respectively.</br>.



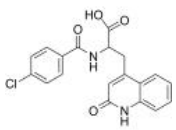
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rebamipide

(OPC12759; Proamipide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0360

Rebamipide (OPC12759) is a mucoprotective agent. Rebamipide induces **COX-2** expression, increases **PGE2** levels, and enhances gastric mucosal defense in a COX-2-dependent manner.

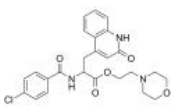


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Rebamipide mofetil

Cat. No.: HY-109158

Rebamipide mofetil is an orally active prodrug of Rebamipide (OPC12759). Rebamipide is a mucoprotective agent. Rebamipide induces **COX-2** expression, increases PGE2 levels, and enhances gastric mucosal defense in a COX-2-dependent manner.



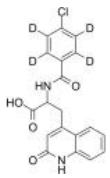
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rebamipide-d4

(OPC12759-d4; Proamipide-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0360S

Rebamipide D4 (OPC12759 D4) is deuterium labeled Rebamipide. Rebamipide is a mucoprotective agent. Rebamipide induces **COX-2** expression, increases **PGE2** levels, and enhances gastric mucosal defense in a COX-2-dependent manner.

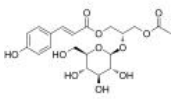


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Regaloside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7688

Regaloside B is a phenylpropanoid isolated from Lilium longiflorum. Regaloside B can inhibit the expression of **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Regaloside B has anti-inflammatory activity.

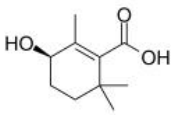


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rehmapicrogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7630

Rehmapicrogenin, isolated from the root of Rehmannia glutinosa, exhibits potent anti-inflammatory effect by inhibiting iNOS, COX-2 and IL-6.

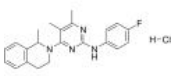


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Revaprazan hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7067

Revaprazan hydrochloride is a novel acid pump antagonist (**APA**). Revaprazan hydrochloride reduces **COX-2** expression and has significant anti-inflammatory actions activities in H. pylori infection.



Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RHC 80267

(U-57908)

Cat. No.: HY-107416

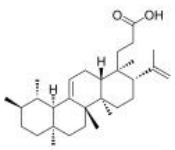
RHC 80267 (U-57908) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **diacylglycerol lipase (DAGL)** (with IC_{50} of 4 μM in canine platelets). RHC-80267 inhibits **cholinesterase** activity with an IC_{50} of 4 μM, thereby enhancing the relaxation evoked by **acetylcholine**.

Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Roburic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0481

Roburic acid, a tetracyclic triterpenoid found in Gentiana macrophylla, acts as an inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 5 and 9 μM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.



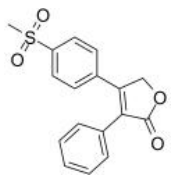
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Rofecoxib

(MK 966)

Cat. No.: HY-17372

Rofecoxib is a potent, specific and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 26 and 18 nM for human COX-2 in human osteosarcoma cells and Chinese hamster ovary cells, with a 1000-fold selectivity for COX-2 over human COX-1 (IC_{50} > 50 μM in U937 cells and > 15 μM in...

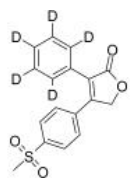


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Rofecoxib-d5

Cat. No.: HY-17372S

Rofecoxib D5 (MK 966 D5) is the deuterium labeled Rofecoxib.



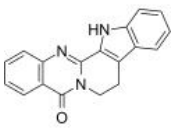
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rutaecarpine

(Rutecarpine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0147

Rutaecarpine, an alkaloid of Evodia rutaecarpa, is an inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} value of 0.28 μM.

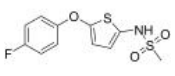


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RWJ 63556

Cat. No.: HY-U00022

RWJ 63556 is an orally active **COX-2 selective/5-lipoxygenase** inhibitor, with anti-inflammatory activities.



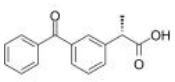
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-(+)-Ketoprofen

((S)-Ketoprofen; Dexketoprofen)

Cat. No.: HY-B2137

S-(+)-Ketoprofen is a potent inhibitor of both **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 1.9 and 27 nM, respectively.

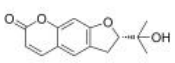


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

S-(+)-Marmesin

((+)-Marmesin; (S)-Marmesin) Cat. No.: HY-N2176

S-(+)-Marmesin is a natural coumarin, exhibiting **COX-2/5-LOX** dual inhibitory activity.

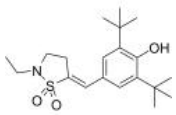


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-2474

Cat. No.: HY-19212

S-2474 is an inhibitor of **COX-2** and **5-lipoxygenase (5-LO)**, with IC_{50}s of 11 nM and 27 μM for COX-2 and COX-1 in human intact cells, and used as a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

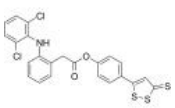


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-Diclofenac

(ACS 15; ATB-337) Cat. No.: HY-15035

S-Diclofenac is a hybrid molecule of an H_2S donor and the NSAID diclofenac. S-Diclofenac spares the gastric mucosa of injury despite markedly suppressing prostaglandin synthesis.

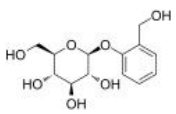


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Salicin

(D-(−)-Salicin; Salicoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0149

Salicin is a natural **COX** inhibitor.

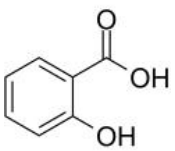


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Salicylic acid

(2-Hydroxybenzoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B0167

Salicylic acid (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation.

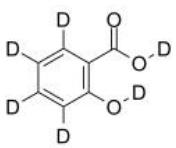


Purity: 96.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Salicylic acid-d6

(2-Hydroxybenzoic acid-d6) Cat. No.: HY-B0167S

Salicylic acid-D6 (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid-D6) is a deuterium labeled Salicylic acid. Salicylic acid inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation.

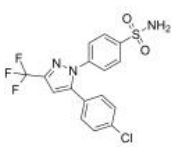


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SC-236

Cat. No.: HY-W010983

SC-236 is an orally active **COX-2** specific inhibitor (IC_{50} = 10 nM) and a **PPARγ** agonist. SC-236 suppresses activator protein-1 (**AP-1**) through c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase. SC-236 exerts anti-inflammatory effects by suppressing phosphorylation of ERK in a murine model.

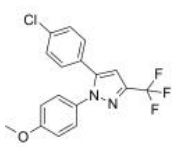


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SC-560

Cat. No.: HY-59105

SC-560 is a potent and selective **COX-1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 9 nM.

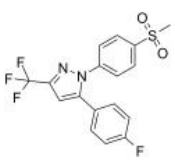


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SC-58125

Cat. No.: HY-W013164

SC-58125 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2)**, with an IC_{50} of 0.04 μM. SC-58125 exhibits antitumor activity in vitro and in vivo. SC-58125 also can inhibit edema at the inflammatory site and has analgesic effect.

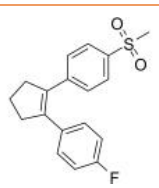


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SC57666

Cat. No.: HY-U00129

SC57666 is a selective **COX2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 26 nM.

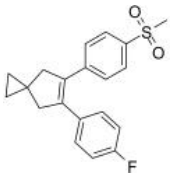


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SC58451

Cat. No.: HY-U00239

SC58451 is a potent and selective **Cox-2** inhibitor.

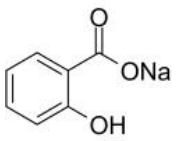


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium Salicylate (Salicylic acid sodium salt; 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0167A

Sodium Salicylate (Salicylic acid sodium salt) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation. Sodium Salicylate is also a **S6K** inhibitor.

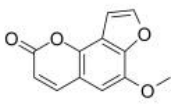


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Sphondin

Cat. No.: HY-N2429

Sphondin possesses an inhibitory effect on IL-1β-induced increase in the level of **COX-2** protein and PGE_2 release in A549 cells.

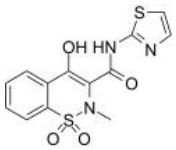


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sudoxicam

Cat. No.: HY-106628

Sudoxicam is a reversible and orally active **COX** antagonist and a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) from the enol-carboxamide class. Sudoxicam has potent anti-inflammatory, anti-edema and antipyretic activity.

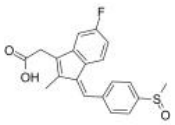


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulindac (MK-231)

Cat. No.: HY-B0008

Sulindac (MK-231) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acts as a **COX-2** inhibitor, and inhibits overexpression of COX-2.

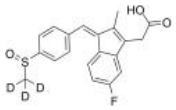


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sulindac-d3 (MK-231-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0008S

Sulindac-d3 is deuterium labeled Sulindac. Sulindac (MK-231) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acts as a COX-2 inhibitor, and inhibits overexpression of COX-2.

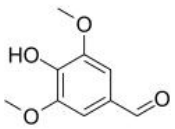


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N1390

Syringaldehyde is a polyphenolic compound belonging to the group of flavonoids and is found in different plant species like Manihot esculenta and Magnolia officinalis. Syringaldehyde moderately inhibits **COX-2** activity with an IC_{50} of 3.5 μg/mL.

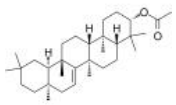


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Taraxerol acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N2599

Taraxerol acetate is a **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 116.3 μM and 94.7 μM, respectively. Taraxerol acetate the has the anticancer potential and induces cell **apoptosis**.</br>.

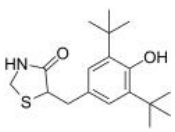


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tazofelone (LY 213829)

Cat. No.: HY-137789

Tazofelone (LY 213829) is a cyclooxygenase-II (COX-II) inhibitor. Tazofelone transform into sulfoxide and quinol metabolites is primarily mediated by CYP3A. Tazofelone can be used for the research of inflammatory bowel disease.

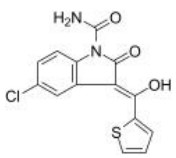


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tenidap (CP-66248)

Cat. No.: HY-105028

Tenidap, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, is a selective **COX-1** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 0.03 μM and 1.2 μM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively. Tenidap has anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic properties. Tenidap is also a specific SLC26A3 inhibitor.

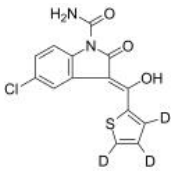


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tenidap-d3

(CP-66248-d3) Cat. No.: HY-105028S

Tenidap-d3 (CP-66248-d3) is the deuterium labeled Tenidap. Tenidap, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, is a selective **COX-1** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 0.03 μM and 1.2 μM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

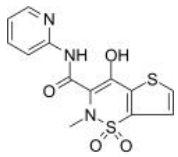


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tenoxicam

(Ro-12-0068) Cat. No.: HY-B0440

Tenoxicam (Ro-12-0068), an antiinflammatory agent with analgesic and antipyretic properties.

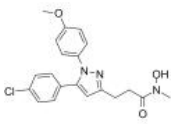


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tepoxalin

Cat. No.: HY-13219

Tepoxalin is a dual inhibitor of COX and 5-lipoxygenase (5-LO) with potent anti-inflammatory activity and a favorable gastrointestinal profile.

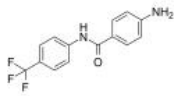


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Teriflunomide impurity 3

(4-Amino-N-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)benzamide) Cat. No.: HY-134753

Teriflunomide impurity 3 (4-Amino-N-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)benzamide) is a selective **COX-1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30 μM. Teriflunomide impurity 3 is less active against COX-2 (IC_{50}>100 μM).

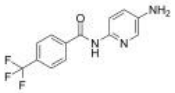


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TFAP

(N-(5-Aminopyridin-2-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide) Cat. No.: HY-112731

TFAP is a selective cyclooxygenase-1 **(COX-1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.

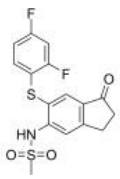


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thioflosulide

(L-745337) Cat. No.: HY-19217

Thioflosulide (L-745337) is a selective **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX2)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2.3 nM, and shows anti-inflammatory activity.

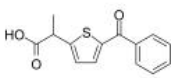


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tiaprofenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-106579

Tiaprofenic acid is an orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug **(NSAID)** with anti-inflammatory and analgesic potency. Tiaprofenic acid inhibits prostaglandin synthesis by suppressing **cyclo-oxygenase (COX)**.

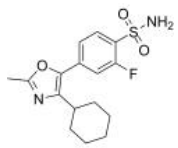


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tilmacoxib

(JTE522; JTP19605; RWJ57504) Cat. No.: HY-U00197

Tilmacoxib (JTE522) is a highly selective, time-dependent and irreversible human **COX-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 85 nM in an enzyme assay.

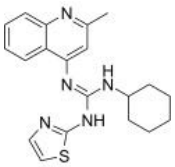


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Timegadine

(SR1368) Cat. No.: HY-100125

Timegadine, a new antiinflammatory agent, is found to be a potent, competitive inhibitor of **cyclo-oxygenase** (**COX**) and **lipo-oxygenase**, with IC_{50}s ranging from 5 nM (washed rabbit platelets) to 20 μM (rat brain) for COX and 100 μM for lipo-oxygenase both in the cytosol fraction...

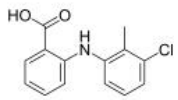


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tolfenamic Acid

(GEA 6414) Cat. No.: HY-B0335

Tolfenamic Acid (GEA 6414) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer agent, selectively inhibits **COX-2**, with an IC_{50} of 13.49 μM (3.53 μg/mL) in LPS-treated (COX-2) canine DH82 monocyte/macrophage cells, but shows no effect on COX-1.

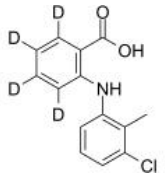


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 10 g

Tolfenamic Acid-D4

Cat. No.: HY-B0335S

Tolfenamic Acid-D4 (GEA 6414-D4) is the deuterium labeled Tolfenamic Acid.

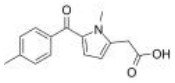


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tolmetin

Cat. No.: HY-B1799

Tolmetin is an orally active and potent **COX** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.35 μM and 0.82 μM human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively. Tolmetin is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

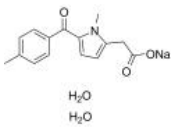


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Tolmetin sodium dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1489

Tolmetin sodium dihydrate is an orally active and potent **COX** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.35 μM and 0.82 μM human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively. Tolmetin sodium dihydrate is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

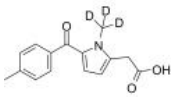


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tolmetin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1799S

Tolmetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Tolmetin. Tolmetin is an orally active and potent **COX** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.35 μM and 0.82 μM human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively. Tolmetin is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

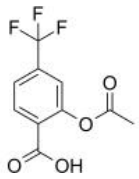


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Triflusal

Cat. No.: HY-B0531

Triflusal irreversibly inhibits the production of thromboxane-B2 in platelets by acetylating cycloxygenase-1. Target: COX Triflusal at 10 mM, 100 mM and 1 M decreases LDH efflux in rat brain slices after anoxia/reoxygenation by 24%, 35% and 49% respectively.

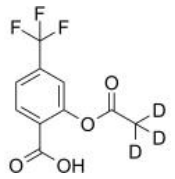


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triflusal-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0531S

Triflusal-d3 is deuterium labeled Triflusal.



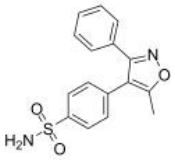
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valdecoxib

(SC 65872)

Cat. No.: HY-15762

Valdecoxib is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of **COX-2**, with IC_{50}s of 5 nM and 140 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respeceively. Valdecoxib can be used in the research of arthritis and pain.



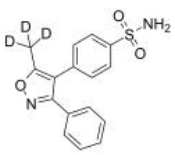
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Valdecoxib-d3

(SC 65872-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-15762S

Valdecoxib-d3 (SC 65872-d3) is the deuterium labeled Valdecoxib. Valdecoxib is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of **COX-2**, with IC_{50}s of 5 nM and 140 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respeceively. Valdecoxib can be used in the research of arthritis and pain.



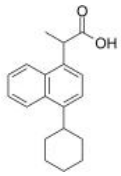
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Vedaprofen

(Quadrisol; CERM 10202; PM 150)

Cat. No.: HY-118827

Vedaprofen (Quadrisol) is a **COX-1** selective nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) for serum **TxB2** and exudate **PGE2** inhibition . Vedaprofen is a Escherichia coli (E. coli) sliding clamp (SC) inhibitor with the IC_{50} of 222 μM.

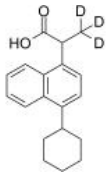


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vedaprofen-d3

Cat. No.: HY-118827S

Vedaprofen-d3 is the deuterium labeled Vedaprofen. Vedaprofen (Quadrisol) is a **COX-1** selective nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) for serum **TxB2** and exudate **PGE2** inhibition . Vedaprofen is a Escherichia coli (E. coli) sliding clamp (SC) inhibitor with the IC_{50} of 222 μM.



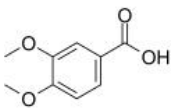
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Veratric acid

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2007

Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.



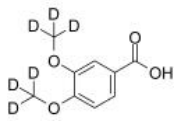
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Veratric acid-d6

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N2007S

Veratric acid-d6 is deuterium labeled Veratric acid. Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

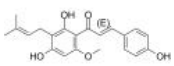


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthohumol

Cat. No.: HY-N1067

Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acetyltransferase (**DGAT**), **COX-1** and COX-2, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.



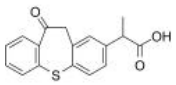
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Zaltoprofen

(CN100)

Cat. No.: HY-B0619

Zaltoprofen (CN100), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a preferential and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.3 and 0.34 μM for **COX-1** and **COX-2**, respectively.

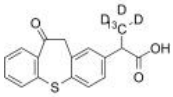


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zaltoprofen-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0619S1

Zaltoprofen-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Zaltoprofen (CN100), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a preferential and orally active COX-2 inhibitor, with IC50s of 1.3 and 0.34 μM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

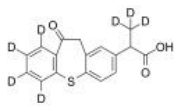


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zaltoprofen-d7

Cat. No.: HY-B0619S

Zaltoprofen-d7 is the deuterium labeled Zaltoprofen. Zaltoprofen (CN100), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a preferential and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.3 and 0.34 μM for **COX-1** and **COX-2**, respectively.

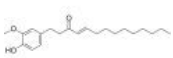


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[10]-Shogaol

Cat. No.: HY-N2434

[10]-Shogaol is an antioxidant from Zingiber officinale for human skin cell growth and a migration enhancer. [10]-Shogaol inhibits COX-2 with an IC_{50} of 7.5 μM and has antiproliferation activity.

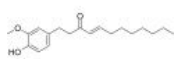


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

[8]-Shogaol

Cat. No.: HY-N2435

-Shogaol, one of the pungent phenolic compounds in ginger, exhibits anti-platelet activity (IC_{50}=5 μM) and inhibits COX-2 (IC_{50}=17.5 μM). -Shogaol induces apoptosis in human leukemia cells.



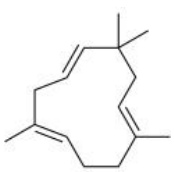
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Humulene

(Humulene; α-Caryophyllene)

Cat. No.: HY-N6968

α-Humulene is a main constituent of Tanacetum vulgare L. (Asteraceae) essential oil with anti-inflammation (IC_{50}=15±2 μg/mL). α-Humulene inhibits **COX-2** and **iNOS** expression.

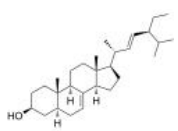


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

α-Spinasterol

Cat. No.: HY-N6962

α-Spinasterol, isolated from Spinacia oleracea, has antibacterial activity. α-Spinasterol is a transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (**TRPV1**) antagonist, has anti-inflammatory, antidepressant, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.

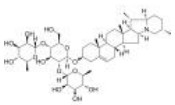


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Chaconine

Cat. No.: HY-129113

α-Chaconine inhibits the expressions of **COX-2**, **IL-1β**, **IL-6**, and **TNF-α** at the transcriptional level. α-Chaconine inhibits the LPS-induced expressions of **iNOS** and **COX-2** at the protein and mRNA levels and their promoter activities in RAW 264.7 macrophages. Anti-inflammatory effects.

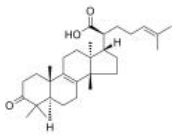


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Elemonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2454

β-Elemonic acid is a triterpene isolated from Boswellia papyrifera. β-Elemonic acid induces cell **apoptosis**, reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) and **COX-2** expression and inhibits **prolyl endopeptidase**. β-Elemonic acid exhibits anticancer and anti-inflammatory effects.



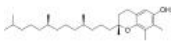
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

γ-Tocopherol

(D-γ-Tocopherol; (+)-γ-Tocopherol)

Cat. No.: HY-N7148

γ-Tocopherol (D-γ-Tocopherol) is a potent **cyclooxygenase (COX)** inhibitor. γ-Tocopherol is a naturally occurring form of Vitamin E in many plant seeds, such as corn oil and soybeans. γ-Tocopherol possesses antiinflammatory properties and anti-cancer activity.

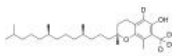


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

γ-Tocopherol-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N7148S1

γ-Tocopherol-d4 (D-γ-Tocopherol-d4) is the deuterium labeled γ-Tocopherol. γ-Tocopherol (D-γ-Tocopherol) is a potent **cyclooxygenase (COX)** inhibitor. γ-Tocopherol is a naturally occurring form of Vitamin E in many plant seeds, such as corn oil and soybeans.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR

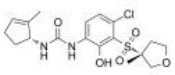
CXC chemokine receptors; C-X-C motif chemokine receptors

CXCRs (CXC chemokine receptors) are integral membrane proteins that specifically bind and respond to cytokines of the CXC chemokine family. They represent one subfamily of chemokine receptors, a large family of G protein-linked receptors that are known as seven transmembrane (7-TM) proteins, since they span thecell membrane seven times. There are currently seven known CXC chemokine receptors in mammals, named CXCR1 through CXCR7. CXCR1 and CXCR2 are closely related receptors that recognize CXC chemokines that possess an E-L-R amino acid motif immediately adjacent to their CXC motif. CXCR3 is expressed predominantly on T lymphocytes. CXCR4 is the receptor for a chemokine known as CXCL12 (or SDF-1) and, as with CCR5, is utilized by HIV-1 to gain entry into target cells. The chemokine receptor CXCR5 is selectively expressed on B cells and is involved in lymphocyte homing and the development of normal lymphoid tissue. CXCR6 was formerly called three different names (STRL33, BONZO, and TYMSTR) before being assigned CXCR6 based on its chromosomal location and its similarity to other chemokine receptors in its gene sequence. CXCR7 was originally called RDC-1 (an orphan receptor) but has since been shown to cause chemotaxis in T lymphocytes in response to CXCL12 (the ligand for CXCR4) prompting the renaming of this molecule as CXCR7.

(R,R)-CXCR2-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-120878A

(R,R)-CXCR2-IN-2, diastereoisomer of CXCR2-IN-2 (compound 68), is a brain penetrant **CXCR2** antagonist with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 9 and 6.8 in the Tango assay and d in the HWB Gro-α induced CD11b expression assay, respectively.

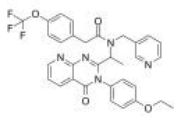


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-AMG 487

Cat. No.: HY-15319A

(±)-AMG 487 is a racemate of AMG 487. AMG 487 is an orally active and selective antagonist of CXC chemokine receptor 3 **(CXCR3)** which inhibits the binding of CXCL10 and CXCL11 to CXCR3 with **IC$_{50}$**s of 8.0 and 8.2 nM, respectively.

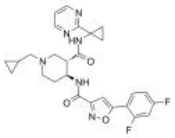


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ACT-1004-1239

Cat. No.: HY-142617

ACT-1004-1239 is a potent, selective, orally available **CXCR7** antagonist with an **IC$_{50}$** value of 3.2 nM.

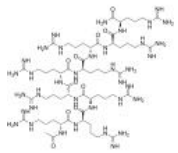


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ALX 40-4C

Cat. No.: HY-P7061

ALX 40-4C is a small peptide inhibitor of the **chemokine receptor CXCR4**, inhibits SDF-1 from binding CXCR4 with a **K$_i$** of 1 μM, and suppresses the replication of X4 strains of HIV-1; ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate also acts as an antagonist of the **APJ receptor**, with an **IC$_{50}$** of 2.9 μM.

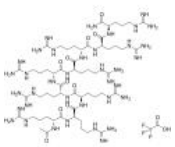


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-P7061A

ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate is a small peptide inhibitor of the **chemokine receptor CXCR4**, inhibits SDF-1 from binding CXCR4 with a **K$_i$** of 1 μM, and suppresses the replication of X4 strains of HIV-1; ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate also acts as an antagonist of the **APJ receptor**, with an...



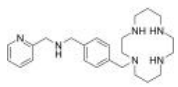
Purity: 95.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMD 3465

(GENZ-644494)

Cat. No.: HY-15971A

AMD 3465 (GENZ-644494) is a potent antagonist of **CXCR4**, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12^{AF647} to **CXCR4**, with **IC$_{50}$**s of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells; AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of **X4 HIV** strains (**IC$_{50}$**: 1-10 nM), but has no effect on CCR5-using...



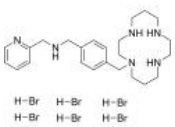
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMD 3465 hexahydrobromide

(GENZ-644494 hexahydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-15971

AMD 3465 hexahydrobromide (GENZ-644494 hexahydrobromide) is a potent antagonist of **CXCR4**, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12^{AF647} to **CXCR4**, with **IC$_{50}$**s of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells; AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of **X4 HIV** strains...

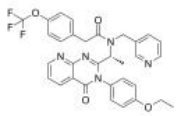


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMG 487

Cat. No.: HY-15319

AMG 487 is an orally active and selective antagonist of CXC chemokine receptor 3 **(CXCR3)** which inhibits the binding of CXCL10 and CXCL11 to CXCR3 with **IC$_{50}$**s of 8.0 and 8.2 nM, respectively.

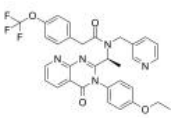


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMG 487 (S-enantiomer)

Cat. No.: HY-15319B

AMG 487 S-enantiomer is the S enantiomer of AMG 487. AMG 487 is an antagonist of the chemokine receptor **CXCR3**.

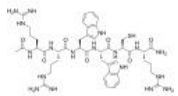


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg

Antileukinate

Cat. No.: HY-125567

Antileukinate, a hexapeptide, is a potent inhibitor of **CXC-chemokine receptor (CXCR)**. Antileukinate inhibits neutrophil chemotaxis and activation. Antileukinate can be used for the research of acute inflammation and injury.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ATI-2341

Cat. No.: HY-P0172

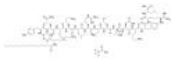
ATI-2341 is a potent and functionally selective allosteric agonist of C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 **(CXCR4)**, which functions as a biased ligand, favoring Gαi activation over Gα13.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ATI-2341 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0172A

ATI-2341 is a potent and functionally selective allosteric agonist of **C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4)**, which functions as a biased ligand, favoring Gαi activation over Gα13.

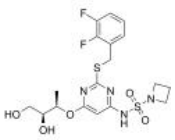


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AZD-5069

Cat. No.: HY-19855

AZD-5069 is a potent **CXCR2 chemokine receptor** antagonist, used for caner treatment.



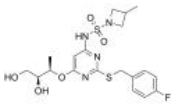
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD4721

(RIST4721)

Cat. No.: HY-145640

AZD4721 (RIST4721) is the potent and orally active antagonist of acidic CXC chemokine receptor 2 (**CXCR2**). AZD4721 has the potential for the research of inflammatory disease.



Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Balixafortide

(POL6326)

Cat. No.: HY-P1682

Balixafortide (POL6326) is a potent, selective, well-tolerated peptidic **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} < 10 nM. Balixafortide shows 1000-fold selective for **CXCR4** than a large panel of receptors including CXCR7.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Balixafortide TFA

(POL6326 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1682A

Balixafortide TFA (POL6326 TFA) is a potent, selective, well-tolerated peptidic **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} < 10 nM. Balixafortide TFA shows 1000-fold selective for **CXCR4** than a large panel of receptors including CXCR7.

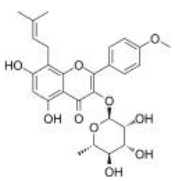
Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Baohuoside I

(Icariin-II; Icariside-II)

Cat. No.: HY-N0011

Baohuoside I, a flavonoid isolated from Epimedium koreanum Nakai, acts as an inhibitor of **CXCR4**, downregulates CXCR4 expression, induces apoptosis and shows anti-tumor activity.



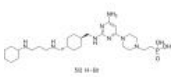
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Burixafor hydrobromide

(TG-0054 hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-19867A

Burixafor hydrobromide (TG-0054 hydrobromide) is an orally bioavailable and potent antagonist of **CXCR4** and a well anti-angiogenic drug that is of potential value in treating choroid neovascularization.



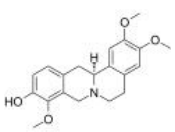
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Corydalmine

(L-Corydalmine; TLZ-16)

Cat. No.: HY-N2573

Corydalmine (L-Corydalmine) inhibits spore germination of some plant pathogenic as well as saprophytic fungi. Corydalmine acts as an oral analgesic agent, exhibiting potent analgesic activity.



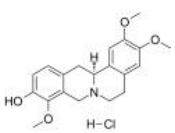
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Corydalmine hydrochloride

(L-Corydalmine hydrochloride; TLZ-16-CL)

Cat. No.: HY-N2573A

Corydalmine hydrochloride inhibits spore germination of some plant pathogenic as well as saprophytic fungi. Corydalmine hydrochloride acts as an oral analgesic agent, exhibiting potent analgesic activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CTCE-9908

Cat. No.: HY-P1103

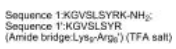
CTCE-9908 is a potent and selective **CXCR4** antagonist. CTCE-9908 induces mitotic catastrophe, cytotoxicity and inhibits migration in CXCR4-expressing ovarian cancer cells.

Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CTCE-9908 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1103A

CTCE-9908 TFA is a potent and selective **CXCR4** antagonist. CTCE-9908 TFA induces mitotic catastrophe, cytotoxicity and inhibits migration in CXCR4-expressing ovarian cancer cells.

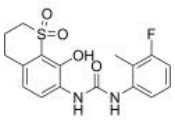


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR2 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-139873

CXCR2 antagonist 2 is a potent **CXCR2** antagonist for cancer immunotherapy with an **IC_{50}** value of 95 nM.

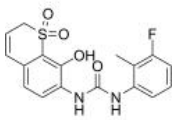


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR2 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-139874

CXCR2 antagonist 3 (compound 11h) is a potent antagonist of CXC chemokine receptor 2 (**CXCR2**). CXCR2 antagonist 3 demonstrates double-digit nanomolar potencies against CXCR2 and significantly inhibited neutrophil infiltration into the air pouch.

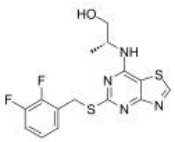


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR2 antagonist 4

Cat. No.: HY-144780

CXCR2 antagonist 4 (compound 7) is a potent **CXCR2** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** value of 0.13 μM. CXCR2 antagonist 4 can inhibit CXCL8-induced cytosolic calcium increase (IC_{50} = 27 μM). CXCR2 antagonist 4 can be used for researching anticancer.

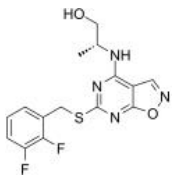


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR2 antagonist 5

Cat. No.: HY-144781

CXCR2 antagonist 5 (compound 25) is a potent **CXCR2** antagonist. CXCR2 antagonist 5 shows potent **CXCR2** binding affinity (**IC_{50}**=0.013 μM) and calcium mobilization (**IC_{50}**=0.1 μM).

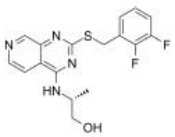


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR2 antagonist 6

Cat. No.: HY-144783

CXCR2 antagonist 6 (compound 35c) is a potent **CXCR2** antagonist. CXCR2 antagonist 6 shows potent **CXCR2** binding affinity (**IC_{50}**=0.044 μM) and calcium mobilization (**IC_{50}**=0.66 μM).

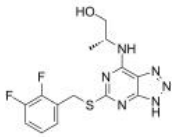


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR2 antagonist 7

Cat. No.: HY-144784

CXCR2 antagonist 7 (compound 19) is a potent **CXCR2** antagonist. CXCR2 antagonist 7 shows potent **CXCR2** binding affinity (**IC_{50}**=0.044 μM) and calcium mobilization (**IC_{50}**=0.66 μM).

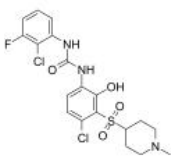


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-101022

CXCR2-IN-1 is a central nervous system penetrant **CXCR2** antagonist with a **pIC_{50}** of 9.3.

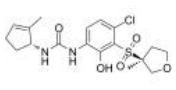


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CXCR2-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-120878

CXCR2-IN-2 is a selective, brain penetrant, and orally bioavailable **CXCR2** antagonist (**IC_{50}**=5.2 nM/1 nM in β-arrestin assay/CXCR2 Tango assay, respectively).

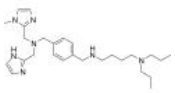


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CXCR4 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-136437

CXCR4 antagonist 1 is a potent **CXCR4** antagonist. CXCR4 antagonist 1 has anti-**HIV** activity.

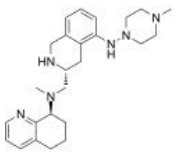


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR4 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-132936

CXCR4 antagonist 2 is a **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} value of 47 nM.

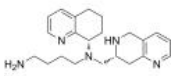


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR4 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-144286

CXCR4 antagonist 3 (compound 12a) is a potent antagonist of **CXCR4** with an IC_{50} of 11 nM. CXCR4 antagonist 3 is a congener of TIQ15.

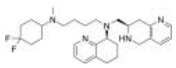


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR4 antagonist 4

Cat. No.: HY-144285

CXCR4 antagonist 4 is a potent, orally active **CXCR4** antagonist (IC_{50}=24 nM) with diminished CYP 2D6 activity, improved PAMPA permeability, potent inhibition of human immunodeficiency virus entry (IC_{50}=7 nM).

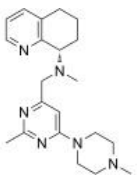


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR4 antagonist 5

Cat. No.: HY-146372

CXCR4 antagonist 5 (compound 23) is a highly potent **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} value of 8.8 nM. CXCR4 antagonist 5 can inhibit CXCL12-induced cytosolic calcium increase (IC_{50} = 0.02 nM) and inhibits CXCR4/CXLC12-mediated chemotaxis.

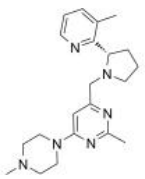


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR4 antagonist 6

Cat. No.: HY-146401

CXCR4 antagonist 6 (compound 46) is a potent **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} value of 79 nM. CXCR4 antagonist 6 inhibits CXCL12 induced cytosolic calcium flux (IC_{50} = 0.25 nM). CXCR4 antagonist 6 significantly mitigates CXCL12/CXCR4 mediated cell migration.

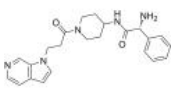


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR4 modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-146053

CXCR4 modulator-1 (compound ZINC72372983) is a potent **CXCR4** modulator with an EC_{50} value of 100 nM. CXCR4 modulator-1 can be used for researching anti-inflammatory, anticancer and anti-HIV.

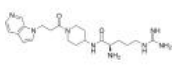


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR4 modulator-2

Cat. No.: HY-146054

CXCR4 modulator-2 (compound Z7R) is a highly potent **CXCR4** modulator with an IC_{50} value of 1.25 nM. CXCR4 modulator-2 has acceptable stability ($t_{1/2}$ = 77.1 min) in mouse serum and exhibits anti-inflammatory activity in mouse edema model.

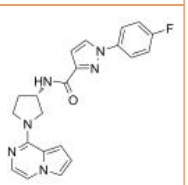


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR7 antagonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-139643

CXCR7 antagonist-1 is an inhibitor of the binding of the **SDF-1** chemokine (**CXCL12** chemokine) or **I-TAC** (**CXCL11**) to the chemokine receptor **CXCR**.

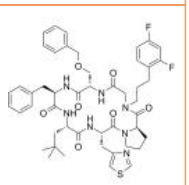


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CXCR7 modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-107987

CXCR7 modulator 1 (compound 25) is a potent and orally bioavailable peptoid hybrid **CXCR7** modulator, with a K_i of 9 nM.

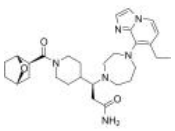


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CXCR7 modulator 2

Cat. No.: HY-112154

CXCR7 modulator 2 is a modulator of C-X-C Chemokine Receptor Type 7 (**CXCR7**), with a K_i of 13 nM.



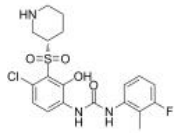
Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Danirixin

(GSK1325756)

Cat. No.: HY-19768

Danirixin is a selective, and reversible **CXCR2** antagonist, with IC_{50}of12.5 nM for CXCL8.



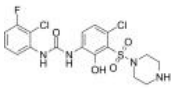
Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Elubrixin

(SB-656933)

Cat. No.: HY-18263A

Elubrixin (SB-656933) is a potent, selective, competitive, reversible and orally active **CXCR2** antagonist and an **IL-8 receptor** antagonist. Elubrixin inhibits neutrophil CD11b upregulation (IC_{50} of 260.7 nM) and shape change (IC_{50} of 310.5 nM).



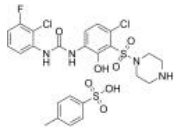
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Elubrixin tosylate

(SB-656933 tosylate)

Cat. No.: HY-18263C

Elubrixin tosylate (SB-656933 tosylate) is a potent, selective, competitive, reversible and orally active **CXCR2** antagonist and an **IL-8 receptor** antagonist. Elubrixin tosylate inhibits neutrophil CD11b upregulation (IC_{50} of 260.7 nM) and shape change (IC_{50} of 310.5 nM).

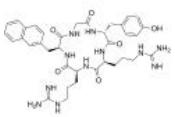


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FC131

Cat. No.: HY-P1104

FC131 is a potent **CXCR4** antagonist. FC131 inhibits [^{125}I]-SDF-1 binding to CXCR4 with an IC_{50} of 4.5 nM. FC131 has anti-HIV activity.

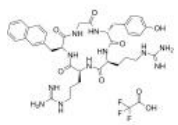


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

FC131 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1104A

FC131 TFA is a **CXCR4** antagonist, inhibits [^{125}I]-SDF-1 binding to CXCR4, with an IC_{50} of 4.5 nM. Anti-**HIV** activity.

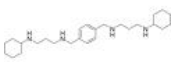


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HF50731

Cat. No.: HY-146413

HF50731 (compound 21) is a potent **CXCR4** antagonist. HF50731 shows strong **CXCR4** binding affinity, with IC_{50} of 19.8 nM.

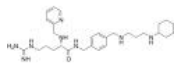


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HF51116

Cat. No.: HY-144347

HF51116 is a potent antagonist of **CXCR4**. HF51116 strongly antagonizes SDF-1α-induced cell migration, calcium mobilization, and CXCR4 internalization. HF51116 inhibits HIV-1 infection via CXCR4.

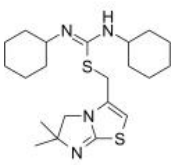


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IT1t

Cat. No.: HY-101458

IT1t is a potent **CXCR4** antagonist; inhibits CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction with an IC_{50} of 2.1 nM.

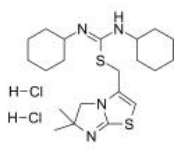


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IT1t dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101458A

IT1t dihydrochloride is a potent **CXCR4** antagonist; inhibits CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction with an IC_{50} of 2.1 nM.

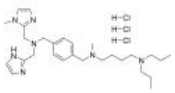


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KRH-3955 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-122058A

KRH-3955 hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable **CXCR4** antagonist. KRH-3955 hydrochloride inhibits SDF-1α binding to **CXCR4** with an IC_{50} of 0.61 nM. KRH-3955 hydrochloride is also a highly potent and selective inhibitor of **X4 HIV-1**, with an EC_{50} of 0.3 to 1.0 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ladarixin

(DF 2156A free base)

Cat. No.: HY-19519

Ladarixin (DF 2156A free base) is an orally active, allosteric non-competitive and dual **CXCR1** and **CXCR2** antagonist. Ladarixin can be used for the research of COPD and asthma.
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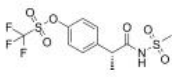

Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ladarixin sodium

(DF 2156A)

Cat. No.: HY-19519A

Ladarixin sodium (DF 2156A) is an orally active, allosteric non-competitive and dual **CXCR1** and **CXCR2** antagonist. Ladarixin sodium can be used for the research of COPD and asthma.
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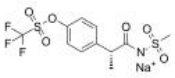
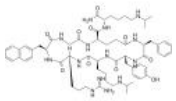


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY2510924

Cat. No.: HY-12488

LY2510924 is a potent and selective **CXCR4** antagonist that blocks SDF-1 binding to CXCR4 with an IC_{50} of 0.079 nM.



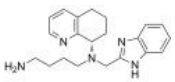
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mavorixafor

(AMD-070)

Cat. No.: HY-50101

Mavorixafor (AMD-070) is a potent, selective and orally available **CXCR4** antagonist, with an IC_{50} value of 13 nM against CXCR4 ^{125}I-SDF binding, and also inhibits the replication of T-tropic HIV-1 (NL4.3 strain) in MT-4 cells and PBMCs with an IC_{50} of 1 and 9 nM, respectively.



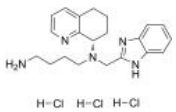
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mavorixafor trihydrochloride

(AMD-070 trihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-50101A

Mavorixafor trihydrochloride (AMD-070 trihydrochloride) is a potent, selective and orally available **CXCR4** antagonist, with an IC_{50} value of 13 nM against CXCR4 ^{125}I-SDF binding, and also inhibits the replication of T-tropic HIV-1 (NL4.3 strain) in MT-4 cells and PBMCs with...

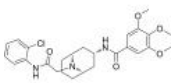


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML339

Cat. No.: HY-122197

ML339 is a potent and selective **CXCR6** (IC_{50} of 140 nM) antagonist that is selective (IC_{50} >79 μM) against CXCR5, CXCR4, CCR6 and Apelin receptor (APJ). ML339 holds potential to advance the field of prostate cancer research.



Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Motixafortide

(BKT140 (4-fluorobenzoyl); BL-8040; TF14016)

Cat. No.: HY-P0171

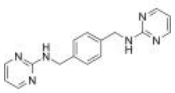
Motixafortide (BKT140 4-fluorobenzoyl) is a novel **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} vakue of 1 nM.

Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MSX-122

Cat. No.: HY-13696

MSX-122 is an orally active partial antagonist of **CXCR4**, inhibiting **CXCR4/CXCL12** actions, with an IC_{50} of 10 nM. MSX-122 has anti-inflammatory and anti-metastatic activity.

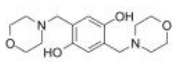


Purity: 96.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MSX-127

Cat. No.: HY-103009

MSX-127 is a **CXCR4** antagonist. MSX-127 inhibits cancer metastasis.

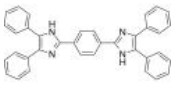


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MSX-130

Cat. No.: HY-103010

MSX-130 is a **CXCR4** antagonist. MSX-130 inhibits cancer metastasis.



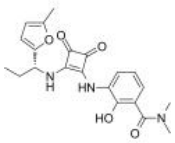
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Navarixin

(SCH 527123; MK-7123)

Cat. No.: HY-10198

Navarixin (SCH 527123) is a potent, allosteric and orally active antagonist of both **CXCR1** and **CXCR2**, with K_d values of 41 nM for **cynomolgus CXCR1** and 0.20 nM, 0.20 nM, 0.08 nM for **mouse**, **rat** and **cynomolgus monkey CXCR2**, respectively.

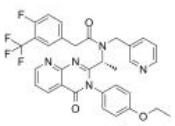


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NBI-74330

Cat. No.: HY-15320

NBI-74330 is a potent antagonist for **CXCR3**, and exhibits potent inhibition of (^{125}I)CXCL10 and (^{125}I)CXCL11 specific binding with K_i of 1.5 and 3.2 nM, respectively.

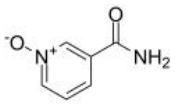


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nicotinamide N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-101407

Nicotinamide N-oxide, an in vivo nicotinamide metabolite, is a potent, and selective antagonist of the **CXCR2** receptor.

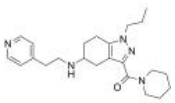


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

NUCC-390

Cat. No.: HY-111793

NUCC-390 is a novel and selective small-molecule **CXCR4 receptor** agonist. NUCC-390 induces internalization of CXCR4 receptors and acts in an opposite way of AMD3100 (HY-10046). NUCC-390 promotes nerve recovery of function after neurodegeneration in vivo.

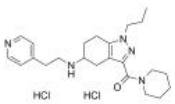


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NUCC-390 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111793A

NUCC-390 dihydrochloride is a novel and selective small-molecule **CXCR4 receptor** agonist. NUCC-390 dihydrochloride induces internalization of CXCR4 receptors and acts in an opposite way of AMD3100 (HY-10046).



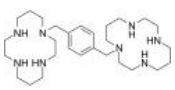
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Plerixafor

(AMD 3100; JM3100; SID791)

Cat. No.: HY-10046

Plerixafor (AMD 3100) is a selective **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 44 nM. Plerixafor, an immunostimulant and a **hematopoietic stem cell (HSC)** mobilizer, is an allosteric agonist of CXCR7. Plerixafor inhibits **HIV-1** and **HIV-2** replication with an EC_{50} of 1-10 nM.

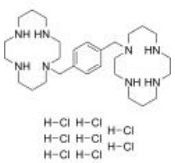


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Plerixafor octahydrochloride (AMD3100 octahydrochloride; JM3100 octahydrochloride; SID791 octahydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-50912

Plerixafor octahydrochloride (AMD3100 octahydrochloride) is a selective **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 44 nM.

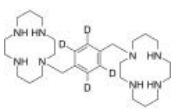


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Plerixafor-d4

Cat. No.: HY-10046S

Plerixafor-d4 is the deuterium labeled Plerixafor. Plerixafor (AMD 3100) is a selective **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 44 nM. Plerixafor, an immunostimulant and a **hematopoietic stem cell (HSC)** mobilizer, is an allosteric agonist of CXCR7.

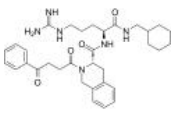


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PS372424

Cat. No.: HY-111149

PS372424, a three amino-acid fragment of CXCL10, is a specific human **CXCR3** agonist with anti-inflammatory activity. PS372424 prevents human T-cell migration in a humanized model of arthritic inflammation.

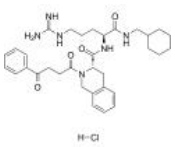


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PS372424 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111149A

PS372424 hydrochloride, a three amino-acid fragment of CXCL10, is a specific human **CXCR3** agonist with anti-inflammatory activity. PS372424 hydrochloride prevents human T-cell migration in a humanized model of arthritic inflammation.

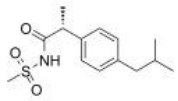


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Reparixin

(Repertaxin; DF 1681Y) Cat. No.: HY-15251

Reparixin is a non-competitive allosteric inhibitor of the chemokine receptors **CXCR1** and **CXCR2** activation with IC_{50}s of 1 and 100 nM, respectively.

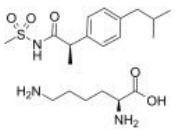


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Reparixin L-lysine salt

(Repertaxin L-lysine salt) Cat. No.: HY-15252

Reparixin L-lysine salt is an allosteric inhibitor of **chemokine receptor 1/2 (CXCR1/2)** activation.

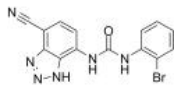


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SB-265610

Cat. No.: HY-50688

SB-265610 is a selective, competitive, nonpeptide and allosteric **CXCR2** antagonist. SB-265610 blocks rat cytokine-induced neutrophil chemoattractant-1 (CINC-1)-induced calcium mobilization and neutrophil chemotaxis with IC_{50}s of 3.7 nM and 70 nM, respectively.

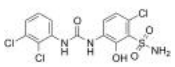


Purity: 97.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SB-332235

Cat. No.: HY-16981

SB-332235 is a potent, orally active nonpeptide **CXCR2** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 7.7 nM. SB-332235 displays 285-fold selectivity for CXCR2 over CXCR1. SB-332235 inhibits acute and chronic models of arthritis in the rabbit. SB-332235 inhibits viability of AML cells.

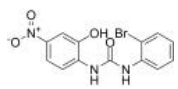


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

SB225002

Cat. No.: HY-16711

SB225002, a potent, selective and non-peptide **CXCR2** antagonist, inhibits ^{125}I-IL-8 binding to CXCR2 with an IC_{50} of 22 nM.

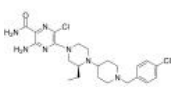


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SCH 546738

Cat. No.: HY-10017

SCH 546738 is a potent, orally active and non-competitive **CXCR3** antagonist, the affinity constant (K_i) of SCH 546738 binding to human CXCR3 receptor is determined to be 0.4 nM in multiple experiments.

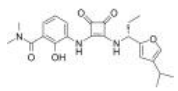


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SCH 563705

Cat. No.: HY-10011

SCH 563705 is a potent and orally available **CXCR2** and **CXCR1** antagonist, with IC_{50}s of 1.3 nM, 7.3 nM and K_is of 1 and 3 nM, respectively.

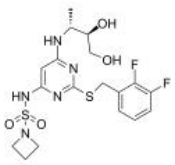


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

SRT3109

Cat. No.: HY-15462

SRT3109 is an antagonist of **CXCR2**, with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 8.2, and used in the research of chemokine mediated diseases.

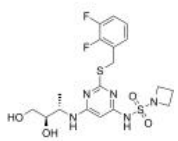


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

SRT3190

Cat. No.: HY-13021

SRT3190 is an antagonist of **CXCR2**, used in the research of chemokine mediated diseases.

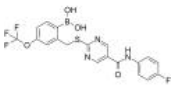


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SX-682

Cat. No.: HY-119339

SX-682 is an orally bioavailable, potent allosteric inhibitor of **CXCR1** and **CXCR2**. SX-682 can block tumor myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) recruitment and enhance T cell activation and antitumor immunity.



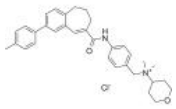
Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TAK-779

(Takeda 779)

Cat. No.: HY-13406

TAK-779 is a potent and selective nonpeptide antagonist of **CCR5** and **CXCR3**, with a K_i of 1.1 nM for CCR5, and effectively and selectively inhibits **R5 HIV-1**, with EC_{50} and EC_{90} of 1.2 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively, in MAGI-CCR5 cells.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

TC14012

Cat. No.: HY-P1102

TC14012, a serum-stable derivative of T140, is a selective and peptidomimetic **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 19.3 nM. TC14012 is a potent **CXCR7** agonist with an EC_{50} of 350 nM for recruiting β-arrestin 2 to CXCR7. TC14012 has **anti-HIV** activity and anti-cancer activity.

Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TC14012 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1102A

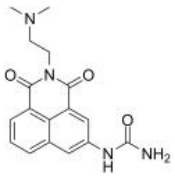
TC14012 TFA, a serum-stable derivative of T140, is a selective and peptidomimetic **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 19.3 nM. TC14012 TFA is a potent **CXCR7** agonist with an EC_{50} of 350 nM for recruiting β-arrestin 2 to CXCR7. TC14012 TFA has **anti-HIV** activity and anti-cancer activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UNBS5162

Cat. No.: HY-16509

UNBS5162 is a pan-antagonist of **CXCL chemokine** expression, with anti-tumor activity.

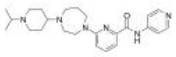


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

USL311

Cat. No.: HY-114244

USL311 is a selective **CXCR4** antagonist, with anti-tumor activity. USL311 prevents the binding of stromal-cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1 or CXCL12) to CXCR4.

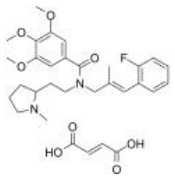


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VUF11207 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-110318

VUF11207 fumarate (Compound 29) is a **CXCR7** agonist and a high-potency **CXCR7** (pK_i of 8.1) ligand that induces recruitment of **β-arrestin2** (pEC_{50} of 8.8) and subsequent internalization (pEC_{50} of 7.9) of **CXCR7**.

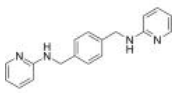


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WZ811

Cat. No.: HY-15478

WZ811 is an orally active, highly potent competitive antagonist of **CXCR4**. WZ811 efficiently inhibits CXCR4/SDF-1 (or CXCL12)-mediated modulation of cAMP levels (EC_{50}=1.2 nM) and SDF-1 induced Matrigel invasion in cells (EC_{50}=5.2 nM).



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyclic GMP-AMP Synthase

cGAS

Cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS) is a cytosolic DNA sensor that activates a type-I interferon response. cGAS binds to microbial DNA as well as self DNA that invades the cytoplasm, and catalyzes cGAMP synthesis. cGAMP then functions as a second messenger that binds to and activates the endoplasmic reticulum protein STING to trigger type-I IFNs production. STING recruits TBK1, which phosphorylates transcription factors, such as IRF3/7, and other substrates, such as IKKα, cRel, and p62.

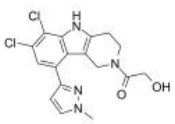
cGAS is a critical regulator of inflammatory and autophagy responses in Huntington disease (HD). cGAS can induce signaling that is known to promote the up-regulation of inflammatory genes and play a critical role in age-related macular degeneration and cellular senescence. cGAS also plays a major role in the regulation of autophagy; this indicates that there is a close molecular and signaling link between inflammatory response and autophagy.

Cyclic GMP-AMP Synthase Inhibitors

G140

Cat. No.: HY-133916

G140 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS)**, with IC_{50}s of 14.0nM and 442nM for h-cGAS and m-cGAS, respectively. G140 has anti-inflammatory activity.

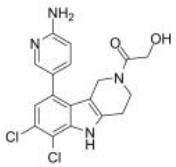


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

G150

Cat. No.: HY-128583

G150 is a potent and highly selective **human cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (h-cGAS)** inhibitor for repression of dsDNA-triggered interferon expression, with an IC_{50} of 10.2 nM.

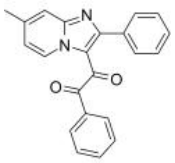


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IRAK4-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-114181

IRAK4-IN-4 is an interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (**IRAK4**) inhibitor extracted from patent CN107163044A, Compound15, has an IC_{50} of 2.8 nM. IRAK4-IN-4 also inhibits **cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS)** with an IC_{50} of 2.1 nM.

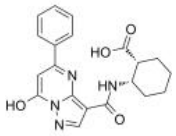


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-06928215

Cat. No.: HY-114182

PF-06928215 is a **cGAS (cyclic GMP-AMP Synthase)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.9 μM. PF-06928215 has a high binding affinity of 0.2 μM (K_d).



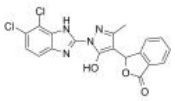
Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

RU.521

(RU320521)

Cat. No.: HY-114180

RU.521 (RU320521) is a potent and selective **cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS)** inhibitor and inhibits cGAS-mediated interferon upregulation. RU.521 suppresses **dsDNA-activated reporter activity** with an IC_{50} of 700nM. RU.



Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FKBP

FK506-binding protein

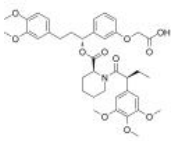
FKBPs (FK506-binding proteins) belong to a distinct class of immunophilins that interact with immunosuppressants, such as FK506 and Rapamycin. FKBPs use their peptidyl-prolyl isomerase (PPIase) activity to catalyze the cis-trans conversion of prolyl bonds in proteins during protein-folding events. FKBPs also act as a unique group of chaperones. FKBPs are involved in several biochemical processes including protein folding, receptor signaling, protein trafficking and transcription. FKBP family proteins play important functional roles in the T-cell activation, when complexed with their ligands.

FKBPs, through interactions with steroid hormone receptors, kinases, or other cellular factors, play important roles in various physiological processes and, more interestingly, in pathological processes in mammals. Mammalian FKBPs can be divided into four groups: cytoplasmic, TPR domain, endoplasmic reticulum (ER) or secretory pathway and nuclear. The cytoplasmic FKBP isoforms FKBP12 and 12.6 and the nuclear FKBP25 and 133 contain a single PPIase domain. FKBP36, 38, 51 and 52 contain multiple TPR domains. The ER FKBPs: FKBP13, 19, 22, 23, 60 and 65 all contain an N-terminal ER signal peptide.

AP1867

Cat. No.: HY-114434

AP1867 is a synthetic FKBP12^{F36V}-directed ligand.



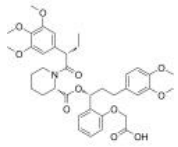
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AP1867-2-(carboxymethoxy)

(PROTAC FKBP12-binding moiety 2)

Cat. No.: HY-114420

AP1867-2-(carboxymethoxy), the AP1867 (a synthetic FKBP12^{F36V}-directed ligand) based moiety, binds to CRBN ligand via a linker to form dTAG molecules.

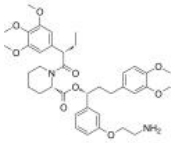


Purity: 96.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AP1867-3-(aminoethoxy)

Cat. No.: HY-129363

AP1867-3-(aminoethoxy), the AP1867 based moiety, is a synthetic ligand for **FKBP**.
AP1867-3-(aminoethoxy) can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC FKBP12 F36V degrader.



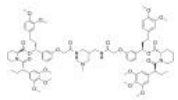
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AP20187

(B/B Homodimerizer)

Cat. No.: HY-13992

AP20187 (B/B Homodimerizer) is a cell-permeable ligand used to dimerize **FK506-binding protein** (**FKBP**) fusion proteins and initiate biological signaling cascades and gene expression or disrupt protein-protein interactions.



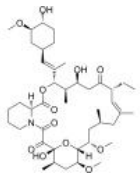
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ascomycin

(Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520)

Cat. No.: HY-13557

Ascomycin (Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520) is an ethyl analog of Tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosuppressant properties. Ascomycin is also a macrocyclic polyketide **antibiotic** with multiple biological activities such as anti-malarial, anti-fungal and anti-spasmodic.

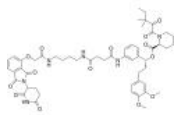


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

dFKBP-1

Cat. No.: HY-103634

dFKBP-1 is a potent and PROTAC-based **FKBP12** degrader. dFKBP-1 incorporates the ligand SLF (HY-114872) of **FKBP12**, the Thalidomide based **Cereblon** ligand and a linker.



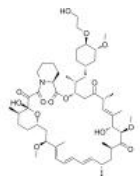
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Everolimus

(RAD001; SDZ-RAD)

Cat. No.: HY-10218

Everolimus (RAD001) is a Rapamycin derivative and a potent, selective and orally active **mTOR1** inhibitor. Everolimus binds to **FKBP-12** to generate an immunosuppressive complex. Everolimus inhibits tumor cells proliferation and induces cell **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



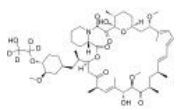
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Everolimus-d4

(RAD001-d4; SDZ-RAD-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-10218S

Everolimus-d4 (RAD001-d4) is the deuterium labeled Everolimus. Everolimus (RAD001) is a Rapamycin derivative and a potent, selective and orally active **mTOR1** inhibitor. Everolimus binds to **FKBP-12** to generate an immunosuppressive complex.



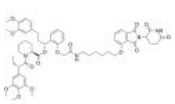
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-13

(dTAG-13)

Cat. No.: HY-114421

FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-13 (dTAG-13), a PROTAC-based heterobifunctional degrader, is a selective degrader of **FKBP12**^{F36V} with expression of FKBP12F36V in-frame with a protein of interest.



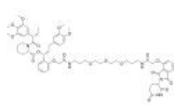
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-7

(dTAG-7)

Cat. No.: HY-123941

FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-7 (dTAG-7) is a heterobifunctional degrader. FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-7 (dTAG-7) is a degrader of **FKBP12**^{F36V} with expression of FKBP12^{F36V} in-frame with a protein of interest.



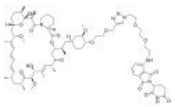
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

FKBP12 PROTAC RC32

(RC32)

Cat. No.: HY-130835

FKBP12 PROTAC RC32 (RC32) is a potent **FKBP12** degrader based on **PROTAC** technology. FKBP12 PROTAC RC32 contains conjugation of Rapamycin (HY-10219) and a ligand for an **Cereblon** E3 ubiquitin ligase (Pomalidomide; HY-10984).

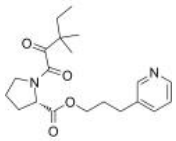


Purity: 95.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GPI-1046

Cat. No.: HY-124619

GPI-1046 is a immunophilin ligand without antibiotic action and attenuates ethanol intake in part through the upregulation of **glutamate transporter 1 (GLT1)** in PFC and NAc-core.

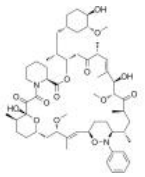


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

ILS-920

Cat. No.: HY-106345

ILS-920 is a nonimmunosuppressive Rapamycin analog with reduced immunosuppressive activity and potent neuroprotective activity. ILS-920 binds selectively to the immunophilin **FKBP52** and to the β1-subunit of **L-type voltage-gated calcium channels (VGCC)**.

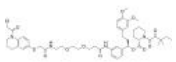


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KB02-SLF

Cat. No.: HY-129610

KB02-SLF is a PROTAC-based nuclear **FKBP12** degrader (molecular glue). KB02-SLF promotes nuclear **FKBP12** degradation by covalently modifying **DCAF16** (E3 ligase) and can improve the durability of protein degradation in biological systems.

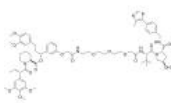


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

PROTAC FKBP Degrader-3

Cat. No.: HY-135345

PROTAC FKBP Degrader-3 is a PROTAC that comprises a **FKBP** ligand binding group, a linker and an **von Hippel-Lindau** binding group. PROTAC FKBP Degrader-3 is a potent **FKBP** degrader.



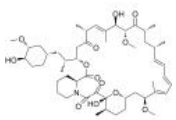
Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rapamycin

(Sirolimus; AY-22989)

Cat. No.: HY-10219

Rapamycin (Sirolimus; AY 22989) is a potent and specific **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of **mTORC1**. Rapamycin is an **autophagy** activator, an immunosuppressant.



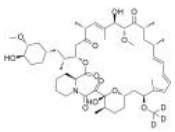
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Rapamycin-d3

(Sirolimus-d3; AY-22989-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-10219S

Rapamycin-d3 (Sirolimus-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rapamycin. Rapamycin is a potent and specific mTOR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of mTORC1.



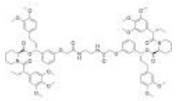
Purity: 95.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rimiducid

(AP1903)

Cat. No.: HY-16046

Rimiducid (AP1903) is a dimerizer agent that acts by cross-linking the **FKBP** domains. Rimiducid (AP1903) dimerizes the Caspase 9 suicide switch and rapidly induces **apoptosis**.

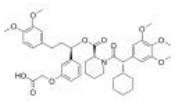


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SAFit1

Cat. No.: HY-102079

SAFit1 is a FK506 binding protein 51 (**FKBP51**)-specific inhibitor with a K_i of 4±0.3 nM.

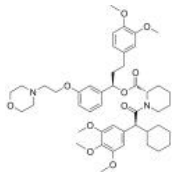


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SAFit2

Cat. No.: HY-102080

SAFit2 is a highly potent, highly selective **FK506-binding protein 51** (**FKBP51**) inhibitor with a K_i of 6 nM and also enhances **AKT2-AS160** binding.

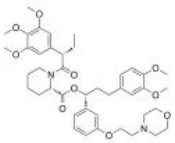


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Shield-1

Cat. No.: HY-112210

Shield-1 is a specific, cell-permeant and high-affinity ligand of FK506-binding protein-12 (**FKBP**), and reverses the instability by binding to **mutated FKBP (mtFKBP)**, allowing conditional expression of mtFKBP-fused proteins. Shield-1 can stabilize the entire fusion protein.

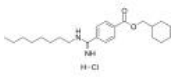


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKF1

Cat. No.: HY-123454

SKF1 is a **FK506** suppressor, causes a mitochondrially induced death in low salt, concomitant with the release of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.

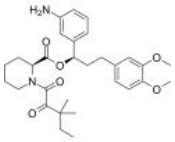


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SLF

Cat. No.: HY-114872

SLF is a synthetic ligand for **FK506-binding protein (FKBP)** with an affinity of 3.1 μM for **FKBP51** and an IC_{50} of 2.6 μM for **FKBP12**. SLF can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC.

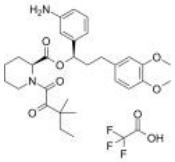


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SLF TFA

Cat. No.: HY-114872A

SLF TFA is a synthetic ligand for **FK506-binding protein (FKBP)** with an affinity of 3.1 μM for **FKBP51** and an IC_{50} of 2.6 μM for **FKBP12**. SLF TFA can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC.



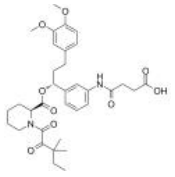
Purity: 95.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SLF-amido-C2-COOH

(PROTAC FKBP12-binding moiety 1)

Cat. No.: HY-107452

SLF-amido-C2-COOH (PROTAC FKBP12-binding moiety 1) is a synthetic ligand for **FKBP** (SLF).
SLF-amido-C2-COOH (PROTAC FKBP12-binding moiety 1) can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.



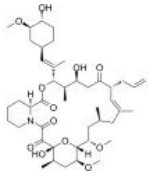
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Tacrolimus

(FK506; Fujimycin; FR900506)

Cat. No.: HY-13756

Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to **FK506 binding protein (FKBP)** to form a complex. Tacrolimus inhibits **calcineurin phosphatase**, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.

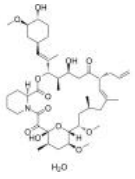


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate; Fujimycin monohydrate; FR900506 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13756A

Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to **FK506 binding protein (FKBP)** to form a complex and inhibits **calcineurin phosphatase**, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.



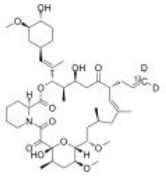
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tacrolimus-13C,d2

(FK506-13C,d2; Fujimycin-13C,d2; FR900506-13C,d2)

Cat. No.: HY-13756S

Tacrolimus-13C,D2 (FK506-13C,D2) is a 13C-labeled and deuterium labeled Tacrolimus. Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to **FK506 binding protein (FKBP)** to form a complex.

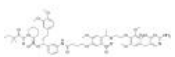


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Zapalog

Cat. No.: HY-126316

Zapalog is a photocleavable small-molecule heterodimerizer that can be used to repeatedly initiate, and instantaneously terminate, a physical interaction between two target proteins.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FLAP

5-lipoxygenase-activating protein; 5-LO activating protein

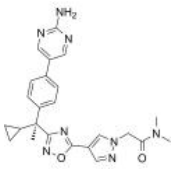
FLAP (Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein) is an integral membrane protein, which facilitates the transfer of the substrate arachidonic acid (AA) to 5-lipoxygenase (5-LO) to produce leukotrienes (LTs), and is shown to be indispensable for cellular LT biosynthesis. FLAP transfers arachidonic acid to 5-LOX protein, thereby enabling this enzyme to efficiently produce oxidized lipid products (mainly eicosanoids) that are important in cell growth, differentiation and death particularly apoptosis.

FLAP Inhibitors

(S)-BI 665915

Cat. No.: HY-12995A

(S)-BI 665915 is an orally active oxadiazole-containing **5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.7 nM for FLAP binding. (S)-BI 665915 inhibits FLAP functional in human whole blood with an IC_{50} of 45 nM.

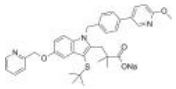


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AM103

Cat. No.: HY-14163

AM 103 is a potent and selective **FLAP** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} value of 4.2 nM.

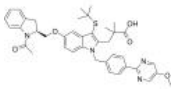


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AM679

Cat. No.: HY-14460

AM679 is a potent, selective **5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM in a human FLAP membrane binding assay.



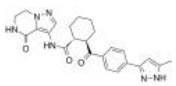
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Atuliflapon

(AZD5718)

Cat. No.: HY-122908

Atuliflapon (AZD5718) is an orally active inhibitor of **FLAP (5Lipoxygenase activating protein)**, with an IC_{50} of 2 nM. Atuliflapon is used in the study for coronary artery disease.

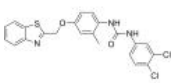


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Diflapolin

Cat. No.: HY-128171

Diflapolin is a highly active dual 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein **(FLAP)**/soluble epoxide hydrolase **(sEH)** inhibitor with marked anti-inflammatory efficacy and high target selectivity.



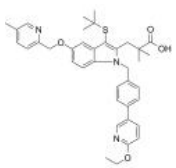
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fiboflapon

(GSK2190915; AM-803)

Cat. No.: HY-15874

Fiboflapon (GSK2190915; AM-803) is a potent and orally bioavailable 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (**FLAP**) inhibitor with a potency of 2.9 nM in FLAP binding, an IC_{50} of 76 nM for inhibition of **LTB4** in human blood.



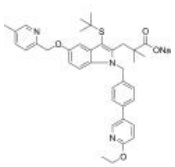
Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Fiboflapon sodium

(GSK2190915 sodium salt; AM-803 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15874A

Fiboflapon sodium (GSK2190915; AM-803) is a potent and orally bioavailable 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (**FLAP**) inhibitor with a potency of 2.9 nM in FLAP binding, an IC_{50} of 76 nM for inhibition of **LTB4** in human blood.



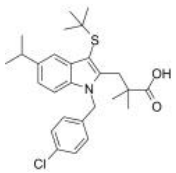
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MK-886

(L 663536)

Cat. No.: HY-14166

MK-886 (L 663536) is a potent, cell-permeable and orally active **FLAP** (IC_{50} of 30 nM) and **leukotriene biosynthesis** (IC_{50}s of 3 nM and 1.1 μM in intact leukocytes and human whole blood, respectively) inhibitor. MK-886 is also a non-competitive **PPARα** antagonist and can induce **apoptosis**.



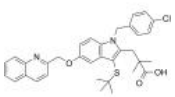
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quiflapon

(MK-591)

Cat. No.: HY-10037

Quiflapon (MK-591) is a selective and specific **5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.6 nM in a FLAP binding assay.



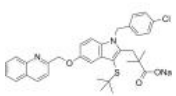
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quiflapon sodium

(MK-591 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-50714

Quiflapon sodium (MK-591 sodium) is a selective and specific 5-Lipoxygenase-activating protein (**FLAP**) inhibitor. Quiflapon sodium is an orally active **Leukotriene biosynthesis** inhibitor. Induces **apoptosis**.

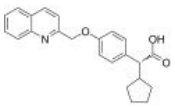


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Veliflapon

(BAY X 1005; DG-031) **Cat. No.**: HY-14165

Veliflapon (BAY X 1005; DG-031) is an orally active and selective **5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP)** inhibitor. Veliflapon inhibits the synthesis of the **leukotrienes B4** and **C4**.



Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Galectin

Galectins comprise a family of soluble β-galactoside binding proteins, which regulate key biological processes including cell growth, differentiation, apoptosis, and immune responses.

Sixteen galectin genes have been identified in animal kingdoms, 12 of which are expressed in humans. Galectins are usually classified into three groups based on their structure: (i) prototypical galectins (galectin-1 (Gal1), Gal2, Gal5, Gal7, Gal10, Gal11, Gal 13, Gal14, and Gal15), characterized by a single CRD, which can act as monomers or form homodimers; (ii) the chimeric galectin Gal3 (the only member of this class), with a single CRD and a large amino-terminal domain that facilitates the formation of oligomers; (iii) the tandem repeat galectins, with two CRDs that are linked through a small peptide domain; this group includes Gal4, Gal6, Gal8, Gal9, and Gal12. Recently, Galectins have been implicated as major therapeutic determinants that confer sensitivity or resistance to a wide range of anticancer modalities including chemotherapy, radiotherapy, targeted therapies, antiangiogenic therapies, and immunotherapies.

Galectin Inhibitors

G3-C12

Cat. No.: HY-P1592

G3-C12 is a galectin-3 binding peptide, with K_d of 88 nM, and shows anticancer activity.

ANTPCGPYTHDCPVKR

Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

G3-C12 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1592A

G3-C12 (TFA) is a galectin-3 binding peptide, with K_d of 88 nM, and shows anticancer activity.

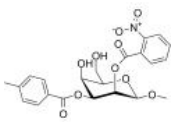
ANTPCGPYTHDCPVKR (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Galectin-3 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-146809

Galectin-3 is a β Galactoside specific carbohydrate recognition protein (lectin) has the ability to promote the migration of B cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (BCP-ALL) cells and withstand drug therapy.

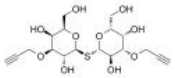


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Galectin-3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144312

Galectin-3-IN-1 (Compound 1) is a potent multivalent inhibitor of **galectin-3** (**Gal-3**). Galectin-3 participates in many cancer-related metabolic processes.

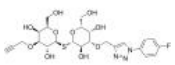


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Galectin-3-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-144313

Galectin-3-IN-2 (Compound 9) is a potent multivalent inhibitor of **galectin-3** (**Gal-3**; IC_{50}=8.3 μM). Galectin-3 participates in many cancer-related metabolic processes.

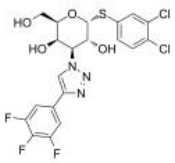


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GB1107

Cat. No.: HY-114409

GB1107 is a potent, selective, orally active inhibitor of **Galectin-3 (Gal-3)** with a K_d of 37 nM for human Galectin-3. GB1107 reduces human and mouse lung adenocarcinoma growth and blocks metastasis in the syngeneic model.



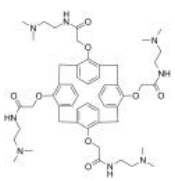
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OTX008

(Calixarene 0118; PTX008)

Cat. No.: HY-19756

OTX008 is a selective inhibitor of **galectin-1**.



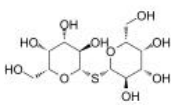
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thiodigalactoside

(TDG)

Cat. No.: HY-130208

Thiodigalactoside (TDG) is an orally active and potent **galectin (GAL)** inhibitor with K_d values of 24 μM, 49 μM for GAL1 and GAL3, respectively. Thiodigalactoside, a non-metabolizable disaccharide, has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

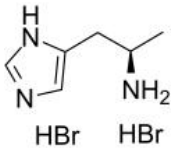
Histamine Receptor

Histamine Receptors are a class of G protein-coupled receptors with histamine as their endogenous ligand. There are four known histamine receptors: H1 receptor, H2 receptor, H3 receptor, H4 receptor. The H1 receptor is a histamine receptor belonging to the family of Rhodopsin-like G-protein-coupled receptors. This receptor, which is activated by the biogenic amine histamine, is expressed throughout the body, to be specific, in smooth muscles, on vascular endothelial cells, in the heart, and in the central nervous system. H2 receptors are positively coupled to adenylate cyclase via Gs. It is a potent stimulant of cAMP production, which leads to activation of Protein Kinase A. Histamine H3 receptors are expressed in the central nervous system and to a lesser extent the peripheral nervous system, where they act asautoreceptors in presynaptic histaminergic neurons, and also control histamine turnover by feedback inhibition of histamine synthesis and release. The Histamine H4 receptor has been shown to be involved in mediating eosinophil shape change and mast cell chemotaxis.

(R)-(-)-α-Methylhistamine dihydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-100999

(R)-(-)-α-Methylhistamine dihydrobromide is a potent, selective and brain-penetrant agonist of **H3 histamine** receptor, with a K_d of 50.3 nM. (R)-(-)-α-Methylhistamine dihydrobromide can enhance memory retention, attenuates memory impairment in rats.

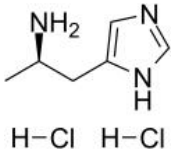


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-(-)-α-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W014941

(R)-(-)-α-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride is a potent, selective and brain-penetrant agonist of **H3 histamine** receptor, with a K_d of 50.3 nM. (R)-(-)-α-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride can enhance memory retention, attenuates memory impairment in rats.



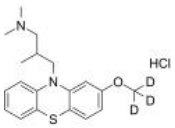
Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(Rac)-Levomepromazine-d3 hydrochloride

((Rac)-Methotrimeprazine-d3 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19489S1

(Rac)-Levomepromazine-d3 ((Rac)-Methotrimeprazine-d3) hydrochloride is a labelled racemic Methotrimeprazine, which is a phenothiazine which has antagonist actions at multiple neurotransmitter receptor sites, including dopaminergic, cholinergic, serotonin...

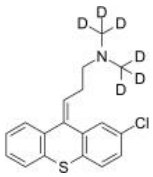


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(Z)-Chlorprothixene-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0274S

(Z)-Chlorprothixene-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Chlorprothixene. Chlorprothixene is a **dopamine** and **histamine receptors** antagonist with K_is of 18 nM, 2.96 nM, 4.56 nM, 9 nM and 3.75 nM for hD1, hD2, hD3, hD5 and hH1 receptors, respectively. Antipsychotic activity.



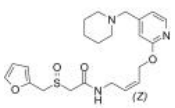
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Z)-Lafutidine

((Z)-FRG-8813)

Cat. No.: HY-121406

(Z)-Lafutidine ((Z)-FRG-8813) is a potent **histamine H2 receptor** antagonist. (Z)-Lafutidine shows anti-secretory and gastroprotective activities.

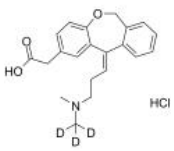


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Z)-Olopatadine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0426AS1

(Z)-Olopatadine-d3 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Olopatadine (hydrochloride).



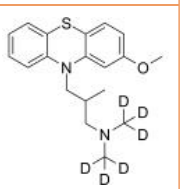
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Levomepromazine-d6

((±)-Methotrimeprazine-d6; dl-Methotrimeprazine-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-19489S

(±)-Levomepromazine D6 ((±)-Methotrimeprazine D6) is the deuterium labeled Methotrimeprazine, which is a D3 dopamine and Histamine H1 receptor antagonist.

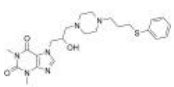


Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(±)-Tazifylline

Cat. No.: HY-U00018

(±)-Tazifylline is a potent, selective and long-acting **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist.

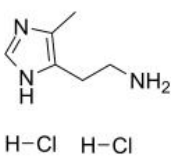


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107560

4-Methylhistamine (dihydrochloride) is the potent agonist of histamine 4 receptor (**H4R**). 4-Methylhistamine (dihydrochloride) has the potential for the research of immune-related diseases such as cancer and autoimmune disorders.

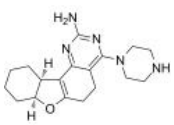


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A-987306

Cat. No.: HY-14364

A-987306 is a potent and oral bioavailable histamine H_4 antagonist, with K_is of 3.4 nM and 5.8 nM for rat H_4, and human H_4. A-987306 shows anti-inflammatory activity in mice peritonitis model.

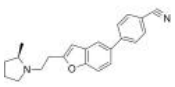


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ABT-239

Cat. No.: HY-12195

ABT-239 is a novel, highly efficacious, non-imidazole class of **H3R** antagonist and a transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (**TRPV1**) antagonist. .

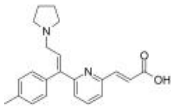


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acrivastine
(BW825C)

Cat. No.: HY-B1510

Acrivastine (BW825C) is a short acting **histamine 1** receptor antagonist for the treatment of allergic rhinitis.

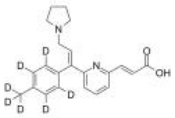


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acrivastine D7
(BW825C D7)

Cat. No.: HY-B1510S

Acrivastine D7 (BW825C D7) is a deuterium labeled Acrivastine. Acrivastine is a short acting histamine 1 receptor antagonist.

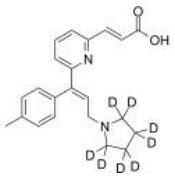


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acrivastine-d8
(BW825C-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-B1510S1

Acrivastine-d8 (BW825C-d8) is the deuterium labeled Acrivastine. Acrivastine (BW825C) is a short acting **histamine 1** receptor antagonist for the treatment of allergic rhinitis.

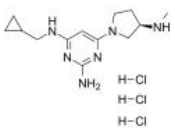


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adriforant hydrochloride
(PF-3893787 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19705B

Adriforant hydrochloride (PF-3893787 hydrochloride) is a novel **histamine H4 receptor** antagonist binding affinity (K_i=2.4 nM) and is also a functional (K_i=1.56 nM) antagonist.

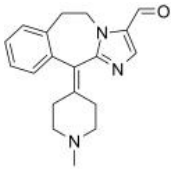


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alcaftadine
(R89674)

Cat. No.: HY-17039

Alcaftadine (R89674) is a **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist, which is used to prevent eye irritation brought on by allergic conjunctivitis.

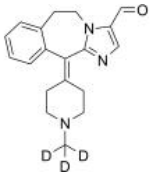


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alcaftadine-D3
(R89674-D3)

Cat. No.: HY-17039S

Alcaftadine-D3 (R89674-D3) is a deuterium labeled Alcaftadine. Alcaftadine (HY-17039) is a H1 histamine receptor antagonist.

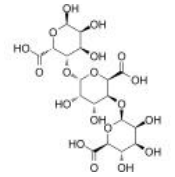


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alginic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W127758

Alginic acid is a natural polysaccharide, which has been widely concerned and applied due to its excellent water solubility, film formation, biodegradability and biocompatibility.

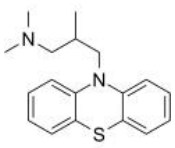


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alimemazine
(Trimeprazine)

Cat. No.: HY-12752

Alimemazine is a phenothiazine derivative that is generally used as an antipruritic agent and also a **hemagglutinin (HA)-receptor** antagonist.Alimemazine (Trimeprazine) is also acts as a partial agonist against the histamine H1 receptor (H1R) and other GPCRs.

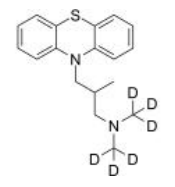


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alimemazine D6
(Trimeprazine D6)

Cat. No.: HY-12752S

Alimemazine D6 is deuterium labeled Alimemazine, which is an antihistamine.

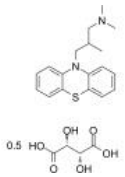


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alimemazine hemitartrate
(Trimeprazine hemitartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-12752A

Alimemazine hemitartrate is a phenothiazine derivative that is generally used as an antipruritic agent and also a **hemagglutinin (HA)-receptor** antagonist.

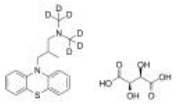


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alimemazine hemitartrate-d6 L-Tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-12752AS

Alimemazine hemitartrate-d6 (L-Tartrate) is the deuterium labeled Alimemazine hemitartrate. Alimemazine hemitartrate is a phenothiazine derivative that is generally used as an antipruritic agent and also a **hemagglutinin (HA)-receptor** antagonist.

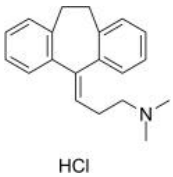


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amitriptyline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0527A

Amitriptyline hydrochloride is an inhibitor of **serotonin reuptake transporter (SERT)** and **noradrenaline reuptake transporter (NET)**, with K_is of 3.45 nM and 13.3 nM for human SERT and NET, respectively.

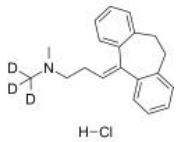


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Amitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135096

Amitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amitriptyline (hydrochloride).

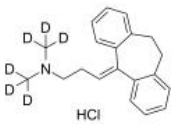


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Amitriptyline-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0527AS

Amitriptyline-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amitriptyline hydrochloride.

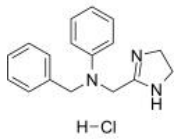


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

Antazoline hydrochloride
(Phenazoline hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1067

Antazoline hydrochloride is a 1st generation antihistamine with also anticholinergic properties used to relieve nasal congestion and in eye drops.

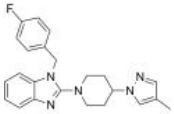


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Antihistamine-1

Cat. No.: HY-100238

Antihistamine-1 is a **H1-antihistamine** (K_i=6.9 nM) with acceptable blood-brain barrier penetration and also an inhibitor of **CYP2D6** and **hERG channel** with IC_{50}s of 5.4 and 0.8 μM, respectively.

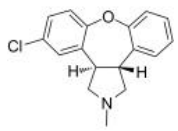


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asenapine
(Org 5222)

Cat. No.: HY-10121

Asenapine (Org 5222), an atypical antipsychotic, is an antagonist of **serotonin receptors** (pK_i: 8.4-10.5), **adrenoceptors** (pK_i: 8.9-9.5), **dopamine receptors** (pK_i: 8.9-9.4) and **histamine receptors** (pK_i: 8.2-9.0).

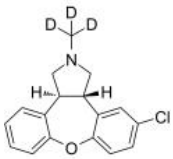


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asenapine-d3
(Org 5222-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-10121S

Asenapine-d3 (Org 5222-d3) is the deuterium labeled Asenapine.

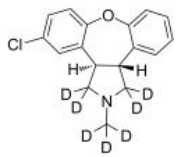


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asenapine-d7
(Org 5222-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-10121S1

Asenapine-d7 (Org 5222-d7) is the deuterium labeled Asenapine.



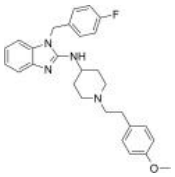
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Astemizole

(R 43512)

Cat. No.: HY-12532

Astemizole (R 43512), a second-generation antihistamine drug to diminish allergic symptoms with a long duration of action, is a **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 4 nM.

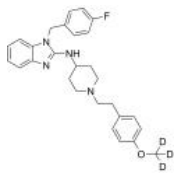


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Astemizole-d3

Cat. No.: HY-12532S

Astemizole-d3 is the deuterium labeled Astemizole. Astemizole (R 43512), a second-generation antihistamine drug to diminish allergic symptoms with a long duration of action, is a **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 4 nM.



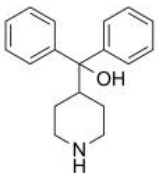
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Azacyclonol

(γ-pipradol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0530

Azacyclonol (γ-pipradol), a metabolite of Terfenadine, is a central depressant agent. Azacyclonol is a ganglion-blocking agent. Azacyclonol can be used to diminish psychoses-induced hallucinations.

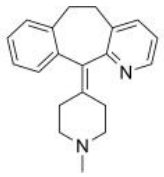


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Azatadine

Cat. No.: HY-B0170

Azatadine is an histamine and cholinergic inhibitor with IC50 of 6.5 nM and 10 nM, respectively. Target: Histamine Receptor Azatadine, a new antihistamine, was evaluated for its efficacy in 20 patients with chronic allergic rhinitis.



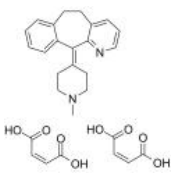
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azatadine dimaleate

(Azatadine maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0170A

Azatadine dimaleate is an histamine and cholinergic inhibitor with IC50 of 6.5 nM and 10 nM, respectively. Target: Histamine Receptor Azatadine, a new antihistamine, was evaluated for its efficacy in 20 patients with chronic allergic rhinitis.

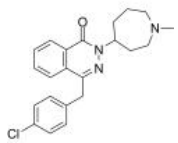


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azelastine

Cat. No.: HY-B0462A

Azelastine, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective **histamine 1 (H_1)** antagonist. Azelastine can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.

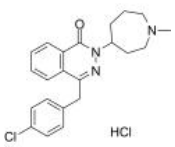


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azelastine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0462

Azelastine hydrochloridem, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective **histamine 1 (H_1)** antagonist. Azelastine hydrochloride can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.

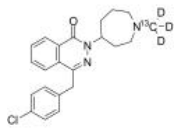


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Azelastine-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0462AS

Azelastine-13C,d3 is deuterium labeled Azelastine. Azelastine, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective histamine 1 (H1) antagonist. Azelastine can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.

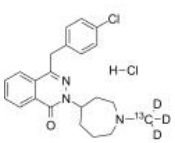


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azelastine-13C,d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0462S

Azelastine-13C,d3 hydrochloride is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Azelastine hydrochloride. Azelastine-13C,d3 hydrochloride, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective **histamine 1 (H_1)** antagonist.



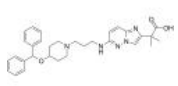
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bamirastine

(TAK-427)

Cat. No.: HY-101601

Bamirastine inhibits ligand binding to recombinant human histamine H_1 receptors (**rhH$_1$R**) with an IC_{50} value of 17.3 nM.



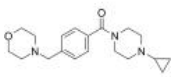
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bavisant

(JNJ-31001074)

Cat. No.: HY-14880

Bavisant (JNJ-31001074) is a highly selective, orally active antagonist of the human H3 receptor with a novel mechanism of action, involving wakefulness and cognition, with potential as a treatment for ADHD.

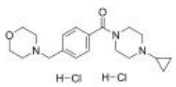


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bavisant dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14880A

Bavisant Hcl (JNJ-31001074) is a highly selective, orally active antagonist of the human H3 receptor with a novel mechanism of action, involving wakefulness and cognition, with potential as a treatment for ADHD.



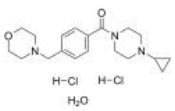
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bavisant dihydrochloride hydrate

(JNJ31001074AAC)

Cat. No.: HY-14880B

Bavisant dihydrochloride hydrate (JNJ31001074AAC) is a highly selective, orally active antagonist of the human H3 receptor with a novel mechanism of action, involving wakefulness and cognition, with potential as a treatment for ADHD.

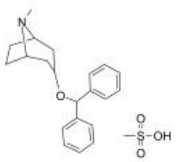


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Benztropine mesylate (Benzatropine mesylate; Benzotropine mesylate; Benztropine methanesulfonate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0520A

Benztropine mesylate (Benzatropine mesylate) is an orally active centrally acting anticholinergic agent that can be used for Parkinson's disease research. Benztropine mesylate is an anti-histamine agent and a **dopamine re-uptake** inhibitor.

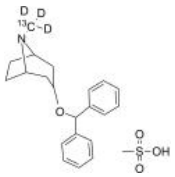


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Benztropine-13C,d3 mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-B0520AS

Benztropine-13C,d3 (mesylate) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Benztropine mesylate (Benzatropine mesylate) is an orally active centrally acting anticholinergic agent that can be used for Parkinson's disease research.

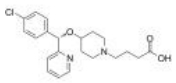


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bepotastine

Cat. No.: HY-I0021

Bepotastine is a selective and orally active second-generation **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist. Bepotastine has the potential for allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis and urticaria/pruritus research.

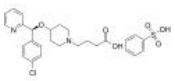


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bepotastine besilate

Cat. No.: HY-A0015

Bepotastine besilate is a selective and orally active second-generation **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist. Bepotastine besilate has the potential for allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis and urticaria/pruritus research.

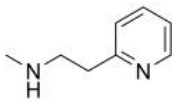


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Betahistine

Cat. No.: HY-B0524

Betahistine is an orally active **histamine H1 receptor** agonist and a **H3 receptor** antagonist. Betahistine is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

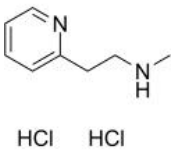


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Betahistine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0524A

Betahistine dihydrochloride is an orally active **histamine H1 receptor** agonist and a **H3 receptor** antagonist. Betahistine dihydrochloride is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).



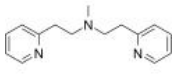
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Betahistine EP Impurity C

(NSC19005)

Cat. No.: HY-107495

Betahistine EP Impurity C (NSC19005) is an impurity of Betahistine. Betahistine is a potent, orally active and well-tolerated histamine H1 receptor agonist and H3 receptor antagonist used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

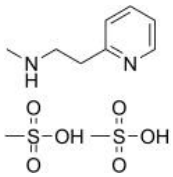


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Betahistine mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-D0237

Betahistine mesylate is an orally active **histamine H1 receptor** agonist and a **H3 receptor** antagonist. Betahistine mesylate is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

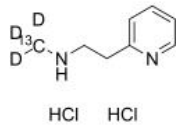


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Betahistine-13C,d3 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0524AS1

Betahistine-13C,d3 (dihydrochloride) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Betahistine dihydrochloride is an orally active histamine H1 receptor agonist and a H3 receptor antagonist. Betahistine dihydrochloride is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

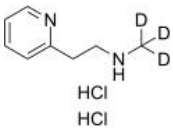


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Betahistine-d3 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0524AS

Betahistine-d3 dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Betahistine dihydrochloride. Betahistine dihydrochloride is an orally active **histamine H1 receptor** agonist and a **H3 receptor** antagonist. Betahistine dihydrochloride is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).



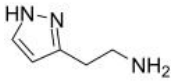
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Betazole

(Ametazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B1557

Betazole (Ametazole), a pyrazole analogue of histamine, is an orally active **histamine H2 receptor** agonist. Betazole induces gastric acid secretion and causes an immediate and significant increase in common bile duct pressure.



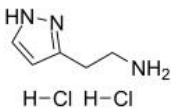
Purity: 96.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Betazole dihydrochloride

(Ametazole dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1557A

Betazole (Ametazole) dihydrochloride, a pyrazole analogue of histamine, is an orally active **H2 receptor** agonist. Betazole dihydrochloride induces gastric acid secretion, and causes an immediate and significant increase in common bile duct pressure.

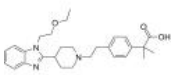


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bilastine

Cat. No.: HY-14447

Bilastine is a selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist used for treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria.

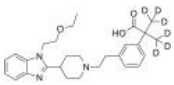


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bilastine-d6

Cat. No.: HY-14447S

Bilastine-d6 is the deuterium labeled Bilastine. Bilastine is a selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist used for treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria.

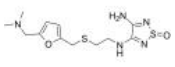


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

BMY-25271

Cat. No.: HY-100191

BMY-25271 is a **histamine H2 receptor** antagonist.



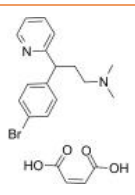
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brompheniramine maleate

((±)-Brompheniramine maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0480

Brompheniramine ((±)-Brompheniramine) maleate is a potent and orally active antihistamine of the propylamine class. Brompheniramine maleate is a selective **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist with a K_d of 6.06 nM.

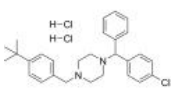


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Buclizine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0128A

Buclizine dihydrochloride is an orally active **antihistamine** antiallergic compound. Buclizine dihydrochloride is a potent teratogen in the rat.

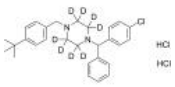


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Buclizine-d8 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0128AS

Buclizine-d8 dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Buclizine dihydrochloride. Buclizine dihydrochloride is an orally active **antihistamine** antiallergic compound. Buclizine dihydrochloride is a potent teratogen in the rat.

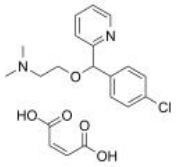


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carbinoxamine maleate salt

Cat. No.: HY-B1589A

Carbinoxamine maleate salt is a **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist.

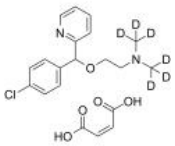


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Carbinoxamine-d6 maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B1589AS

Carbinoxamine-d6 maleate is the deuterium labeled Carbinoxamine maleate salt. Carbinoxamine maleate salt is a **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist.

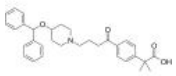


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carebastine

Cat. No.: HY-121356

Carebastine is the active metabolite of Ebastine. Carebastine is a **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist. Carebastine inhibits VEGF-induced HUVEC and HPAEC proliferation, migration and angiogenesis in a dose-dependent manner.

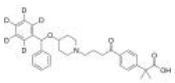


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Carebastine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-121356S

Carebastine-d5 is the deuterium labeled Carebastine. Carebastine is the active metabolite of Ebastine. Carebastine is a **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist.

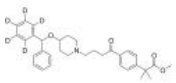


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Carebastine-d5 Methyl Ester

Cat. No.: HY-121356S1

Carebastine-d5 Methyl Ester is the deuterium labeled Carebastine. Carebastine is the active metabolite of Ebastine. Carebastine is a **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist.

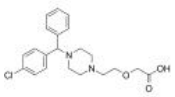


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cetirizine

Cat. No.: HY-17042

Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine **H1-receptor** antagonist. Cetirizine marks antiallergic properties and inhibits eosinophil chemotaxis during the allergic response.

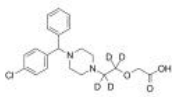


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cetirizine D4

Cat. No.: HY-17042S

Cetirizine D4 is a deuterium labeled Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine **H1-receptor** antagonist.

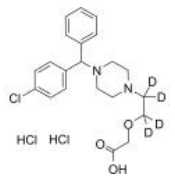


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cetirizine D4 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17042AS

Cetirizine D4 dihydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine **H1-receptor** antagonist.

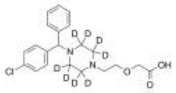


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cetirizine D8

Cat. No.: HY-17042S1

Cetirizine D8 is a deuterium labeled Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine **H1-receptor** antagonist.

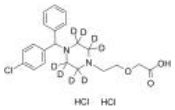


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cetirizine D8 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17042AS1

Cetirizine D8 dihydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine **H1-receptor** antagonist.



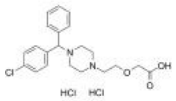
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cetirizine dihydrochloride

(P071)

Cat. No.: HY-17042A

Cetirizine dihydrochloride, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine **H1-receptor** antagonist.

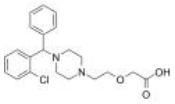


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Cetirizine Impurity C

Cat. No.: HY-131256

Cetirizine Impurity C is an impurity of Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist.

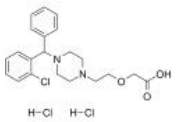


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cetirizine Impurity C dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-131256A

Cetirizine Impurity C dihydrochloride is an impurity of Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist.

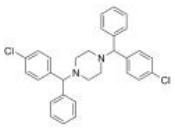


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cetirizine Impurity D

Cat. No.: HY-100661

Cetirizine Impurity D is an impurity of Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine **H1-receptor** antagonist.

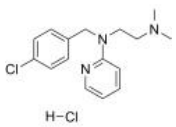


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chloropyramine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1305

Chloropyramine hydrochloride is a **histamine receptor H1** antagonist which can also inhibit the biochemical function of **VEGFR-3** and **FAK**.



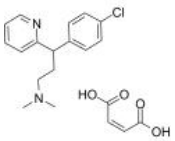
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Chlorpheniramine maleate

(Chlorphenamine maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0286A

Chlorpheniramine maleate is an histamine H1 receptor antagonist with IC50 of 12 nM.

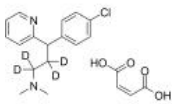


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Chlorpheniramine-d4 maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B0286AS

Chlorpheniramine-d4 (maleate) is deuterium labeled Chlorpheniramine (maleate).

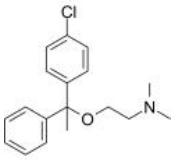


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chlorphenoxamine

Cat. No.: HY-B1607

Chlorphenoxamine is an antihistamine and anticholinergic used as an antipruritic and antiparkinsonian agent. Target: Histamine Receptor.

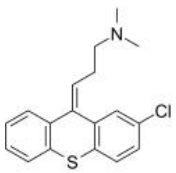


Purity: 95.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Chlorprothixene

Cat. No.: HY-B0274

Chlorprothixene is a **dopamine** and **histamine receptors** antagonist with K_is of 18 nM, 2.96 nM, 4.56 nM, 9 nM and 3.75 nM for hD1, hD2, hD3, hD5 and hH1 receptors, respectively. Antipsychotic activity.

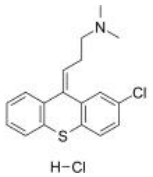


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Chlorprothixene hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0274A

Chlorprothixene hydrochloride is a **dopamine** and **histamine receptors** antagonist with K_is of 18 nM, 2.96 nM, 4.56 nM, 9 nM and 3.75 nM for hD1, hD2, hD3, hD5 and hH1 receptors, respectively. Antipsychotic activity.

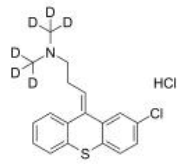


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Chlorprothixene-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0274AS

Chlorprothixene-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Chlorprothixene hydrochloride.

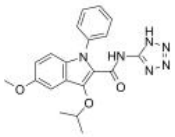


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CI-949

Cat. No.: HY-U00364

CI-949 is an allergic mediator release inhibitor, which inhibits **histamine**, **leukotriene C_4/D_4 (LTC_4/LTD_4)**, and **thromboxane B_2 (TXB_2)** release with **IC_{50}**s of 11.4 μM, 0.5 μM and 0.1 μM, respectively.



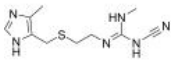
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cimetidine

(SKF-92334)

Cat. No.: HY-14289

Cimetidine (SKF-92334) is an orally active and inverse histamine H2 receptor antagonist with a K_i of 0.6 μM. Cimetidine is an inverse agonist. Cimetidine has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activity.



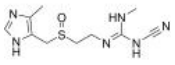
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Cimetidine sulfoxide

(Cimetidine sulphoxide)

Cat. No.: HY-136338

Cimetidine sulfoxide (Cimetidine sulphoxide) is a sulfoxide metabolite of Cimetidine. Cimetidine is a **histamine H_2-receptor** antagonist. Cimetidine has the potential for peptic ulcer disease and upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage treatment.



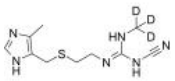
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Cimetidine-d3

(SKF-92334-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-14289S

Cimetidine-d3 (SKF-92334-d3) is the deuterium labeled Cimetidine. Cimetidine (SKF-92334) is an orally active and inverse histamine H2 receptor antagonist with a K_i of 0.6 μM. Cimetidine is an inverse agonist. Cimetidine has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activity.

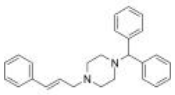


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Cinnarizine

Cat. No.: HY-B1090

Cinnarizine is an antihistamine and a calcium channel blocker, promote cerebral blood flow, used to treat cerebral apoplexy, post-trauma cerebral symptoms, and cerebral arteriosclerosis.

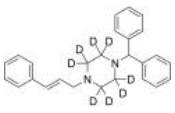


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinnarizine D8

Cat. No.: HY-B1090S

Cinnarizine D8 is a deuterium labeled Cinnarizine. Cinnarizine is an antihistamine and a calcium channel blocker.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cipralisant

(GT-2331)

Cat. No.: HY-106993

Cipralisant (GT-2331) is an orally active, low-toxicity, potent, selective, high affinity **histamine H3 receptor** full antagonist in vivo, and an agonist in vitro, with a **pK_i** of 9.9 for **histamine H3 receptor** and a **K_i** of 0.47 nM for rat **histamine H3 receptor**.

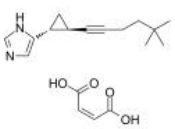
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cipralisant maleate

(GT-2331 maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-106993A

Cipralisant (GT-2331) (maleate) is an orally active, low-toxicity, potent, selective, high affinity **histamine H3 receptor** full antagonist in vivo, and an agonist in vitro, with a **pK_i** of 9.9 for **histamine H3 receptor** and a **K_i** of 0.47 nM for rat **histamine H3 receptor**.

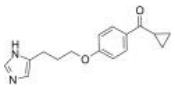


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ciproxifan

(FUB-359) Cat. No.: HY-14567

Ciproxifan (FUB 359) is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable and competitive antagonist of **histamine H_3-receptor**, with an **IC_{50}** of 9.2 nM. Ciproxifan displays low apparent affinity at other receptor subtypes.

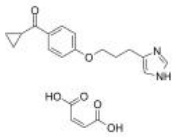


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ciproxifan maleate

(FUB 359 maleate) Cat. No.: HY-15289

Ciproxifan maleate (FUB 359 maleate) is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable and competitive antagonist of **histamine H_3-receptor**, with an **IC_{50}** of 9.2 nM. Ciproxifan maleate displays low apparent affinity at other receptor subtypes.

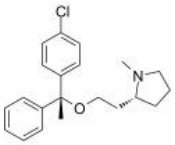


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Clemastine

(HS-592; Meclastine) Cat. No.: HY-B0298

Clemastine (HS-592) is a potent and orally active histamine receptor **H1** antagonist. Clemastine is an antihistamine mainly used for relieving symptoms of allergic reactions primarily by competing with histamine to bind H1 receptors. Anti-inflammatory effects.

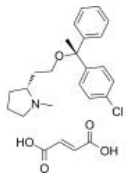


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clemastine fumarate

(HS-592 fumarate; Meclastine fumarate) Cat. No.: HY-B0298A

Clemastine (HS-592) fumarate is a selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Clemastine fumarate is an antihistamine mainly used for relieving symptoms of allergic reactions primarily by competing with histamine to bind H1 receptors. Anti-inflammatory effects.

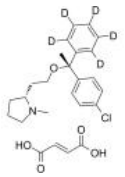


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Clemastine-d5 fumarate

(HS-592-d5 fumarate; Meclastine-d5 fumarate) Cat. No.: HY-B0298AS

Clemastine-d5 (HS-592-d5) fumarate is the deuterium labeled Clemastine fumarate. Clemastine fumarate (HS-592 fumarate) is a selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist with IC_{50} of 3 nM.

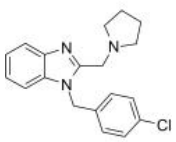


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clemizole

Cat. No.: HY-30234

Clemizole is an **H1 histamine receptor** antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit **HCV** replication. Clemizole is an inhibitor of **TRPC5 channel**. The **IC_{50}** of Clemizole for RNA binding by **NS4B** is 24±1 nM, whereas its **EC_{50}** for viral replication is 8 μM.

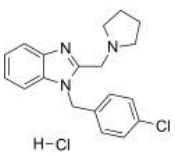


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clemizole hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-30234A

Clemizole hydrochloride is an **H1 histamine receptor** antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit **HCV** replication. Clemizole hydrochloride is an inhibitor of **TRPC5 channel**.

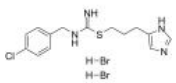


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Clobenpropit dihydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-101198

Clobenpropit dihydrobromide is a potent **histamine H3R** antagonist/inverse agonist with a **pEC_{50}** of 8.07 for histamine H3LR. Clobenpropit dihydrobromide acts as partial agonist at **histamine H4** receptors (K_i 13 nM).

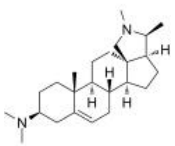


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Conessine

Cat. No.: HY-107566

Conessine, a steroidal alkaloid, is a potent and selective **histamine H_3 receptor** antagonist with **K_i**s of 5.4, 6.0, 5.7 and 25 nM for human, dog, guinea pig, and rat H H_3 receptor, respectively. Anti-malarial activity.

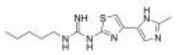


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-66948

Cat. No.: HY-19048

CP-66948 is a **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist with gastric antisecretory activity and mucosal protective properties.

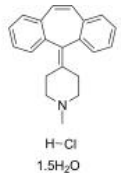


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyproheptadine hydrochloride sesquihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1165

Cyproheptadine hydrochloride sesquihydrate is an antihistamine and is an antagonist of serotonin and histamine2.



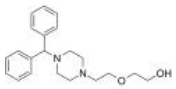
Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Decloxizine

(UCB-1402; NSC289116)

Cat. No.: HY-17582

Decloxizine(UCB-1402; NSC289116) is a histamine 1 receptor antagonist.



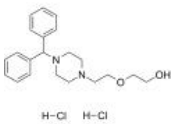
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Decloxizine dihydrochloride

(UCB 1402 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0075

Decloxizine dihydrochloride(UCB-1402; NSC289116) is a histamine 1 receptor antagonist.

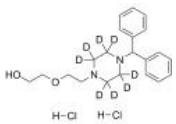


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Decloxizine-d8 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17582S

Decloxizine-d8 dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Decloxizine dihydrochloride. Decloxizine dihydrochloride is a histamine 1 receptor antagonist.



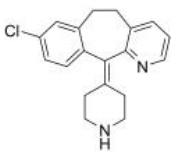
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desloratadine

(Sch34117)

Cat. No.: HY-B0539

Desloratadine (Sch34117) is the orally active major metabolite of the nonsedating **H1-antihistamine** Loratadine. Desloratadine is a selective **H1-receptor** antagonist that has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities.

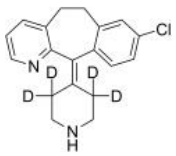


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Desloratadine-3,3,5,5-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0539S2

Desloratadine-3,3,5,5-d4 is the deuterium labeled Desloratadine. Desloratadine (Sch34117) is the orally active major metabolite of the nonsedating **H1-antihistamine** Loratadine. Desloratadine is a selective **H1-receptor** antagonist that has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities.



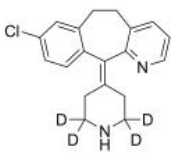
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desloratadine-d4

(Sch34117-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0539S

Desloratadine-d4 (Sch34117-d4) is the deuterium labeled Desloratadine. Desloratadine (Sch34117) is the orally active major metabolite of the nonsedating **H1-antihistamine** Loratadine.



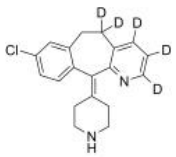
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Desloratadine-d5

(Sch34117-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0539S3

Desloratadine-d5 is deuterium labeled Desloratadine. Desloratadine (Sch34117) is the orally active major metabolite of the nonsedating H1-antihistamine Loratadine. Desloratadine is a selective H1-receptor antagonist that has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities.



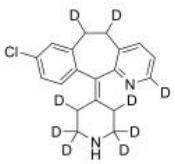
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desloratadine-d9

(Sch34117-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-B0539S1

Desloratadine-d9 (Sch34117-d9) is the deuterium labeled Desloratadine. Desloratadine (Sch34117) is the orally active major metabolite of the nonsedating **H1-antihistamine** Loratadine.



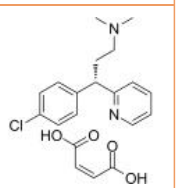
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Dexchlorpheniramine maleate

(S-(+)-Chlorpheniramine maleate salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1062

Dexchlorpheniramine maleate is an antihistamine, with anticholinergic properties, used to treat allergic conditions.



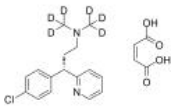
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

Dexchlorpheniramine-d6 maleate

(S-(+)-Chlorpheniramine-d6 maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1062S

Dexchlorpheniramine-d6 (S-(+)-Chlorpheniramine-d6) maleateis the deuterium labeled Dexchlorpheniramine maleate. Dexchlorpheniramine maleate is an antihistamine, with anticholinergic properties, used to treat allergic conditions.

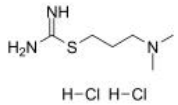


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dimaprit dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1478

Dimaprit dihydrochloride is a selective **histamine H2 receptor** agonist, it also inhibits **nNOS** with an IC_{50} of 49 μM. Dimaprit dihydrochloride can stimulate gastric acid secretion.

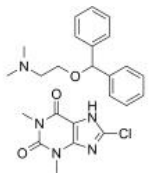


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Dimenhydrinate

Cat. No.: HY-B1215

Dimenhydrinate is an anti-emetic and anti-histamine commonly available over-the-counter as a motion sickness remedy.

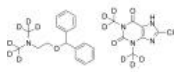


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dimenhydrinate-d12

Cat. No.: HY-B1215S

Dimenhydrinate-d12 is the deuterium labeled Dimenhydrinate. Dimenhydrinate is an anti-emetic and anti-histamine commonly available over-the-counter as a motion sickness remedy.



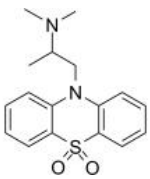
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Dioxopromethazine

(Prothanon; 9,9-Dioxopromethazine; 9,9-Dioxypromethazin)

Cat. No.: HY-107787

Dioxopromethazine is an orally active antihistamine. Dioxopromethazine inhibits asthmatic symptoms.

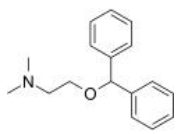


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diphenhydramine

Cat. No.: HY-B0303

Diphenhydramine is a first-generation histamine H1-receptor antagonist with anti-cholinergic effect. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride can across the ovine blood-brain barrier (BBB).

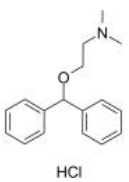


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0303A

Diphenhydramine hydrochloride is a first-generation histamine H1-receptor antagonist with anti-cholinergic effect. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride can across the ovine blood-brain barrier (BBB).

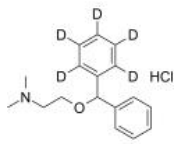


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 5 g

Diphenhydramine-d5 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0303AS1

Diphenhydramine-d5 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Diphenhydramine hydrochloride. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride is a first-generation histamine H1-receptor antagonist with anti-cholinergic effect.

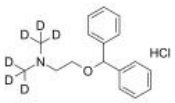


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diphenhydramine-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0303AS

Diphenhydramine-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Diphenhydramine hydrochloride. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride is a first-generation histamine H1-receptor antagonist with anti-cholinergic effect.

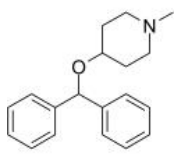


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 50 mg

Diphenylpyraline

Cat. No.: HY-107431

Diphenylpyraline is a potent **histamine H_1 receptor** antagonist. Diphenylpyraline acts as an orally active antihistamine agent with antimuscarinic and antiallergic effects.



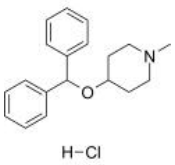
Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride

(4-Diphenylmethoxy-1-methylpiperidine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0970

Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride is a potent **histamine H_1 receptor** antagonist. Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride acts as an orally active antihistamine agent with antimuscarinic and antiallergic effects.

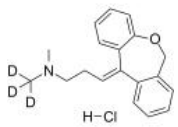


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Doxepin D3 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0725S

Doxepin D3 Hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Doxepin Hydrochloride. Doxepin hydrochloride is an orally active tricyclic antidepressant. Doxepin hydrochloride is a potent and selective **histamine receptor H1** antagonist.

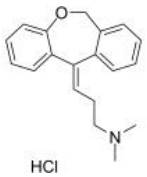


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Doxepin Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0725

Doxepin hydrochloride is an orally active tricyclic antidepressant agent. Doxepin hydrochloride is a potent and selective **histamine receptor H1** antagonist. Doxepin hydrochloride is also a potent **CYP450** inhibitor and significantly inhibits **CYP450 2C19** and **1A2**.

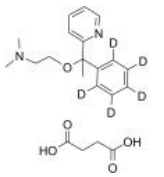


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Doxylamine D5 succinate

Cat. No.: HY-A0069S

Doxylamine D5 succinate is deuterium labeled Doxylamine, which is a first generation antihistamine.

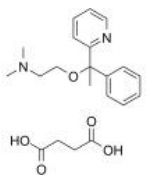


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doxylamine succinate

Cat. No.: HY-A0069

Doxylamine (succinate), a first generation antihistamine, is a **histamine (H1) receptor** antagonist. Doxylamine is also a local analgesic agent and effective hypnotic agent.

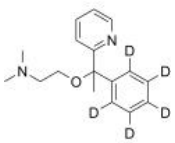


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Doxylamine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-A0069AS

Doxylamine D5 is deuterium labeled Doxylamine.



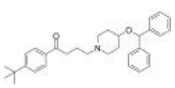
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ebastine

(LAS-W 090; RP64305)

Cat. No.: HY-B0674

Ebastine (LAS-W 090) is an orally active, second-generation **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist. Ebastine can be used for the symptoms of allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticaria research.

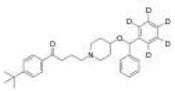


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ebastine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0674S

Ebastine-d5 (LAS-W 090-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ebastine. Ebastine (LAS-W 090) is an orally active, second-generation **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist. Ebastine can be used for the symptoms of allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticaria research.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ebrotidine

(FI3542)

Cat. No.: HY-15538

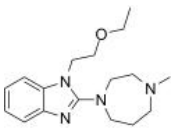
Ebrotidine(FI 3542) is a competitive H2-receptor antagonist (Ki= 127.5 nM) with a potent antisecretory activity and evidenced gastroprotection.

Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Emedastine

Cat. No.: HY-108411

Emedastine is an orally active, selective and high affinity **histamine H_1 receptor** antagonist with a K_i value of 1.3 nM.

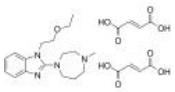


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emedastine difumarate

Cat. No.: HY-B2178

Emedastine difumarate is an orally active, selective and high affinity **histamine H_1 receptor** antagonist with a K_i value of 1.3 nM.

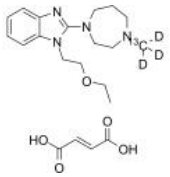


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Emedastine-13C,d3 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-108411S

Emedastine-13C,d3 (fumarate) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Emedastine is an orally active, selective and high affinity histamine H1 receptor antagonist with a Ki value of 1.3 nM.



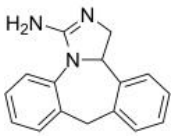
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epinastine

(WAL801)

Cat. No.: HY-B0640

Epinastine (WAL801) is an antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer. Epinastine is a potent, selective and orally-active **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist. Epinastine also inhibits IL-8 release and has an antiallergic action.



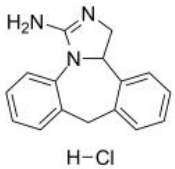
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Epinastine hydrochloride

(WAL801 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0640A

Epinastine hydrochloride (WAL801 hydrochloride) is an antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer. Epinastine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally-active **histamine H1 receptor** antagonist. Epinastine hydrochloride also inhibits IL-8 release and has an antiallergic action.



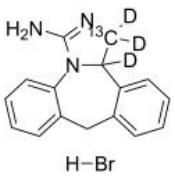
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Epinastine-13C,d3 hydrobromide

(WAL801-13C,d3 hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0640S

Epinastine-13C,d3 (hydrobromide) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Epinastine (WAL801) is an antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer. Epinastine is a potent, selective and orally-active histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Epinastine also inhibits IL-8 release and has an antiallergic action.



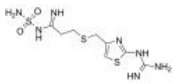
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Famotidine

(MK-208)

Cat. No.: HY-B0377

Famotidine (MK-208) is a competitive histamine H2-receptor antagonist. Its main pharmacodynamic effect is the inhibition of gastric secretion.

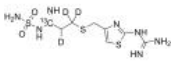


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Famotidine-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0377S

Famotidine-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Famotidine (MK-208) is a competitive histamine H2-receptor antagonist. Its main pharmacodynamic effect is the inhibition of gastric secretion.

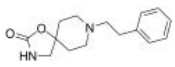


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fenspiride

Cat. No.: HY-A0027A

Fenspiride, an orally active non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, is an antagonist of **H1-histamine receptor**.

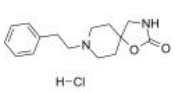


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fenspiride hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0027

Fenspiride, an orally active non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, is an antagonist of **H1-histamine receptor**.

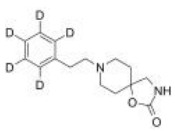


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fenspiride-d5

Cat. No.: HY-A0027AS

Fenspiride-d5 is the deuterium labeled Fenspiride. Fenspiride, an orally active non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, is an antagonist of **H1-histamine receptor**.

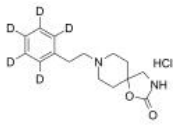


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fenspiride-d5 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0027S

Fenspiride-d5 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Fenspiride hydrochloride. Fenspiride hydrochloride is an α adrenergic and H1 histamine receptor antagonist.

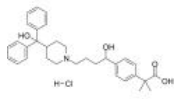


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Fexofenadine hydrochloride (MDL-16455 hydrochloride; Terfenadine carboxylate hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0801A

Fexofenadine hydrochloride (MDL-16455 hydrochloride), a **H1R** antagonist, is an anti-allergic agent used in seasonal allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticarial (person aged ≥16 years).

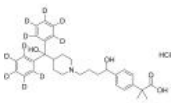


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fexofenadine-d10 hydrochloride (MDL-16455-d10 hydrochloride; Terfenadine carboxylate-d10 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0801AS

Fexofenadine-d10 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Fexofenadine (hydrochloride). Fexofenadine hydrochloride (MDL-16455 hydrochloride), a H1R antagonist, is an anti-allergic agent used in seasonal allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticarial (person aged ≥16 years).



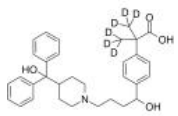
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fexofenadine-d6

(MDL-16455-d6; Terfenadine carboxylate-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0801S

Fexofenadine D6 (MDL-16455 D6) is deuterium labeled is Fexofenadine, which is an antihistamine pharmaceutical agent.

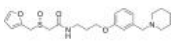


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FRG8701

Cat. No.: HY-U00238

FRG-8701 is a new **Histamine H_2-receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of ranging from 0.25 to 0.43 μM.



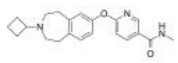
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK189254A

(GSK189254)

Cat. No.: HY-14111

GSK189254A (GSK189254) is a novel, potent and selective histamine **H3** receptor antagonist with **pK_i** values of 9.59-9.90 and 8.51-9.17 for human and rat H3, respectively.

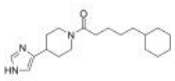


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GT-2016

Cat. No.: HY-107559

GT-2016 is a potent, selective, and brain penetrant **histamine H3 receptor** antagonist with a **K_i** of 43.8 nM. GT-2016 displays selectivity against H1 and H2 receptors, and has non-active against histamine methyltransferase.

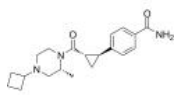


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H3 receptor-MO-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00339

H3 receptor-MO-1 is a modulator of **histamine H3 receptor**.

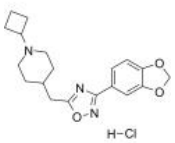


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H3R antagonist 1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112219A

H3R antagonist 1 hydrochloride is a **histamine receptor 3** (**H3R**) inverse agonist extracted from patent WO2013107336A1, compound example 2.

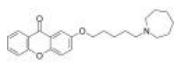


Purity: 95.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H3R antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-146383

H3R antagonist 2 (Compound 23) is a multitarget **histamine H_3 receptor (H_3R)** antagonist with a **K_i** of 170 nM for hH_3R .

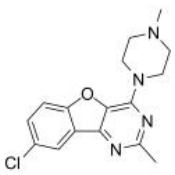


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H4 Receptor antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-114025

H4 Receptor antagonist 1 is a potent and selective **histamine H4 receptor** inverse agonist, with an IC_{50} of 19 nM.

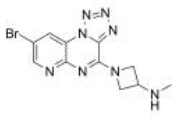


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H4R antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-111501

H4R antagonist 1 is a potent and highly selective **histamine H4 receptor** (**H4R**) antagonist with an IC_{50} of 27 nM. H4R antagonist 1 does not show any noticeable binding affinity to other subtypes of histamine receptors, H1R, H2R, and H3R.



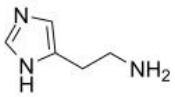
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Histamine

(Ergamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1204

Histamine is an organic nitrogenous compound involved in local immune responses as well as regulating physiological function in the gut and acting as a neurotransmitter.

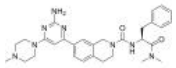


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Histamine H4 receptor antagonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-145106

Histamine H4 receptor antagonist-1 is an antagonist of **histamine H4 receptor** extracted from patent WO2010108059A1 compound 60.



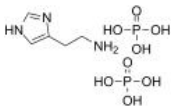
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histamine phosphate

(Histamine diphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-A0129

Histamine (phosphate) diphosphate is a potent agonist of histamine receptors and vasodilator. It can activate nitric oxide synthetase.



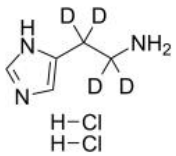
Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Histamine-α,α,β,β-d4 dihydrochloride

(Ergamine-α,α,β,β-d4 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1204S

Histamine-α,α,β,β-d4 (Ergamine-α,α,β,β-d4) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Histamine. Histamine is an organic nitrogenous compound involved in local immune responses as well as regulating physiological function in the gut and acting as a neurotransmitter.

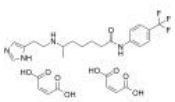


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HTMT dimaleate

Cat. No.: HY-101052

HTMT (dimaleate) is a potent **histamine H1 and H2 receptor** agonist. HTMT (dimaleate) is 4 x 10^4 times more active than histamine in H2-mediated effects in natural suppressor cells.

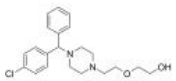


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxyzine

Cat. No.: HY-B0548

Hydroxyzine, a benzodiazepine **antihistamine** agent, acts as an orally active **histamine H1-receptor** and serotonin antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anxiolytic effect and can be used for the research of generalised anxiety disorder.

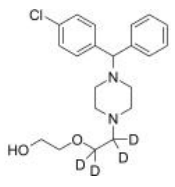


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxyzine D4

Cat. No.: HY-B0548S

Hydroxyzine D4 is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a heterocyclic **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anticholinergic, anxiolytic and analgesic properties.

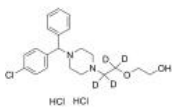


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxyzine D4 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0548AS

Hydroxyzine D4 dihydrochloride is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a heterocyclic **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anticholinergic, anxiolytic and analgesic properties.

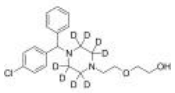


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxyzine D8

Cat. No.: HY-B0548S1

Hydroxyzine D8 is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist.

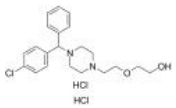


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0548A

Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride, a benzodiazepine **antihistamine** agent, acts as a orally active **histamine H1-receptor** and serotonin antagonist. Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride has anxiolytic effect and can be used forthe research of generalised anxiety disorder.

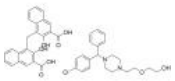


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Hydroxyzine pamoate

Cat. No.: HY-B0895

Hydroxyzine pamoate is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist. Target: Histamine H1-Receptor Hydroxyzine inhibits carbachol (10 μM)-induced serotonin release by 34% at 10 μM, by 25% 1 μM and by 17% 0.1 μM in pretreated bladder slices for 60 min .

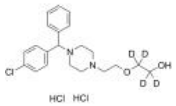


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydroxyzine-d4' dihydrochloride

(Vistaril-d4' dihydrochloride; Atarax-d4' dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0548AS1

Hydroxyzine-d4'(Vistaril-d4') dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride. Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride, a benzodiazepine **antihistamine** agent, acts as a orally active **histamine H1-receptor** and serotonin antagonist.

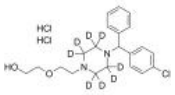


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxyzine-d8 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0548AS2

Hydroxyzine-d8 (dihydrochloride) is the deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride. Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride, a benzodiazepine **antihistamine** agent, acts as a orally active **histamine H1-receptor** and serotonin antagonist.

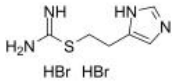


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Imetit dihydrobromide

(VUF 8325 dihydrobromide; SKF 91105 dihydrobromide) Cat. No.: HY-101173

Imetit dihydrobromide (VUF 8325 dihydrobromide) is a high affinity and potent agonist of **histamine H3** and **H4** receptors, with K_i values of 0.3 and 2.7 nM, respectively. Imetit mimics histamine effect in triggering a shape change in eosinophils (EC_{50}=25 nM).

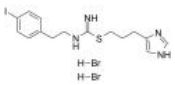


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Iodophenpropit dihydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-107568

Iodophenpropit dihydrobromide is a potent and selective **histamine H3 receptor** antagonist. The binding of [^{125}I]Iodophenpropit is selective, saturable, readily reversible, and of high affinity (K_D 0.32 nM).

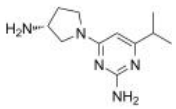


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-39758979

Cat. No.: HY-101189

JNJ-39758979 is a selective, orally active, and high-affinity **histamine H_4 receptor** antagonist with K_is of 12.5, 5.3, and 25 nM for human, mouse, and monkey histamine H_4 receptor, respectively.

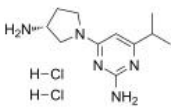


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JNJ-39758979 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101189B

JNJ-39758979 dihydrochloride is a selective, orally active, and high-affinity **histamine H_4 receptor** antagonist, with K_is of 12.5, 5.3, and 25 nM for human, mouse, and monkey histamine H_4 receptor, respectively.

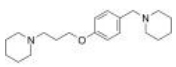


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-5207852

Cat. No.: HY-12190

JNJ-5207852 is a selective and potent **histamine H_3** receptor (H_3R) antagonist, with **pK_is** of 8.9, 9.24 for rat and human H_3R, respectively.

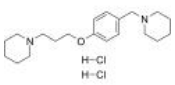


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JNJ-5207852 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12190A

JNJ-5207852 dihydrochloride is a selective and potent **histamine H_3** receptor (H_3R) antagonist, with **pK_is** of 8.9, 9.24 for rat and human H_3R, respectively.

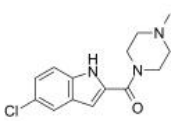


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JNJ-7777120

Cat. No.: HY-13508

JNJ-7777120 is a selective H4R antagonist with Ki of 4 ±1 nM, exhibits >1000-fold selectivity over the other histamin receptors.



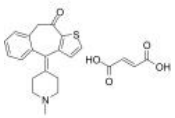
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ketotifen fumarate

(HC 20511 fumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0157A

Ketotifen (HC 20511) fumarate is a second-generation noncompetitive **H1-antihistamine** and mast cell stabilizer, which is used to prevent asthma attacks.

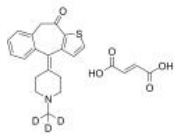


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ketotifen-d3 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-B0157AS

Ketotifen-d3 (HC 20511-d3) fumarate is the deuterium labeled Ketotifen fumarate. Ketotifen (HC 20511) fumarate is a second-generation noncompetitive **H1-antihistamine** and mast cell stabilizer, which is used to prevent asthma attacks.



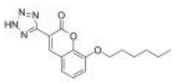
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

KP136

(AL136)

Cat. No.: HY-U00168

KP136 (AL136) is an orally effective antiallergic agent. The **IC_{50}** is 76.1 μg/mL for **histamine release** and 63 ug/mL for **degranulation**.



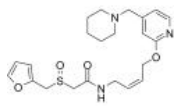
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lafutidine

(FRG-8813)

Cat. No.: HY-B0160

Lafutidine (FRG-8813) is a **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist (H_2RA), with proven gastric mucosal protective effects. Lafutidine can be used for the research of gastroesophageal reflux disease.

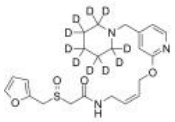


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lafutidine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0160S

Lafutidine-d10 is deuterium labeled Lafutidine. Lafutidine (FRG-8813) is a histamine H2-receptor antagonist (H2RA), with proven gastric mucosal protective effects. Lafutidine can be used for the research of gastroesophageal reflux disease.



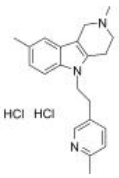
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Latrepirdine dihydrochloride

(Dimebolin dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14537

Latrepirdine dihydrochloride is a neuroactive compound with antagonist activity at histaminergic, α-adrenergic, and serotonergic receptors. Latrepirdine stimulates amyloid precursor protein (APP) catabolism and **amyloid-β (Aβ)** secretion.



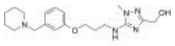
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lavoltidine

(Loxtidine; AH-234844)

Cat. No.: HY-121450

Lavoltidine (Loxtidine) is an an orally active, irreversible and highly potent **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist. Lavoltidine strongly inhibits gastric acid secretion and also induces hypergastrinemia.



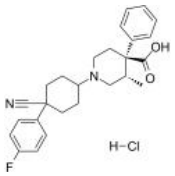
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levocabastine hydrochloride

(R 50547 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14277A

Levocabastine (R 50547) hydrochloride is a long acting, highly potent and selective **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist with anti-allergic activity.

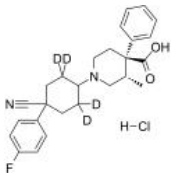


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Levocabastine-d4 hydrochloride

(R 50547-d4 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-14277AS

Levocabastine-d4 (R 50547-d4) hydrochlorideis the deuterium labeled Levocabastine hydrochloride. Levocabastine (R 50547) hydrochloride is a long acting, highly potent and selective **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist with anti-allergic activity.

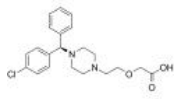


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levocetirizine

((R)-Cetirizine) Cat. No.: HY-B0814

Levocetirizine ((R)-Cetirizine) is a third-generation **peripheral H1-receptor** antagonist. Levocetirizine is an antihistaminic agent which is the R-enantiomer of Cetirizine.

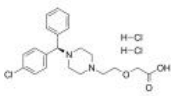


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levocetirizine dihydrochloride

((R)-Cetirizine dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-W010841

Levocetirizine dihydrochloride ((R)-Cetirizine dihydrochloride) is a third-generation **peripheral H1-receptor** antagonist. Levocetirizine dihydrochloride is an antihistaminic agent which is the R-enantiomer of Cetirizine.

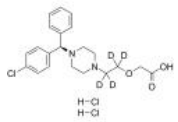


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Levocetirizine-d4 dihydrochloride

((R)-Cetirizine-d4 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0814S

Levocetirizine-d4 ((R)-Cetirizine-d4) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Levocetirizine. Levocetirizine ((R)-Cetirizine) is a third-generation **peripheral H1-receptor** antagonist.

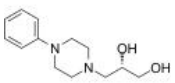


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levodropropizine

((S)-(-)-Dropropizine; DF-526) Cat. No.: HY-B1895

Levodropropizine (DF-526) is a histamine receptor inhibitor, Levodropropizine is an effective and very well tolerated peripheral antitussive drug.

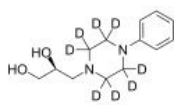


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Levodropropizine-d8

((S)-(-)-Dropropizine-d8; DF-526-d8) Cat. No.: HY-B1895S

Levodropropizine-d8 is deuterium labeled Levodropropizine. Levodropropizine (DF-526) is a histamine receptor inhibitor, Levodropropizine is an effective and very well tolerated peripheral antitussive drug.

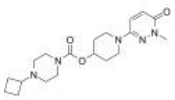


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LML134

Cat. No.: HY-128656

LML134 (compound 18b) is an orally active and high selective **Histamine 3 receptor (H3R)** inverse agonist with K_is of 0.3 nM and 12 nM for hH3R cAMP and hH3R bdg. LML134 penetrates the brain rapidly, leading to high H3R occupancy, and disengages its target with a fast kinetic profile.

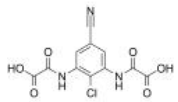


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lodoxamide

(U-42585E free acid) Cat. No.: HY-14270

Lodoxamide (U-42585E free acid) is an antiallergic compound acting as a mast-cell stabilizer for the treatment of asthma and allergic conjunctivitis.

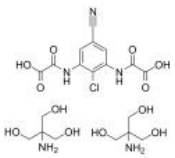


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lodoxamide tromethamine

(U-42585E) Cat. No.: HY-16289

Lodoxamide tromethamine (U-42585E) is a medication for the treatment of prophylaxis of mast cell-mediated allergic disease.

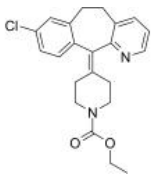


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Loratadine

(Loratidine; SCH 29851) Cat. No.: HY-17043

Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC50 of >32 μM. Loratadine has anti-**dengue-virus (DENV)** activity. Loratadine can inhibit immunologic release of inflammatory mediators.

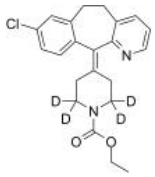


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Loratadine-d4

(Loratidine-d4; SCH 29851-d4) Cat. No.: HY-17043S

Loratadine-d4 (Loratidine-d4) is the deuterium labeled Loratadine. Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC50 of >32 μM. Loratadine has anti-**dengue-virus (DENV)** activity.

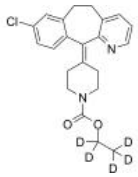


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Loratadine-d5

(Loratidine-d5; SCH 29851-d5) Cat. No.: HY-17043S1

Loratadine-d5 (Loratidine-d5) is the deuterium labeled Loratadine. Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC50 of >32 μM. Loratadine has anti-**dengue-virus (DENV)** activity.

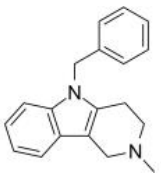


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mebhydrolin

Cat. No.: HY-B1303A

Mebhydrolin is a specific **histamine H_1 receptor** antagonist.

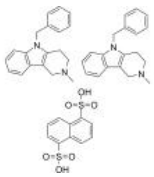


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mebhydrolin napadisylate

(Mebhydroline 1,5-naphthalenedisulfonate salt) Cat. No.: HY-B1303

Mebhydrolin napadisylate is a specific **histamine H_1 receptor** antagonist.

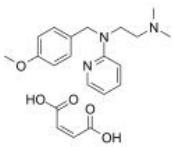


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Mepyramine maleate

(Pyrilamine maleate) Cat. No.: HY-B1281

Mepyramine maleate, a first generation antihistamine, is an antagonist of **histamine H1 receptor**, with K_ds of 0.8 nM, 5200 nM and >3000 nM for H1, H2, and H3 receptor, respectively, and a **pK_d** of 9.4 for H1 receptor.

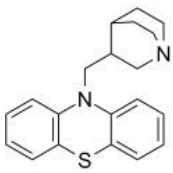


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mequitazine

(LM-209) Cat. No.: HY-B2168

Mequitazine is a potent, and long-acting histamine H_1 antagonist.

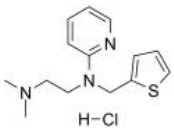


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methapyrilene hydrochloride

(Thenylpyramine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B1483

Methapyrilene (Thenylpyramine) hydrochloride is an orally active **H1-receptor antihistamine** and an anticholinergic agent of the pyridine chemical class. Methapyrilene hydrochloride has hepatotoxicity and can be used as a hepatotoxin that cause periportal hepatic necrosis in vivo.

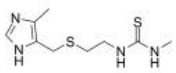


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metiamide

(SK&F 92058) Cat. No.: HY-15540

Metiamide (SK&F 92058) is a histamine H2-receptor antagonist developed from another H2 antagonist, burimamide.

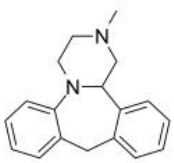


Purity: 97.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mianserin

(Mianserine) Cat. No.: HY-B0188

Mianserin is a H1 receptor inverse agonist and is a psychoactive agent of the tetracyclic antidepressant. Target: H1 receptor Mianserin is a psychoactive drug of the tetracyclic antidepressant (TeCA) therapeutic family.

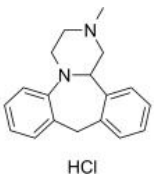


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mianserin hydrochloride

(Org GB 94) Cat. No.: HY-B0188A

Mianserin hydrochloride (Org GB 94) is a H1 receptor inverse agonist and is a psychoactive agent of the tetracyclic antidepressant.

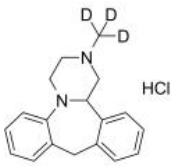


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Mianserin-d3 hydrochloride

(Org GB 94-d3) Cat. No.: HY-B0188AS

Mianserin-d3 hydrochloride (Org GB 94-d3) is the deuterium labeled Mianserin hydrochloride. Mianserin hydrochloride (Org GB 94) is a H1 receptor inverse agonist and is a psychoactive agent of the tetracyclic antidepressant.

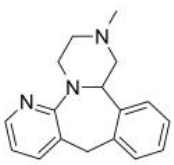


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mirtazapine

(Org3770; 6-Azamianserin) Cat. No.: HY-B0352

Mirtazapine (Org3770) is a potent and orally active noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA) agent. Mirtazapine is also a **5-HT$_2$**, **5-HT$_3$**, **histamine H1 receptor** and **α2-adrenoceptor** antagonist with **pK$_i$** values of 8.05, 8.1, 9.3 and 6.95, respectively.

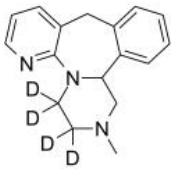


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Mirtazapine-d4

(Org3770-d4; 6-Azamianserin-d4) Cat. No.: HY-B0352S2

Mirtazapine-d4 is deuterium labeled Mirtazapine. Mirtazapine (Org3770) is a potent and orally active noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA) agent.

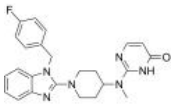


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mizolastine

Cat. No.: HY-B0164

Mizolastine is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist with IC50 of 47 nM used in the treatment of hay fever (seasonal allergic rhinitis), hives and other allergic reactions.

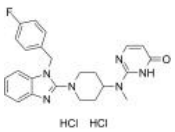


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Mizolastine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0164A

Mizolastine dihydrochloride is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist with IC50 of 47 nM used in the treatment of hay fever (seasonal allergic rhinitis), hives and other allergic reactions.

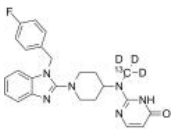


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mizolastine-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0164S

Mizolastine-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled.

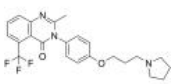


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-0249

Cat. No.: HY-U00076

MK-0249 is a potent **histamine H3 receptor** antagonist, with **K$_i$** of 1.7 nM for human H3.

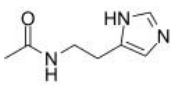


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Acetylhistamine

(N-Omega-acetylhistamine) Cat. No.: HY-112175

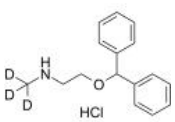
N-Acetylhistamine is a histamine metabolite. N-acetylhistamine can be used as a potential biomarker of histidine metabolism for anaphylactoid reactions.



Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

N-Desmethyl diphenhydramine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-139519S

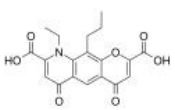


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Nedocromil

(FPL 59002) Cat. No.: HY-13448

Nedocromil suppresses the action or formation of multiple mediators, including **histamine**, **leukotriene C$_4$** (**LTC$_4$**), and **prostaglandin D$_2$** (**PGD$_2$**).



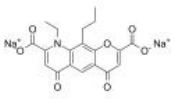
Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nedocromil sodium

(FPL 59002KP; Nedocromil disodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-16344

Nedocromil sodium suppresses the action or formation of multiple mediators, including **histamine**, **leukotriene C_4** (LTC_4), and **prostaglandin D_2** (PGD_2).

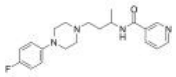


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Niaprazine

Cat. No.: HY-105542

Niaprazine is a **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist. Niaprazine has antihistamine and antiserotonin activities and can be used for sleep disorder research.

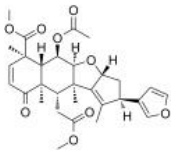


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nimbin

Cat. No.: HY-N3187

Nimbin is a intermediate limonoid isolated from Azadirachta. Nimbin prevents **tau** aggregation and increases cell viability. Nimbin is effective inhibits the **envelope protein of dengue virus**.

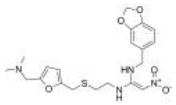


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Niperotidine

Cat. No.: HY-15539

Niperotidine is a **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nizatidine

Cat. No.: HY-B0310

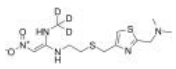
Nizatidine is a potent and orally active **histamine H_2 receptor** antagonist, can be used for the research of stomach and intestines ulcers.

Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nizatidine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0310S

Nizatidine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Nizatidine. Nizatidine is a potent and orally active **histamine H_2 receptor** antagonist, can be used for the research of stomach and intestines ulcers.



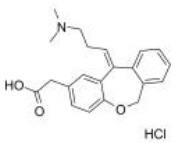
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Olopatadine hydrochloride

(ALO4943A; KW4679)

Cat. No.: HY-B0426A

Olopatadine hydrochloride (ALO4943A) is a histamine blocker used to treat allergic conjunctivitis.

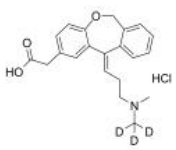


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Olopatadine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0426AS

Olopatadine-d3 hydrochloride (ALO4943A-d3) is the deuterium labeled Olopatadine hydrochloride. Olopatadine hydrochloride (ALO4943A) is a histamine blocker used to treat allergic conjunctivitis.



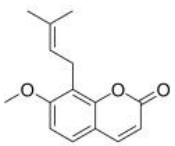
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Osthole

(Osthol; NSC 31868)

Cat. No.: HY-N0054

Osthole (Osthol) is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of **histamine H_1 receptor** activity. Osthole also suppresses the secretion of **HBV** in cells.

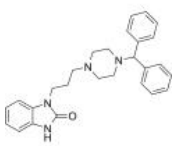


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Oxatomide

Cat. No.: HY-123205

Oxatomide is a potent and orally active dual **H1-histamine receptor** and **P2X7 receptor** antagonist with antihistamine and anti-allergic activity. Oxatomide almost completely blocks the ATP-induced current in **human P2X7 receptors** (IC_{50} of 0.95 μM).

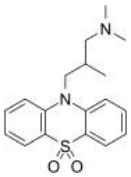


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxomemazine

Cat. No.: HY-136587

Oxomemazine is a phenothiazine-based **histamine H1-receptor** blocker with pronounced antimuscarinic properties.

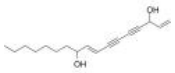


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Panaxydiol

Cat. No.: HY-N3114

Panaxydiol exhibits **histamine**-release inhibition activity.



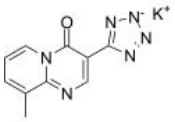
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pemirolast potassium

(TWT-8152; BMY 26517)

Cat. No.: HY-B0538A

Pemirolast potassium (TWT-8152) is a histamine H1 antagonist and mast cell stabilizer that acts as an antiallergic agent.



Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Peptide 401

Cat. No.: HY-12537

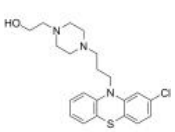
Peptide 401, a potent mast cell degranulating factor from bee venom, suppresses the increased vascular permeability due to intradermal injection of various smooth muscle spasmogens (**histamine**, and **5-HT**).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Perphenazine

Cat. No.: HY-A0077

Perphenazine is a typical antipsychotic drug, inhibits **5-HT$_{2A}$receptor, Alpha-1A adrenergic receptor, Dopamine receptor D2/D3, D2L receptor**, and **Histamine H1 receptor**, with K_i values of 5.6, 10, 0.765/0.13, 3.4, and 8 nM, respectively.

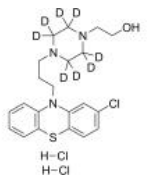


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Perphenazine D8 Dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0077AS

Perphenazine D8 Dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Perphenazine, which is a typical antipsychotic drug(5-HT, Dopamine receptor ligand).

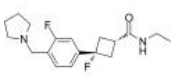


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-03654746

Cat. No.: HY-11045

PF-03654746 is a potent and selective **histamine H3 receptor** antagonist with high brain penetration. PF-03654746 reduces allergen-induced nasal symptoms, might be a novel therapeutic strategy to further explore allergic rhinitis.

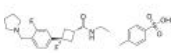


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-03654746 Tosylate

Cat. No.: HY-11044

PF-03654746 Tosylate is a potent and selective **histamine H3 receptor** antagonist with high brain penetration. PF-03654746 Tosylate reduces allergen-induced nasal symptoms.

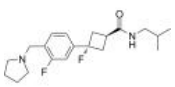


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg

PF-03654764

Cat. No.: HY-123812

PF-03654764 is an orally active, selective histamine H_3 receptor antagonist with K_i values of 1.2 nM and 7.9 nM for human H_3 and rat H_3 in whole cell assay, respectively. The combination of PF-03654764 and Fexofenadine (HY-B0801A) has the potential for allergic rhinitis research.

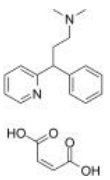


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Pheniramine maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B0971

Pheniramine Maleate ia an antihistamine and vasoconstrictor.

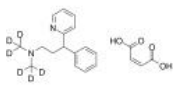


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pheniramine-d6 maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B0971S

Pheniramine-d6 maleate is the deuterium labeled Pheniramine maleate. Pheniramine Maleate ia an antihistamine and vasoconstrictor.



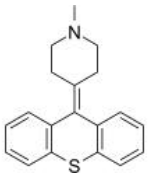
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pimethixene

(Pimetixene)

Cat. No.: HY-B1101

Pimethixene is antihistamine and antiserotonergic compound, acts as an antimigraine agent.



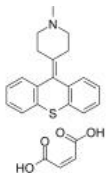
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pimethixene maleate

(Pimetixene maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1101A

Pimethixene maleate is antihistamine and antiserotonergic compound, acts as an antimigraine agent.



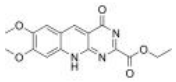
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Pirolate

(CP-32387)

Cat. No.: HY-100280

Pirolate is a **histamine H1** receptor antagonist.



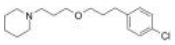
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pitolisant

(Tiprolisant)

Cat. No.: HY-12199

Pitolisant is a potent and selective nonimidazole inverse agonist at the recombinant human **histamine H3 receptor** (K_i=0.16 nM).



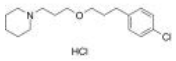
Purity: 97.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pitolisant hydrochloride

(Ciproxidine; BF 2649)

Cat. No.: HY-12199B

Pitolisant hydrochloride is a potent and selective nonimidazole inverse agonist at the recombinant human **histamine H3 receptor** (K_i=0.16 nM).



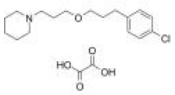
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pitolisant oxalate

(Tiprolisant oxalate)

Cat. No.: HY-12199A

Pitolisant oxalate is a potent and selective nonimidazole inverse agonist at the recombinant human **histamine H3 receptor** (K_i=0.16 nM).

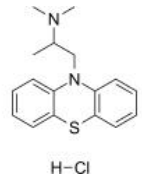


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Promethazine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0781

Promethazine hydrochloride is the first-generation antihistamine; strong antagonist of the H1 receptor and moderate mACh receptor antagonist, moderate affinity for 5-HT2A, 5-HT2C, D2 and α1-adrenergic receptors.

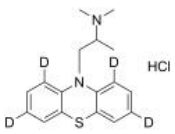


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Promethazine-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0781S

Promethazine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Promethazine hydrochloride.

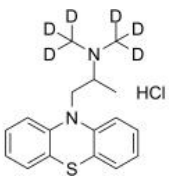


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Promethazine-d6 hydrochloride

((±)-Promethazine-d6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1296S

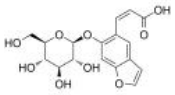


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Psoralenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7503

Psoralenoside is a benzofuran glycoside from Psoralea corylifolia. Psoralenoside exhibits high binding affinities against **histaminergic H_1**, **calmodulin**, and voltage-gated L-type **calcium channels** (E-value≥-6.5 Kcal/mol).



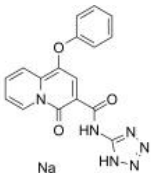
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quinotolast sodium

(FR71021)

Cat. No.: HY-U00027

Quinotolast sodium in the concentration range of 1-100 μg/mL inhibits **histamine**, **LTC_4** and **PGD_2** release in a concentration-dependent manner.

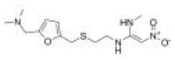


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ranitidine

Cat. No.: HY-B0693

Ranitidine is a potent, selective and orally active **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 3.3 μM that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine is a weak inhibitor of **CYP2C19** and **CYP2C9**.

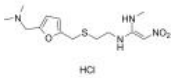


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ranitidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0281A

Ranitidine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 3.3 μM that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine hydrochloride is a weak inhibitor of **CYP2C19** and **CYP2C9**.

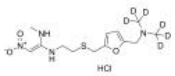


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ranitidine-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0281AS

Ranitidine-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ranitidine hydrochloride. Ranitidine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 3.3 μM that inhibits gastric secretion.



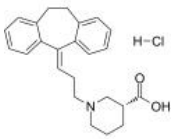
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ReN-1869 hydrochloride

(NNC-05-1869 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-101724

ReN 1869 hydrochloride is a novel, selective **histamine H_1 receptor** antagonist, which demonstrates affinity to the histamine H_1 receptor (guinea pig brain) with K_i of 0.19±0.04 μM and the non-selective σ site (guinea pig brain) with K_i of 0.45 μM.



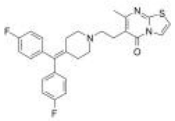
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ritanserin

(R 55667)

Cat. No.: HY-10791

Ritanserin (R 55667) is a highly potent, relatively selective, orally active, long acting antagonist of **5-HT_2 receptor**, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.9 nM, less active on Histamine H_1, Dopamine D_2, Adrenergic α_1, Adrenergic α_2 receptors.



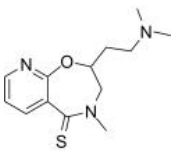
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Rocastine

(AHR-11325)

Cat. No.: HY-101745

Rocastine is a selective, nonsedating **H1** antagonist, acting as an antihistamine.

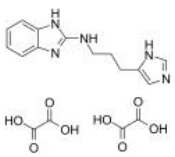


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ROS 234 dioxalate

Cat. No.: HY-107563A

ROS 234 dioxalate is a potent **H3** antagonist, with a **pK_B** of 9.46 for Guinea-pig ileum H_3-receptor, a **pK_i** of 8.90 for Rat cerebral cortex H_3-receptor, and a **ED_{50}** of 19.12 mg/kg (ip) in ex vivo of Rat cerebral cortex. ROS 234 dioxalate diaplays poor central access.

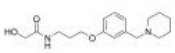


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Roxatidine

Cat. No.: HY-137941

Roxatidine is an active metabolite of Roxatidine acetate hydrochloride, is a histamine **H2-receptor** antagonist.

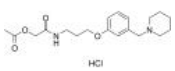


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Roxatidine Acetate Hydrochloride

(HOE 760) Cat. No.: HY-B0305A

Roxatidine Acetate Hydrochloride (HOE 760) is a selective **histamine H_2 receptor** antagonist, can be used for the research of gastric and duodenal ulcers.

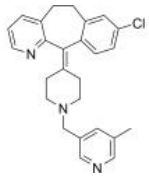


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Rupatadine

(UR-12592) Cat. No.: HY-13511

Rupatadine (UR-12592) is a potent, orally active and long-lasting dual **PAF/H1** antagonist, with K_is of 0.55 μM and 0.1 μM, respectively. Rupatadine can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis and urticaria.

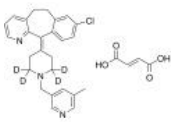


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rupatadine D4 fumarate

(UR-12592 D4 fumarate) Cat. No.: HY-13511AS

Rupatadine D4 fumarate (UR-12592 D4 fumarate) is a deuterium labeled Rupatadine fumarate. Rupatadine Fumarate (UR-12592 Fumarate) is a potent dual **PAF/H1** antagonist with K_i of 0.55/0.1 μM(rabbit platelet membranes/guinea pig cerebellum membranes).

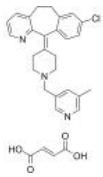


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rupatadine Fumarate

(UR-12592 Fumarate) Cat. No.: HY-13511A

Rupatadine (UR-12592) Fumarate is a potent, orally active and long-lasting dual **PAF/H1** antagonist, with K_is of 0.55 μM and 0.1 μM, respectively. Rupatadine Fumarate can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis and urticaria.

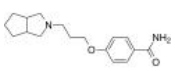


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

S 38093

Cat. No.: HY-104003

S 38093 is a brain-penetrant, orally active antagonist of **H3 receptor**, with K_is of 8.8, 1.44 and 1.2 μM for rat, mouse and human H3 receptors, respectively.

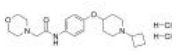


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Samelisant

(SUVN-G3031) Cat. No.: HY-120124

Samelisant (SUVN-G3031) is a potent and selective histamine H3 receptor (H3R) inverse agonist with good brain penetration and oral bioavailability.

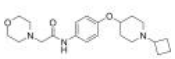


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Samelisant free base

(SUVN-G3031 free base) Cat. No.: HY-122608

Samelisant (SUVN-G3031) free base is a potent and selective histamine H3 receptor (H3R) inverse agonist with good brain penetration and oral bioavailability.

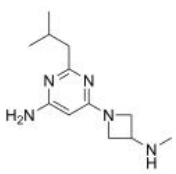


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Seliforant

(SENS-111) Cat. No.: HY-109074

Seliforant (SENS-111) is a selective and orally **histamine H4 receptor** antagonist.

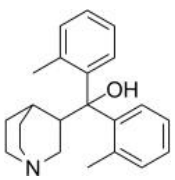


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sequifenadine

Cat. No.: HY-W281862

Sequifenadine is a H1-antihistamine. Sequifenadine has the potential for the research of inflammatory eye disease with allergic symptoms.

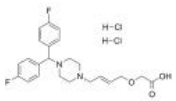


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SUN 1334H

Cat. No.: HY-U00084

SUN 1334H is a potent, orally active, highly selective **H1 receptor** antagonist, with K_i of 9.7 nM.

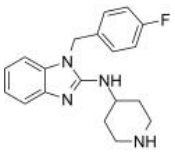


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tecastemizole

(Norastemizole) Cat. No.: HY-105014

Tecastemizole (Norastemizole), a major metabolite of Astemizole, is a potent and selective **H1 receptor** antagonist. Tecastemizole shows anti-inflammatory activities.

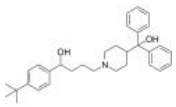


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Terfenadine

((±)-Terfenadine; MDL-991) Cat. No.: HY-B1193

Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM. Terfenadine, an **H1 histamine receptor** antagonist, acts as a potent apoptosis inducer in melanoma cells through modulation of Ca^{2+} homeostasis.

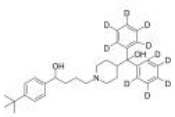


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Terfenadine-d10

((±)-Terfenadine-d10; MDL-991-d10) Cat. No.: HY-B1193S1

Terfenadine-d10 ((±)-Terfenadine-d10) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM.

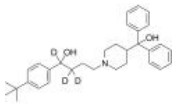


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terfenadine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1193S

Terfenadine-d3 ((±)-Terfenadine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM.

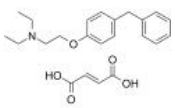


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2000 µg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tesmilifene fumarate

(DPPE fumarate) Cat. No.: HY-101179

Tesmilifene fumarate (DPPE fumarate), an H_{1C} **receptor** antagonist, potentiates a wide range of cytotoxics and even to offer some protection of normal cells.

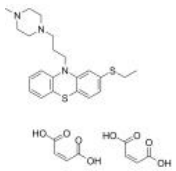


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Thiethylperazine dimaleate

Cat. No.: HY-B1794A

Thiethylperazine dimaleate is a phenothiazine derivate, and an orally active **dopamine D2-receptor** and **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist. Thiethylperazine dimaleate is also a slective **ABCC1**activator that reduces amyloid-β (Aβ) load in mice.

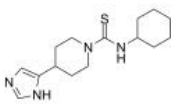


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Thioperamide

(MR-12842) Cat. No.: HY-12206

Thioperamide (MR-12842) is a potent, orally available, brain penetrant and selective **H3 receptor** antagonist with a K_i of 4.3 nM for inhibition of [^{3}H]histamine release. Thioperamide inhibits [^{3}H]histamine synthesis with a K_i of 31 nM.

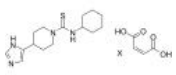


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thioperamide maleate

(MR-12842 maleate) Cat. No.: HY-12206A

Thioperamide maleate (MR-12842 maleate) is a potent, orally available, brain penetrant and selective **H3 receptor** antagonist with a K_i of 4.3 nM for inhibition of [^{3}H]histamine release. Thioperamide maleate inhibits [^{3}H]histamine synthesis with a K_i of 31 nM.

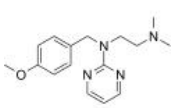


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thonzylamine

(Neohetramine) Cat. No.: HY-B1317

Thonzylamine is an orally active H_1 **histamine receptor** antagonist, exhibits good antihistaminic and antianaphylactic properties. Thonzylamine can be used for the research of hypersensitivity diseases, nasal congestion, allergic conjunctivitis and other allergic diseases.

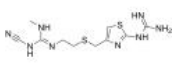


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tiotidine

(ICI 125211) Cat. No.: HY-101232

Tiotidine (ICI 125211) is a potent and selective antagonist of **histamine H2-receptor** (pA_2=7.3-7.8 for guinea-pig right atrium). Tiotidine has low affinity for both the H1 and the H3 receptors.



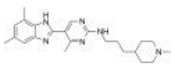
Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Toreforant

(JNJ-38518168)

Cat. No.: HY-16756

Toreforant is a potent and selective histamine H_4 receptor (**H4R**) antagonist, with a K_i at the human receptor of 8.4 nM.

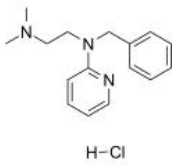


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tripelennamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17428

Tripelennamine hydrochloride, a H1-receptor antagonist, is a psychoactive drug and member of the pyridine andethylenediamine classes that is used as an antipruritic and first-generation antihistamine.

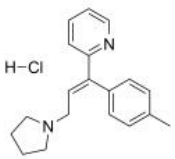


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Triprolidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1808A

Triprolidine hydrochloride, a first-generation antihistamine, is an orally active **histamine H1** antagonist. Triprolidine hydrochloride can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis. Triprolidine hydrochloride exhibits spinal motor and sensory block in rats.

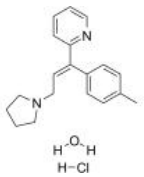


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triprolidine hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1301

Triprolidine hydrochloride monohydrate, a first-generation antihistamine, is an oral active **histamine H1** antagonist. Triprolidine hydrochloride monohydrate can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis.

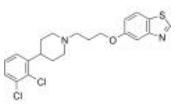


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UNC9994

Cat. No.: HY-117829

UNC9994, an analog of Aripiprazole, is a functionally selective β-arrestin-biased dopamine D2 receptor (D2R) agonist with **EC_{50}** <10 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment to D2 receptors.

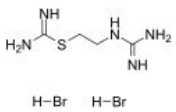


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VUF 8430 dihydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-107555

VUF 8430 (dihydrobromide) is a potent and selective **histamine H4 receptor** agonist with a **K_i** of 31.6 nM and an **EC_{50}** of 50 nM.

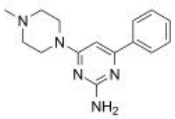


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VUF10460

Cat. No.: HY-101420

VUF10460 is a non-imidazole histamine **H4** receptor agonist; binds to rat H4 receptor with a **pK_i** of 7.46.

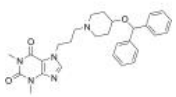


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Wy 49051

Cat. No.: HY-101830

Wy 49051 is a potent, orally active **H1 receptor** antagonist, with **IC_{50}** of 44 nM.



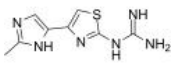
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zaltidine

(CP-57361)

Cat. No.: HY-15541

Zaltidine(CP-57361) is a H2-receptor antagonist, which has the antisecretory action.

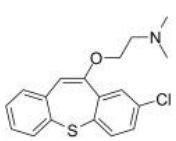


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Zotepine

Cat. No.: HY-103093

Zotepine, an antipsychotic agent, is a potent antagonist of **5-HT_{2A}**, **5-HT_{2C}**, **Histamine H_1**, **α_1-adrenergic** and **Dopamine D_2 receptors**, with **K_d**s of 2.6 nM, 3.2 nM, 3.3 nM, 7.3 nM and 8 nM, respectively. Zotepine exhibits antidepressive and anxiolytic effects in vivo.



Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

IFNAR

Interferon-α/β receptor; Interferon-alpha/beta receptor

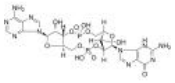
The interferon-α/β receptor (IFNAR) is composed of two subunits, IFNAR1 and IFNAR2, encoding transmembrane polypeptides. Type-I IFNs, interferon α (IFN-α) and interferon β (IFN-β), act through a shared receptor complex, IFNAR. Binding of type-I IFN to IFNAR1 will robustly activate Janus activated kinase-signal transducer and activator of transcription (JAK-STAT) signaling pathway. Aberrant activation of the type-I IFN response results in a spectrum of disorders called interferonopathies.

Type-I IFN response occurs when IFN-α/β binds to their receptor complex, IFNAR. The ligand-receptor complex is phosphorylated, presumably by pre-associated Janus activated kinases (JAKs) namely tyrosine kinase 2 (TYK2) on IFNAR1 and JAK1 on IFNAR2. The phosphorylated receptors are docking sites for signal transducers and activators of transcription (STAT) factors that dimerise and translocate to the nucleus. STATs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are activated by type-I IFNs in many cell types. Other kinases (e.g., mitogen-activated protein kinases) and transcription factors (e.g., nuclear factor-κB) can also be activated in response to type-I IFNs. Multiple pathways and IFN-regulated genes are activated by IFNs, many of which remain unknown.

2',3'-cGAMP

(2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP) Cat. No.: HY-100564

2',3'-cGAMP (2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP) is a endogenous cGAMP in mammalian cells. 2',3'-cGAMP binds to **STING** with a high affinity and is a potent inducer of **interferon-β (IFNβ)**. 2',3'-cGAMP is produced in mammalian cells in response to DNA in the cytoplasm.

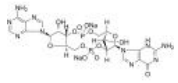


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2',3'-cGAMP sodium

(2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP sodium) Cat. No.: HY-100564A

2',3'-cGAMP sodium (2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP sodium) is a endogenous cGAMP in mammalian cells. 2',3'-cGAMP sodium binds to **STING** with a high affinity and is a potent inducer of **interferon-β (IFNβ)**. 2',3'-cGAMP sodium is produced in mammalian cells in response to DNA in the cytoplasm.

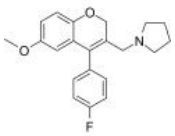


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AX-024

Cat. No.: HY-107390

AX-024 is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the **TCR-Nck** interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an IC_{50} ~1 nM. AX-024 modulates cell signaling by targeting **SH3** domains.

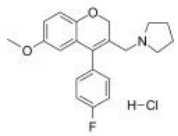


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AX-024 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107390A

AX-024 hydrochloride is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the **TCR-Nck** interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an IC_{50} ~1 nM. AX-024 hydrochloride modulates cell signaling by targeting **SH3** domains.

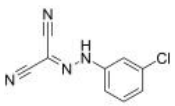


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCCP (Carbonyl cyanide 3-chlorophenylhydrazone; Carbonyl Cyanide m-Chlorophenylhydrazone)

Cat. No.: HY-100941

CCCP is an oxidative phosphorylation (**OXPHOS**) uncoupler. CCCP induces activation of PINK1 leading to Parkin Ser65 phosphorylation.

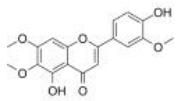


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cirsilineol

Cat. No.: HY-119347

Cirsilineol, a natural flavone compound, selectively inhibits IFN-γ/STAT1/T-bet signaling in intestinal $CD4^+$ T cells. Cirsilineol has potent immunosuppressive and anti-tumor properties.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-28888

(CP 28888-27) Cat. No.: HY-U00008

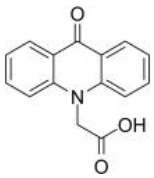
CP-28888 is an interferon inducer, more potent in mice, but is less active in man and devoid of antirhinovirus effects.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cridanimod

Cat. No.: HY-W011890

Cridanimod is a potent **progesterone receptor (PR)** activator mediated through induction of **IFNα** and **IFNβ** expression. Cridanimod is a small-molecule immunomodulator and interferon inducer.

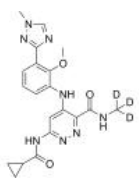


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deucravacitinib

(BMS-986165) Cat. No.: HY-117287

Deucravacitinib (BMS-986165) is a highly selective, orally bioavailable allosteric **TYK2** inhibitor for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, which selectively binds to TYK2 pseudokinase (JH2) domain (IC_{50}=1.0 nM) and blocks receptor-mediated Tyk2 activation by...

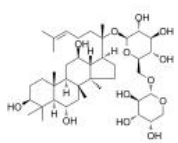


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ginsenoside F3

Cat. No.: HY-N0600

Ginsenoside F3, a component of PPTGs (an minor saponin in the leaves of Panax ginseng), has immunoenhancing activity by regulating production and gene expression of type 1 cytokines (IL-2, IFN-gamma) and type 2 cytokines (IL-4 and IL-10).

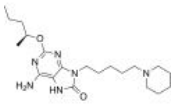


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

GSK2245035

Cat. No.: HY-118250

GSK2245035 is a highly potent and selective intranasal **Toll-Like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist with preferential Type-1 interferon (IFN)-stimulating properties. GSK2245035 has **pEC_{50}**s of 9.3 and 6.5 for IFNα and TFNα.

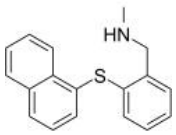


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IFN alpha-IFNAR-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-12836

IFN alpha-IFNAR-IN-1 is a nonpeptidic, low-molecular-weight inhibitor of the interaction between IFN-α and IFNAR; inhibit MVA-induced IFN-α responses by BM-pDCs (IC50=2-8 uM).

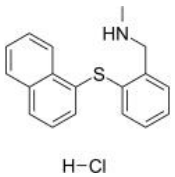


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IFN alpha-IFNAR-IN-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12836A

IFN alpha-IFNAR-IN-1 hydrochloride is a nonpeptidic, low-molecular-weight inhibitor of the interaction between IFN-α and IFNAR; inhibit MVA-induced IFN-α responses by BM-pDCs (IC50=2-8 uM).



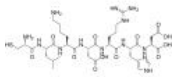
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IFN-α Receptor Recognition Peptide 1

(IRRP1)

Cat. No.: HY-P1758

IFN-α Receptor Recognition Peptide 1 is a peptide of IFN-α associated with receptor interactions.

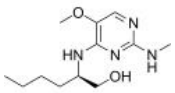


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Interferon receptor inducer-1

Cat. No.: HY-112189

Interferon receptor inducer-1 (compound 6) is an interferon **(IFN)** receptor inducer. Used accordingly in the treatment of a disorder in which the induction of interferon is involved.



Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RO8191

(CDM-3008; RO4948191)

Cat. No.: HY-W063968

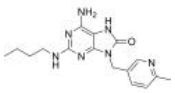
RO8191 (CDM-3008), an imidazonaphthyridine compound, is an orally active and potent **interferon (IFN) receptor** agonist. RO8191 directly binds to IFNα/β receptor 2 (IFNAR2) and activates IFN-stimulated genes (ISGs) expression and **JAK/STAT** phosphorylation.

Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-276001

Cat. No.: HY-123291

SM-276001 is a potent selective **TLR7** agonist that can induce antitumor immune responses. SM-276001 is an orally active **interferon** (**IFN**) inducer.



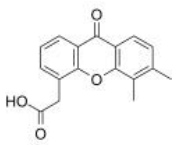
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vadimezan

(DMXAA; ASA-404)

Cat. No.: HY-10964

Vadimezan (DMXAA; ASA-404), the tumor vascular disrupting agent (tumor-VDA), is a murine agonist of the **stimulator of interferon genes** (**STING**) and also a potent inducer of **type I IFNs** and other cytokines. Vadimezan has anti-influenza virus **H1N1-PR8** activities.



Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Interleukin Related

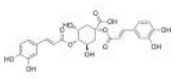
IL

Interleukins are a group of cytokines (secreted proteins and signaling molecules) that were first seen to be expressed by white blood cells (leukocytes). The function of the immune system depends in a large part on interleukins, and rare deficiencies of a number of them have been described, all featuring autoimmune diseases or immune deficiency. The majority of interleukins are synthesized by helper CD4 T lymphocytes, as well as through monocytes, macrophages, and endothelial cells. They promote the development and differentiation of T and B lymphocytes, and hematopoietic cells. Interleukin receptors on astrocytes in the hippocampus are also known to be involved in the development of spatial memories in mice.

1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(1,4-DCQA) Cat. No.: HY-N0358

1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (1,4-DCQA) is a phenylpropanoid from Xanthii fructus, inhibits LPS-stimulated TNF-α production.

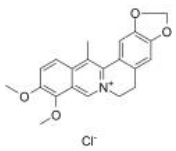


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

13-Methylberberine chloride

(13-Methylberberinium chloride) Cat. No.: HY-125827

13-Methylberberine chloride (13-Methylberberinium chloride), a berberine analogue, has anti-adipogenic and antitumor activities.



Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5(S)15(S)-DiHETE

Cat. No.: HY-113492

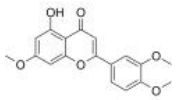
5(S)15(S)-DiHETE is an "activated" intermediate, inhibits platelet aggregation with an IC_{50} of 1.3 μM. 5(S)15(S)-DiHETE enhances the rate of either LXA4 or LXB4 biosynthesis.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylluteolin

(5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone) Cat. No.: HY-N7012

7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylluteolin (5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone), a flavonoid compound, possesses potent anti-inflammatory effects in LPS-induced macrophage cell line mediated by inhibition of release of inflammatory mediators, NO, PGE2, and...

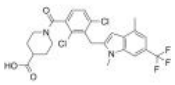


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

A-9758

Cat. No.: HY-126252

A-9758 is a RORγ ligand and a potent, selective **RORγt** inverse agonist (IC_{50}=5 nM), and exhibits robust potency against **IL-17A** release. A-9758 is effective in suppressing both Th17 differentiation and Th17 effector function.

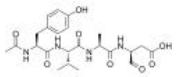


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-YVAD-CHO

(L-709049) Cat. No.: HY-120019

Ac-YVAD-CHO (L-709049) is a potent, reversible, specific tetrapeptide interleukin-Iβ converting enzyme (**ICE**) inhibitor with mouse and human K_i values of 3.0 and 0.76 nM. Ac-YVAD-CHO can suppress the production of mature IL-Iβ.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AF12198

Cat. No.: HY-P1110

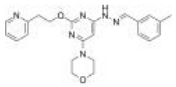
AF12198 is a potent, selective and specific peptide antagonist for human type I interleukin-1 receptor (IL1-R1) (IC_{50}=8 nM) but not the human type II receptor (IC_{50}=6.7 μM) or the murine type I receptor (IC_{50}>200 μM).

Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apilimod

(STA 5326) Cat. No.: HY-14644

Apilimod (STA 5326) is a potent **IL-12/IL-23** inhibitor, and strongly inhibits IL-12 with IC_{50}s of 1 nM and 2 nM, in IFN-γ/SAC-stimulated human PBMCs and SAC-treated monkey PBMCs, respectively. Apilimod is a potent and highly selective **PIKfyve** inhibitor.

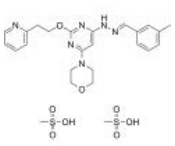


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apilimod mesylate

(STA 5326 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-14644A

Apilimod (STA 5326) mesylate is a potent **IL-12/IL-23** inhibitor, and strongly inhibits IL-12 with IC_{50}s of 1 nM and 2 nM, in IFN-γ/SAC-stimulated human PBMCs and SAC-treated monkey PBMCs, respectively. Apilimod is a potent and highly selective **PIKfyve** inhibitor.

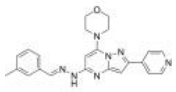


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

APY0201

Cat. No.: HY-15982

APY0201 is a potent **PIKfyve** inhibitor, which inhibits the conversion of PtdIns3P to $PtdIns(3,5)P_2$ in the presence of in the presence of [^{33}P]ATP with an IC_{50} of 5.2 nM. APY0201 also inhibits **IL-12/IL-23** production.

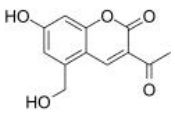


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Armillarisin A

Cat. No.: HY-108013

Armillarisin A has the potential for the ulcerative colitis (UC) study. Armillarisin A increases IL-4 and lower IL-1β.

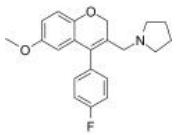


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AX-024

Cat. No.: HY-107390

AX-024 is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the **TCR-Nck** interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an IC_{50} ~1 nM. AX-024 modulates cell signaling by targeting **SH3** domains.

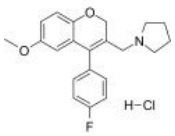


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AX-024 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107390A

AX-024 hydrochloride is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the **TCR-Nck** interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an IC_{50} ~1 nM. AX-024 hydrochloride modulates cell signaling by targeting **SH3** domains.

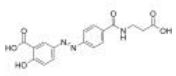


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Balsalazide

Cat. No.: HY-B0667

Balsalazide could suppress colitis-associated carcinogenesis through modulation of **IL-6/STAT3** pathway.



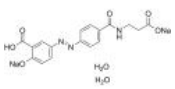
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Balsalazide sodium hydrate

(Balsalazide disodium dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0667A

Balsalazide sodium hydrate could suppress colitis-associated carcinogenesis through modulation of **IL-6/STAT3** pathway.

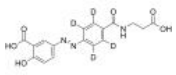


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Balsalazide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0667S1

Balsalazide-d4 is deuterium labeled Balsalazide. Balsalazide could suppress colitis-associated carcinogenesis through modulation of IL-6/STAT3 pathway.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benralizumab

(MEDI-563; BIW-8405)

Cat. No.: HY-P9923

Benralizumab (MEDI-563) is an interleukin-5 receptor α (IL-5Rα)-directed cytolytic monoclonal antibody that induces direct, rapid and nearly complete depletion of eosinophils via enhanced antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.

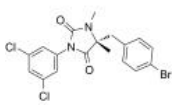
Benralizumab

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg

BIRT 377

Cat. No.: HY-110117

BIRT 377 is a potent amd orally bioavailable inhibitor of the interaction between intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and **lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1)**, with a K_i of 25.8 nM. BIRT 377 also inhibits the production of IL-2 in vivo.

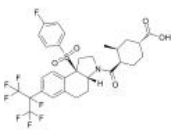


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-986251

Cat. No.: HY-136527

BMS-986251 is an orally active and selective **RORγt** inverse agonist with an EC_{50} of 12 nM for RORγt GAL4. BMS-986251 inhibits **IL-17** with an EC_{50} of 24 nM in human whole blood assay.

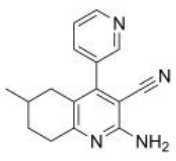


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BRD6989

Cat. No.: HY-122586

BRD6989, an analog of the natural product cortistatin A (dCA), inhibits **CDK8** and upregulates **IL-10**. BRD6989 selectively binds a complex of CDK8 with an IC_{50} of ~200 nM. BRD6989 inhibits the kinase activity of recombinant CDK8 or CDK19 complexes.



Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

C6 L-threo Ceramide

Cat. No.: HY-116609

C6 L-threo Ceramide is a bioactive sphingolipid and cell-permeable analog of naturally occurring ceramides. C6 L-threo Ceramide significantly inhibits IL-4 production in T cells. Anti-allergic agents.

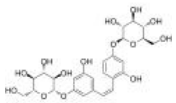
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Mulberroside A

(Mulberroside D)

Cat. No.: HY-N0619A

cis-Mulberroside A (Mulberroside D) is the cis-isomer of Mulberroside A. Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (Morus alba L.).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Daclizumab

(Zenapax; Ro 24-7375)

Cat. No.: HY-108738

Daclizumab (Zenapax) is a humanized, monoclonal antibody that blocks **CD25** (α-subunit of the high-affinity interleukin-2 receptor (IL-2R-HA)). Daclizumab (Zenapax) reversibly binds to CD25and prevents the interaction of IL-2 with the IL-2R-HA.

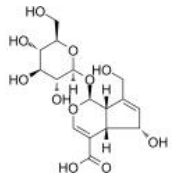
Daclizumab

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deacetylasperulosidic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0594

Deacetylasperulosidic acid (DAA) is a major phytochemical constituent of Morinda citrifolia fruit. Deacetylasperulosidic acidhas antioxidant activity by increasing superoxide dismutase activity.

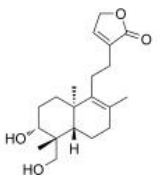


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Deoxyandrographolide

Cat. No.: HY-N0857

Deoxyandrographolide suppresses LPS induced increase in mRNA levels of iNOS as well as production of proinflammatory mediators TNF-α and IL-6. Deoxyandrographolide potentiates NGF-induced neurite outgrowth.



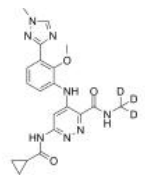
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Deucravacitinib

(BMS-986165)

Cat. No.: HY-117287

Deucravacitinib (BMS-986165) is a highly selective, orally bioavailable allosteric **TYK2** inhibitor for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, which selectively binds to TYK2 pseudokinase (JH2) domain (IC_{50}=1.0 nM) and blocks receptor-mediated Tyk2 activation by...



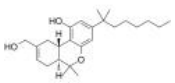
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Dexanabinol

(HU-211)

Cat. No.: HY-106387

Dexanabinol (HU-211) is an artificially synthesized cannabinoid derivative and lacks cannabimimetic effects.

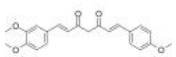


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Di-O-methyldemethoxycurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N7275

Di-O-methyldemethoxycurcumin, a curcuminoid analog, inhibits **IL-6** production with an EC_{50} of 16.20 μg/mL. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.



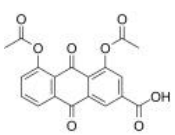
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Diacerein

(Diacerhein; Diacetylrhein)

Cat. No.: HY-N0283

Diacerein (Diacerhein), a interleukin-1 beta inhibitor, is a slow-acting medicine of the class anthraquinone used to treat joint diseases.



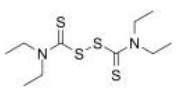
Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Disulfiram

(Tetraethylthiuram disulfide; TETD)

Cat. No.: HY-B0240

Disulfiram (Tetraethylthiuram disulfide) is a specific inhibitor of **aldehyde-dehydrogenase (ALDH1)**, used for the treatment of chronic alcoholism by producing an acute sensitivity to alcohol.



Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dupilumab

(REGN-668; SAR-231893) Cat. No.: HY-P9926

Dupilumab (REGN-668) is a fully human mAb to **IL-4 receptor α (IL-4Rα)** that inhibits both **IL-4** and **IL-13** signaling, markedly improved moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis.

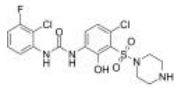
Dupilumab

Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Elubrixin

(SB-656933) Cat. No.: HY-18263A

Elubrixin (SB-656933) is a potent, selective, competitive, reversible and orally active **CXCR2** antagonist and an **IL-8 receptor** antagonist. Elubrixin inhibits neutrophil CD11b upregulation (IC_{50} of 260.7 nM) and shape change (IC_{50} of 310.5 nM).

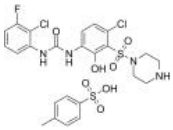


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Elubrixin tosylate

(SB-656933 tosylate) Cat. No.: HY-18263C

Elubrixin tosylate (SB-656933 tosylate) is a potent, selective, competitive, reversible and orally active **CXCR2** antagonist and an **IL-8 receptor** antagonist. Elubrixin tosylate inhibits neutrophil CD11b upregulation (IC_{50} of 260.7 nM) and shape change (IC_{50} of 310.5 nM).

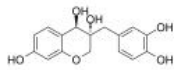


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Episappanol

Cat. No.: HY-N9315

Episappanol is a natural compound isolated from Caesalpinia sappan heartwood with anti-inflammatory activity. Episappanol significantly inhibits the **IL-6** and **TNF-α** secretion.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Etokimab

(Antibody ANB 020) Cat. No.: HY-P99018

Etokimab (Antibody ANB 020) is a humanized monoclonal antibody that targets IL-33. Etokimab can be used for the research of atopic dermatitis.

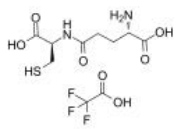
Etokimab

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gamma-glutamylcysteine TFA

(γ-Glutamylcysteine TFA) Cat. No.: HY-113402A

Gamma-glutamylcysteine (γ-Glutamylcysteine) TFA, an intermediate in glutathione (GSH) synthesis, is a dipeptide served as an essential cofactor for the antioxidant enzyme glutathione peroxidase (GPx).

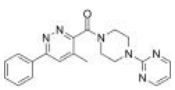


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

GIBH-130

Cat. No.: HY-101860

GIBH-130 is an effective inhibitor of neuroinflammation. GIBH-130 significantly suppresses the **IL-1β** secretion by activated microglia (IC_{50}=3.4 nM).

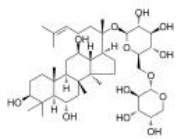


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ginsenoside F3

Cat. No.: HY-N0600

Ginsenoside F3, a component of PPTGs (an minor saponin in the leaves of Panax ginseng), has immunoenhancing activity by regulating production and gene expression of type 1 cytokines (IL-2, IFN-gamma) and type 2 cytokines (IL-4 and IL-10).

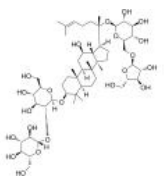


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Ginsenoside Rc

(Panaxoside Rc) Cat. No.: HY-N0042

Ginsenoside Rc, one of major Ginsenosides from Panax ginseng, enhances GABA receptor$_A$ (**GABA$_A$**)-mediated ion channel currents (I_{GABA}). Ginsenoside Rc inhibits the expression of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β**.

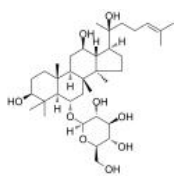


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh1

(Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1) Cat. No.: HY-N0604

Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2) inhibits the expression of **PPAR-γ**, **TNF-α**, **IL-6**, and **IL-1β**.

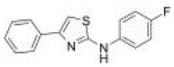


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GP130 receptor agonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-121488

GP130 receptor agonist-1 is a potent, brain-penetrant and orally active **GP130 receptor** agonist. GP130 receptor agonist-1 has a neuroprotective effect on NMDA-induced neurotoxicity.



Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Guselkumab

(CNTO 1959)

Cat. No.: HY-P9931

Guselkumab is a recombinant human IgG1 monoclonal antibody against the **IL-23p19 subunit**. Guselkumab binds to human and cynomolgus monkey IL-23 with K_d values of 3.3 and 1.9 pmol/L, respectively.

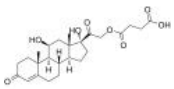
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate

(Hydrocortisone 21-hemisuccinate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1402

Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate (Hydrocortisone 21-hemisuccinate), a physiological glucocorticoid, is an orally active steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (SAID).



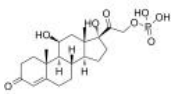
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydrocortisone phosphate

(Hydrocortisone 21-phosphate; Cortisol 21-phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1155

Hydrocortisone phosphate (Hydrocortisone 21-phosphate), a physiological glucocorticoid, and is an orally active steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (SAID).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IL-15-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-102049

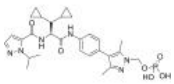
IL-15-IN-1 is a potent and selective **Interleukin 15 (IL-15)** inhibitor, inhibiting the proliferation of IL-15-dependent cells with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.

Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IL-17 modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-141535

IL-17 modulator 1 is an orally active, highly efficacious small molecule IL-17 modulators extracted from patent WO 2020127685.

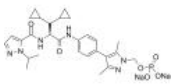


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IL-17 modulator 1 disodium

Cat. No.: HY-141535A

IL-17 modulator 1 (disodium) is an orally active, highly efficacious IL-17 modulator extracted from patent WO 2020127685. IL-17 modulator 1 (disodium) can be used for the research of diseases including psoriasis, ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis.

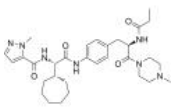


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IL-17 modulator 3

Cat. No.: HY-139203

IL-17 modulator 3 is an IL-17 modulator (US20200247785A1). IL-17 modulator 3 can be used for the research of inflammation, cancer and autoimmune diseases.

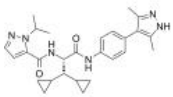


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IL-17 modulator 4

Cat. No.: HY-141692

IL-17 modulator 4 is a prodrug of IL-17 modulator 1 (HY-141535). IL-17 modulator 1 is an orally active, highly efficacious IL-17 modulator.

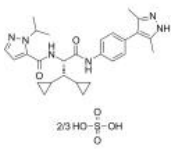


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IL-17 modulator 4 sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-141692A

IL-17 modulator 4 sulfate is a prodrug of IL-17 modulator 1 (HY-141535). IL-17 modulator 1 is an orally active, highly efficacious IL-17 modulator.

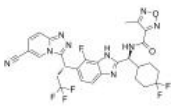


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IL-17 modulator 5

Cat. No.: HY-145434

IL-17 modulator 5 (compound 26) is a **IL-17** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 1 nM.

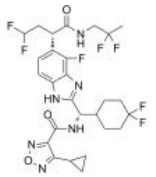


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IL-17 modulator 6

Cat. No.: HY-144373

IL-17 modulator 6 (compound 61) is a potent **Interleukin 17 (IL-17) modulator (pIC_{50}=9.1). IL-17 modulator 6 has the ability to inhibit IL-17 and can be used for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.**.

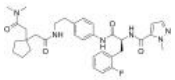


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IL-17A antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-101913

IL-17A antagonist 1 (compound 1) is an **IL-17A** antagonist, with a **K_d** of 0.66 μM and an **IC_{50}** of 1.14 μM.

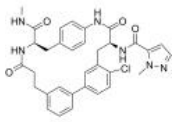


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IL-17A antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-101915

IL-17A antagonist 3 is an **IL-17A** antagonist, compound 3.

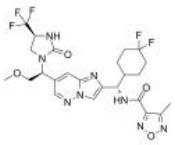


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IL-17A inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-139206

IL-17A inhibitor 1 (example 24) is a **IL-17A** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of <9.45 nM and 9.3 nM in alphalisa assay and HT-29 cells.

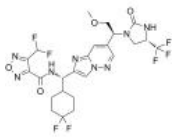


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

IL-17A inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-139686

IL-17A inhibitor 2 is an **IL-17A** inhibitor for treating psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and multiple sclerosis.

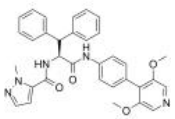


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IL-17A modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-145430

IL-17A modulator-1 is a **IL-17A** modulator, extracted from patent WO2021239743+A1, example 9. IL-17A modulator-1 inhibits the biological action of IL-17A with a **pIC_{50}** of 8.2.

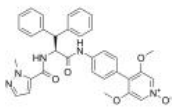


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IL-17A modulator-2

Cat. No.: HY-145429

IL-17A modulator-2 is a **IL-17A** modulator, extracted from patent WO2021239743+A1, example 27. IL-17A modulator-2 inhibits the biological action of IL-17A with a **pIC_{50}** of 8.3.

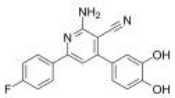


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IL-4-inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-139092

IL-4-inhibitor-1 (compound 52) is an **IL-4** inhibitor, with an **EC_{50}** of 1.81 μM.

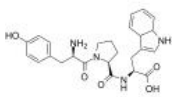


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

iNOs-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145846

iNOs-IN-1 (YPW) is a potent inducible nitric oxide synthase (**iNOS**) inhibitor. iNOs-IN-1 can significantly inhibit the expression of IL-6 and iNOS, as well as reduce LPS-induced NO generation with dose-dependent manner in mouse macrophages. Anti-inflammatory effects.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Interleukin (IL)-6 Receptor

Cat. No.: HY-P0317

Interleukin (IL)-6 Receptor is a peptide, derived from interleukin-6 receptor.

TSLPVQDSSSVP

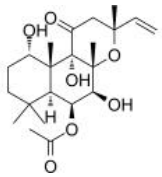
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoforskolin

(Coleonol B)

Cat. No.: HY-N6927

Isoforskolin is the principle active component of C. forskohlii native to China. Isoforskolin reduces the secretion of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced cytokines, namely **TNF-α**, **IL-1β**, **IL-6** and **IL-8**, in human mononuclear leukocytes.

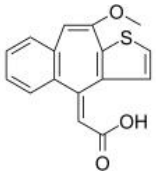


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IX 207-887

Cat. No.: HY-106087

IX 207-887 is a novel antiarthritic agent which inhibits the release of **interleukin-1** (**IL-1**).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ixekizumab

(LY2439821)

Cat. No.: HY-P9924

Ixekizumab (LY2439821) is a humanized IgG4 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds and neutralizes interleukin **IL-17A** (K_D<3 pM). Ixekizumab directly blocks IL-17A binding to IL-17RA (IL-17A receptor) but does not bind to other IL-17 family members.

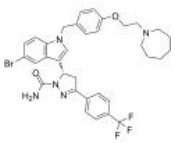
Ixekizumab

Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JAK2/STAT3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-131194

JAK2/STAT3-IN-1 (compound (S)-10a) is a potent **GP130** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.04 μM. JAK2/STAT3-IN-1 shows anti-tumor activity.

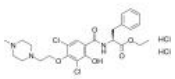


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JTE-607

Cat. No.: HY-110133

JTE-607, a highly selective **inflammatory cytokine synthesis** inhibitor, protects from endotoxin shock in mice.



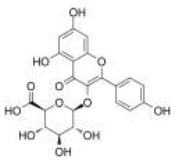
Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide

(Kaempferol-3-glucuronide; Kaempferol-3-O-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N7176

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide (Kaempferol-3-glucuronide), one conjugated kaempferol metabolite, has anti-inflammatory effect.

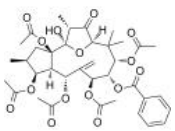


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Kansuinine A

Cat. No.: HY-126421

Kansuinine A inhibits IL-6-induced Stat3 activation. Kansuinine A possesses antiviral and anticancer activity.

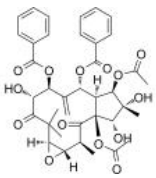


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kansuinine B

Cat. No.: HY-126420

Kansuinine B inhibits IL-6-induced Stat3 activation. Kansuinine B possesses anti-viral activity and could be used in the study for COVID-19.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lipoxin A4

(LXA4)

Cat. No.: HY-113509

Lipoxin A4 (LXA4), an endogenous lipoxygenase-derived eicosanoid mediator, has potent dual pro-resolving and anti-inflammatory properties.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg

Lipoxin A4-d5

(LXA4-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-113509S

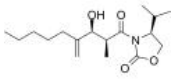
Lipoxin A4-d5 (LXA4-d5) is the deuterium labeled Lipoxin A4. Lipoxin A4 (LXA4), an endogenous lipoxygenase-derived eicosanoid mediator, has potent dual pro-resolving and **anti-inflammatory** properties.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 μg

LMT-28

Cat. No.: HY-102084

LMT-28 is an orally active and the first synthetic **IL-6** inhibitor that functions through direct binding to gp130. LMT-28 shows low toxicity and selectively inhibits IL-6-induced phosphorylation of STAT3, JAK2, and gp130.



Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lyn peptide inhibitor

Cat. No.: HY-P1111

Lyn peptide inhibitor is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of **Lyn-coupled IL-5 receptor** signaling pathway, while keeping other signals intact.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lyn peptide inhibitor TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1111A

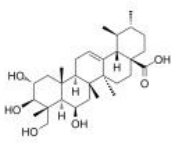
Lyn peptide inhibitor TFA is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of **Lyn-coupled IL-5 receptor** signaling pathway, while keeping other signals intact.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Madecassic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0569

Madecassic acid is isolated from Centella asiatica (Umbelliferae). Madecassic acid has anti-inflammatory properties caused by **iNOS**, **COX-2**, **TNF-alpha**, **IL-1beta**, and **IL-6** inhibition via the downregulation of **NF-κB** activation in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.



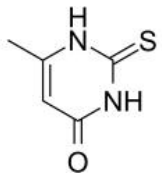
Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Methylthiouracil

(MTU)

Cat. No.: HY-B0513

Methylthiouracil is an antithyroid agent. Methylthiouracil suppresses the production **TNF-α** and **IL-6**, and the activation of **NF-κB** and **ERK1/2**.

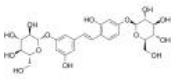


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mulberroside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0619

Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (Morus alba L.).



Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Muscone

Cat. No.: HY-N0633

Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits **NF-κB** and **NLRP3** inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (**IL-1β**, **TNF-α** and **IL-6**), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.

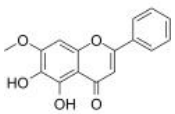
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Negletein

(5,6-Dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N4285

Negletein is a neuroprotectant enhances the action of nerve growth factor and induces neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Negletein shows promising anti-inflammatory activity via inhibition of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β** with IC_{50} values of 16.4 and 10.8 μM, respectively.



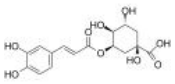
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neochlorogenic acid

(trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0722

Neochlorogenic acid is a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants. Neochlorogenic acid inhibits the production of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β**. Neochlorogenic acid suppresses **iNOS and COX-2** protein expression.

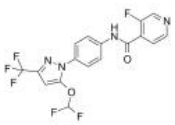


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NFAT Transcription Factor Regulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-112778

NFAT Transcription Factor Regulator-1 is an **IL-2 synthesis** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 182 nM.



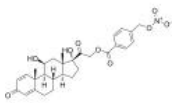
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NO-prednisolone

(NCX-1015)

Cat. No.: HY-101757

NO-prednisolone is a nitric oxide (NO)-releasing derivative of Prednisolone. NO-prednisolone potently stimulates **IL-10** production in vivo.



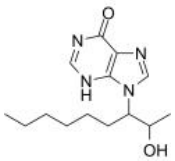
Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nosantine racemate

(NPT 15392 racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-101687

Nosantine racemate is the racemate of Nosantine. Nosantine is an inducer of **IL-2** or enhancer of **IL-2** induction by phytohemagglutinin (PHA).



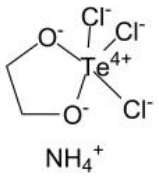
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ossirene

(AS101)

Cat. No.: HY-101019

Ossirene (AS101), an immunomodulatory tellurium compound, is a potent **IL-1β** inhibitor. Ossirene abolishes phosphorylation of STAT3 by inhibiting **IL-10**. Ossirene potently inhibits **Caspase-1** and is used for the autoimmune diseases and certain malignancies.

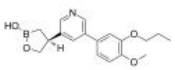


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

PDE4-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-144684

PDE4-IN-8 (Example 5) is a potent **PDE4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.93 nM for PDE4B2.PDE4-IN-8 has little effect on IL13 (IC_{50}=4.04 nM), IL4 (IC_{50}=36.33 nM), IFNy (IC_{50}=2394 nM).

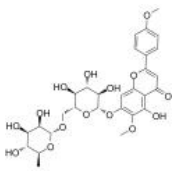


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pectolinarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0314

Pectolinarin possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolinarin inhibits secretion of **IL-6** and **IL-8**, as well as the production of **PGE2** and **NO**. Pectolinarin suppresses cell proliferation and inflammatory response and induces **apoptosis** via inactivation of the **PI3K/Akt** pathway.

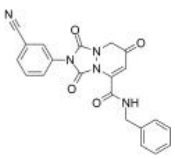


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

PNRI-299

Cat. No.: HY-15131

PNRI-299 is a selective **AP-1** transcription inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 20 uM. PNRI-299 is a selective **APE/Ref-1** inhibitor. PNRI-299 has no effect on NF-κB transcription or thioredoxin (up to 200 uM).

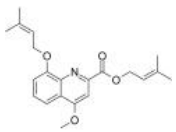


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ppc-1

Cat. No.: HY-117843

Ppc-1 is a **mitochondrial** uncoupler. Ppc-1 enhances **mitochondrial** oxygen consumption without adverse effects on ATP production. Ppc-1 is a cell-permeate **interleukin-2 (IL-2)** inhibitor.

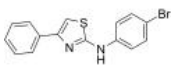


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RCGD423

Cat. No.: HY-114775

RCGD423 is a **gp130** modulator, which prevents articular cartilage degeneration and promotes repair.



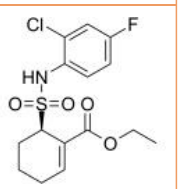
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Resatorvid

(TAK-242; CLI-095)

Cat. No.: HY-11109

Resatorvid (TAK-242) is a selective **Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4)** inhibitor. Resatorvid inhibits **NO, TNF-α** and **IL-6** production with IC_{50s} of 1.8 nM, 1.9 nM and 1.3 nM, respectively. Resatorvid downregulates expression of TLR4 downstream signaling molecules MyD88 and TRIF.



Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Reslizumab

(Sch 55700)

Cat. No.: HY-P9949

Reslizumab (Sch 55700) is humanized monoclonal antibodies that target **interleukin-5 (IL-5)** for the treatment of eosinophilic asthma. Reslizumab is effective in neutralizing the function of **IL-5**.

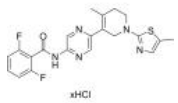
Reslizumab

Purity: ≥99.4%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg

RO2959 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113618A

RO2959 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **CRAC channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 402 nM. RO2959 hydrochloride is a potent blocker of **store operated calcium entry (SOCE)** mediated by **Orai1/Stim1 channels** with an IC_{50} of 25 nM.

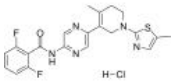


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

RO2959 monohydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113618B

RO2959 monohydrochloride is a potent and selective **CRAC channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 402 nM. RO2959 monohydrochloride is a potent blocker of **store operated calcium entry (SOCE)** mediated by **Orai1/Stim1 channels** with an IC_{50} of 25 nM.

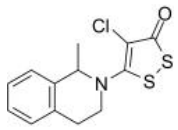


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RP-54745

Cat. No.: HY-101716

RP-54745 is an inhibitor of macrophage stimulation and **interleukin-1** production, and a potential antirheumatic compound.



Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sarilumab

(Anti-Human IL6Rα, Human Antibody)

Cat. No.: HY-P9916

Sarilumab (Anti-Human IL6Rα, Human Antibody) is a human immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody. Sarilumab, a **interleukin-6 (IL-6) receptor** antagonist, binds to the IL-6 receptor with high affinity and inhibits cis and trans signaling by IL-6, resulting in reduced inflammation.

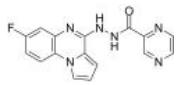
Sarilumab

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SC144

Cat. No.: HY-15614

SC144 is a first-in-class, orally active **gp130 (IL6-beta)** inhibitor. SC144 binds gp130, induces gp130 phosphorylation (S782) and deglycosylation, abrogates Stat3 phosphorylation and nuclear translocation, and further inhibits the expression of downstream target genes.

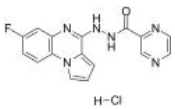


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SC144 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15614A

SC144 hydrochloride is a first-in-class, orally active **gp130 (IL6-beta)** inhibitor.

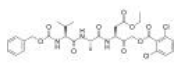


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SDZ 224-015

Cat. No.: HY-141622

SDZ 224-015 is an orally active inhibitor of the **interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β)** converting enzyme and **caspase-1**. SDZ 224-015 possesses anti-COVID-19 activity, targeting M^{pro} (IC_{50} of 30 nM).
.



Purity: 95.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Secukinumab

(AIN457)

Cat. No.: HY-P9927

Secukinumab (AIN457) is a high affinity, human monoclonal antibody targeted against **interleukin (IL)-17A**. Secukinumab is the first-in-class anti-IL-17 agent used for the research of plaque psoriasis, ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis.

Secukinumab

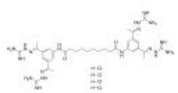
Purity: ≥99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Semapimod tetrahydrochloride

(CNI-1493; CPSI-2364 tetrahydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15509A

Semapimod tetrahydrochloride (CNI-1493), an inhibitor of **proinflammatory cytokine** production, can inhibit **TNF-α**, **IL-1β**, and **IL-6**. Semapimod tetrahydrochloride inhibits TLR4 signaling (IC_{50}≈0.3 μM).



Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sodium thiocyanate

(Thiocyanate sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-23119

Sodium thiocyanate reduces plasma levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokine **IL-6**, and increases the anti-inflammatory cytokine **IL-10** levels. Sodium thiocyanate also significantly reduces of **ROS** formation.

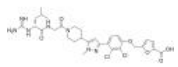
NaSCN

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

SP4206

Cat. No.: HY-119424

SP4206 is an **IL-2/IL-2Rα interaction** inhibitor. SP4206 binds with high affinity (K_d=70 nM) to **IL-2** and blocks binding to its natural receptor **IL-2Rα** (K_d=10 nM).

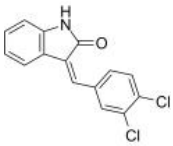


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SU5201

Cat. No.: HY-21293

SU5201 is an inhibitor of interleukin-2 (**IL-2**) production.



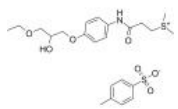
Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Suplatast (Tosilate)

(IPD 1151T)

Cat. No.: HY-17002

Suplatast Tosilate (IPD 1151T) is an orally active **Th2 cytokine** inhibitor which can inhibit both IL-4 and IL-5 production from Th2 cells and suppress IgE synthesis. Suplatast Tosilate is an anti-allergic agent.



Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tocilizumab

(Anti-Human IL6R, Humanized Antibody)

Cat. No.: HY-P9917

Tocilizumab (Anti-Human IL6R, Humanized Antibody) is an anti-human interleukin-6 receptor (**IL-6R**) neutralizing antibody, prevents binding of IL-6 to the IL-6R, thereby inhibiting both classic and trans-signaling.

Tocilizumab

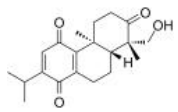
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

Triptoquinone B

((+)-Triptoquinone B)

Cat. No.: HY-N1120

Triptoquinone B ((+)-Triptoquinone B), a sesquiterpene alkaloid, is an **interleukin-1** inhibitor. Triptoquinone B shows potent inhibitory activities against interleukin 1α and β releases for human peripheral mononuclear cells.



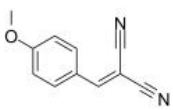
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tyrphostin A1

(Tyrphostin 1; AG9)

Cat. No.: HY-16668

Tyrphostin A1(AG9) inhibits CD40L-stimulated IL-12 production in macrophage cultures and antigen-induced generation of Th1 cells.



Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

Ustekinumab

(Anti-Human IL-12/IL-23, Human Antibody)

Cat. No.: HY-P9909

Ustekinumab is an anti-**IL-12/IL-23** IgG1κ human monoclonal antibody.

Ustekinumab

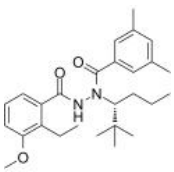
Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Veledimex

(INXN-1001; RG-115932)

Cat. No.: HY-16785

Veledimex (INXN-1001), a synthetic analog of the insect molting hormone ecdysone, is an orally active activator ligand for a proprietary gene therapy promoter system.



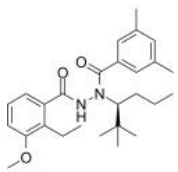
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Veledimex (S enantiomer)

(INXN-1001 (S enantiomer); RG-115932 (S enantiomer))

Cat. No.: HY-16785B

Veledimex S enantiomer (INXN-1001 S enantiomer) is the S enantiomer of veledimex. Veledimex is an oral activator ligand for a proprietary gene therapy promoter system, and a moderate inhibitor of and substrate for **CYP3A4/5**.

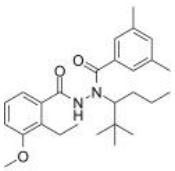


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Veledimex racemate

(INXN-1001 racemate; RG-115932 racemate) Cat. No.: HY-16785A

Veledimex racemate (INXN-1001 racemate) is the racemate of veledimex. Veledimex is an orally available, small-molecule activator ligand for the RheoSwitch Therapeutic System.

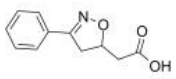


Purity: 97.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VGX-1027

(GIT 27) Cat. No.: HY-15507

VGX-1027 is an orally active isoxazole compound that exhibits various immunomodulatory properties. VGX-1027 targets macrophages, reducing the production of the proinflammatory mediators TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-10.

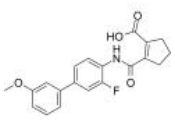


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vidofludimus

(4sc-101; SC12267) Cat. No.: HY-14908

Vidofludimus(4SC-101; SC12267) is a novel immunosuppressive drug that inhibits DHODH; inhibits IL-17 secretion in vitro independently of effects on lymphocyte proliferation.

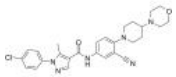


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Y-320

Cat. No.: HY-15898

Y-320 is a new phenylpyrazoleanilide immunomodulator; inhibits IL-17 production by CD4 T cells stimulated with IL-15 with IC50 values of 20 to 60 nM.

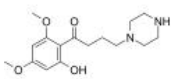


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Y13g

Cat. No.: HY-115910

Y13g is the potent inhibitor of both **AChE** and **IL-6**. Interleukin-6 (IL-6) and acetylcholinesterase (AChE) are two important targets implicated in progression of Alzheimer's Disease (AD). Y13g reverses the STZ-induced memory deficit, and shows histopathology similarly as in normal animals.

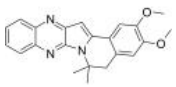


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YM-90709

Cat. No.: HY-19969

YM-90709 is a novel **IL-5** inhibitor which selectively blocks the binding of IL-5 to the IL-5 receptor (IL-5R).YM-90709 potently inhibits the binding of [^{125}I]-IL-5 to IL-5R on human peripheral eosinophils and eosinophilic HL-60 clone 15 cells with IC_{50} values of 1.0 and 0.57 μM.

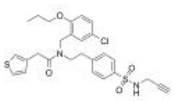


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

YQ128

Cat. No.: HY-130252

YQ128 is a potent and selective second-generation **NLRP3 (NOD-like receptor P3) inflammasome** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.30 μM. YQ128 significantly and selectively suppresses the production of **IL-1β**, but not TNF-α, and it can cross the BBB to reach the CNS.

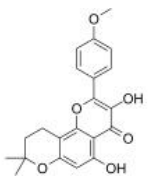


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Anhydroicaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N1940

β-Anhydroicaritin is isolated from Boswellia carterii Birdware, has important biological and pharmacological effects, such as antiosteoporosis, estrogen regulation and antitumor properties.



Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

IRAK

Interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase; IL-1R associated kinase

Interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinases (IRAKs), are serine/threonine kinases, play critical roles in initiating innate immune responses against foreign pathogens and other types of dangers through their role in Toll-like receptor (TLR) and interleukin 1 receptor (IL-1R) mediated signaling pathways. The four different IRAK-like molecules have been identified: two active kinases, IRAK-1 and IRAK-4, and two inactive kinases, IRAK-2 and IRAK-M. All IRAKs mediate activation of nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-κB) and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathways.

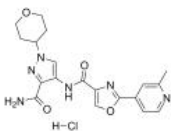
Toll-like receptors transduce their signals through the adaptor molecule MyD88 and members of the IL-1R-associated kinase family (IRAK-1, 2, M and 4). IRAK-1 and IRAK-2, known to form Myddosomes with MyD88-IRAK-4, mediate TLR7-induced TAK1-dependent NF-κB activation. IRAK-M is known to function as a negative regulator that prevents the dissociation of IRAKs from MyD88, thereby inhibiting downstream signalling.

IRAK Inhibitors & Modulators

AS2444697

Cat. No.: HY-18992

AS2444697 is an orally active **IRAK-4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 21 nM. AS2444697 potently inhibits human and rat IRAK-4 activity. AS2444697 exhibits renoprotective effects through anti-inflammatory action.

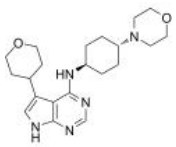


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AZ1495

Cat. No.: HY-111101

AZ1495 (compound 28) is an oral active inhibitor of Interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 **(IRAK4)**, with IC_{50} values of 5 nM and 23 nM for IRAK4 and IRAK1, respectively. Shows activity in treatment of mutant $MYD88^{L265P}$ diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL).

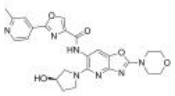


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CA-4948

Cat. No.: HY-135317

CA-4948 is a potent **IRAK4/FLT3** inhibtor with anti-tumor activity.



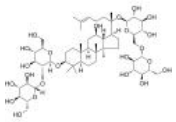
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ginsenoside Rb1

(Gypenoside III)

Cat. No.: HY-N0039

Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits **Na^+, K^+-ATPase** activity with an IC_{50} of 6.3±1.0 μM. Ginsenoside also inhibits **IRAK-1** activation and phosphorylation of **NF-κB p65** .

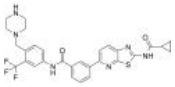


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HG-12-6

Cat. No.: HY-123956

HG-12-6 is a type II inhibitor of **IRAK4**. HG-12-6 shows preferential binding to unphosphorylated inactive **IRAK4** with an IC_{50} of 165 nM. HG-12-6 can modulate **IRAK4** activity in autoimmunity and inflammation.

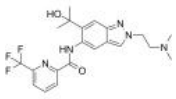


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HS271

Cat. No.: HY-131903

HS271 is a highly potent, orally active and selective **IRAK4** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 7.2 μM. HS271 exhibits superior enzymatic and cellular activities, as well as excellent pharmacokinetic properties.

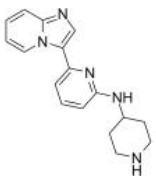


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IRAK inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-13275

IRAK inhibitor 1 is a potent **IRAK-4** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 216 nM, is poorly active against JNK-1 and JNK-2 with IC_{50} of 3.801 μM, and >10 μM, respectively.

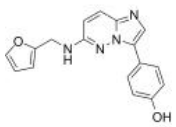


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

IRAK inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-13276

IRAK inhibitor 2 is interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase inhibitor .

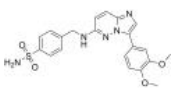


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

IRAK inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-13277

IRAK inhibitor 3 is an interleukin-1 (IL-I) receptor-associated kinase (**IRAK**) kinase modulator extracted from patent WO2008030579 A2.

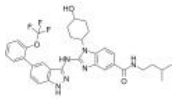


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

IRAK inhibitor 4

Cat. No.: HY-13278

IRAK inhibitor 4 is an interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4(**IRAK4**) inhibitor.

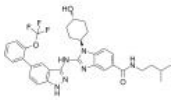


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

IRAK inhibitor 4 trans

Cat. No.: HY-13278A

IRAK inhibitor 4 (trans) is the trans form of IRAK inhibitor 4. IRAK inhibitor 4 is an interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (**IRAK4**) inhibitor.

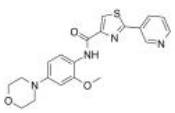


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

IRAK inhibitor 6

Cat. No.: HY-13280

IRAK inhibitor 6 is an inhibitor of **interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (IRAK-4)** with IC_{50} of 160 nM.



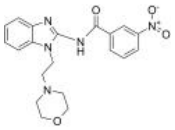
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

IRAK-1-4 Inhibitor I

(IRAK-1/4 Inhibitor I)

Cat. No.: HY-13329

IRAK-1-4 Inhibitor I is an inhibitor of interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 1/4 (**IRAK 1/4**) with IC_{50}s of 0.2 μM and 0.3 μM, respectively.

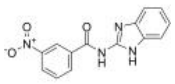


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IRAK-4 protein kinase inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-77048

IRAK-4 protein kinase inhibitor 2 (compound 1) is a potent inhibitor of **interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor-associated kinase-4 (IRAK-4)**, with an IC_{50} of 4 μM. IRAK-4 protein kinase inhibitor 2 can be used for the research of inflammatory and immune-related conditions or disorders.

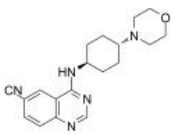


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

IRAK4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-101922

IRAK4-IN-1 is an interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (**IRAK4**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 nM.

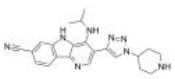


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IRAK4-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-143486

IRAK4-IN-10 (compound 75) is a potent **IRAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. IRAK4-IN-10 blocks MyD88 dependent signaling. IRAK4-IN-9 has the potential for the research of inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, and cancer.

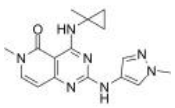


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IRAK4-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-146072

IRAK4-IN-11 (compound 6) is a potent **IRAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.008 μM. IRAK4-IN-11 shows cell pIRAK4 potencies with an IC_{50} of 0.19 μM.

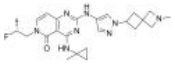


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IRAK4-IN-12

Cat. No.: HY-146073

IRAK4-IN-12 (compound 37) is a potent **IRAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.015 μM. IRAK4-IN-12 shows cell pIRAK4 potencies with an IC_{50} of 0.5 μM.

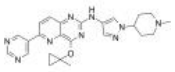


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IRAK4-IN-13

Cat. No.: HY-146111

IRAK4-IN-13 (compound 21) is a potent and selective **IRAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM. IRAK4-IN-13 shows high metabolic clearance with human liver microsomes (HLM) intrinsic clearance is 96 μL/min/mg.

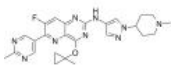


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IRAK4-IN-14

Cat. No.: HY-146112

IRAK4-IN-14 (compound 28) is a potent, selective and orally active **IRAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.003 μM. IRAK4-IN-14 shows good PK parameters in rats and mouse. IRAK4-IN-14 shows synergistic in vitro activity against MyD88/CD79 double mutant ABC-DLBCL in combination with Acalabrutinib.

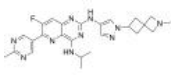


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IRAK4-IN-15

Cat. No.: HY-146113

IRAK4-IN-15 (compound 35) is a potent and selective **IRAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.002 μM. IRAK4-IN-15 shows good human PK predictions with low intrinsic clearance.

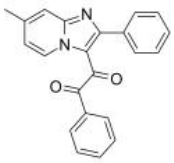


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IRAK4-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-114181

IRAK4-IN-4 is an interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (**IRAK4**) inhibitor extracted from patent CN107163044A, Compound15, has an IC_{50} of 2.8 nM. IRAK4-IN-4 also inhibits **cyclic GMP-AMP synthase** (**cGAS**) with an IC_{50} of 2.1 nM.

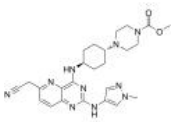


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IRAK4-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-130253

IRAK4-IN-6 is an orally efficacious and selective **IRAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 nM, and targetes MyD88 L265P mutant diffuse large B cell lymphoma.

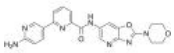


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IRAK4-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-109585

IRAK4-IN-7 is a selective, potent and orally active **interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (IRAK4)** inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2015104688 (example 1). IRAK4-IN-7 has the potential for cancer and inflammatory diseases treatment.

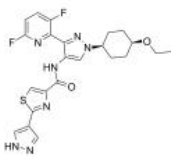


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IRAK4-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-143231

IRAK4-IN-8 (VI-177) is a potent **IRAK4** inhibitor.

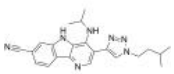


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IRAK4-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-143485

IRAK4-IN-9 (compound 73) is a potent **IRAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. IRAK4-IN-9 blocks MyD88 dependent signaling. IRAK4-IN-9 has the potential for the research of inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, and cancer.

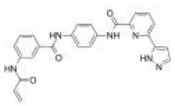


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JH-X-119-01

Cat. No.: HY-103017A

JH-X-119-01 is a potent and selective interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinases 1 (**IRAK1**) inhibitor. JH-X-119-01 ameliorates LPS-induced sepsis in mice.

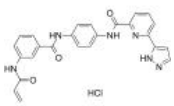


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JH-X-119-01 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103017

JH-X-119-01 hydrochloride is a potent and selective interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinases 1 (**IRAK1**) inhibitor. JH-X-119-01 hydrochloride ameliorates LPS-induced sepsis in mice.

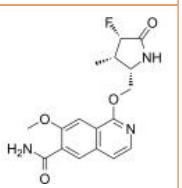


Purity: 89.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PF-06426779

Cat. No.: HY-123854

PF-06426779 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **interleukin1 receptor associated kinase 4 (IRAK4)**, with an IC_{50} of 0.3 nM.

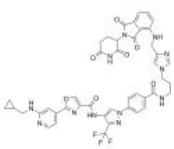


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-129966

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-1 is a **Cereblon**-based PROTAC interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (**IRAK4**) degrader extracted from patent US20190192668A1 Compound I-210, makes <20%, >20-50%, and >50% IRAK4 degradation at 0.01, 0.1, and 1 μM in OCI-LY-10 cells, respectively.

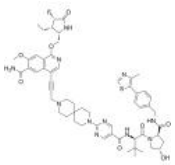


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-3

Cat. No.: HY-135382A

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-3 is a PROTAC-induced **IRAK4** degrader based on **von Hippel-Lindau**.

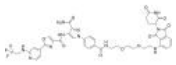


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-4

Cat. No.: HY-139315

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-4 is a **Cereblon**-based PROTAC as interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (**IRAK4**) degrader extracted from patent US20190192668A1, compound I-127.

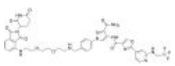


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-5

Cat. No.: HY-139316

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-5 is a **Cereblon**-based **IRAK4** degrader extracted from patent US20190192668A1, compound I-171.

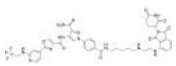


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-6

Cat. No.: HY-139317

PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-6 is a **Cereblon**-based PROTAC as interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (IRAK4) degrader extracted from patent US20190192668A1, compound I-172.



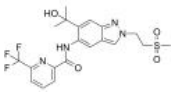
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zabedosertib

(BAY 1834845)

Cat. No.: HY-139374

Zabedosertib (BAY 1834845) is a **IRAK4** inhibitor with immunomodulatory potential. IRAK4 is a protein kinase involved in signaling innate immune responses from Toll-like receptors.



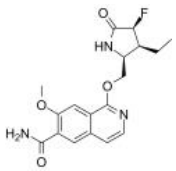
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zimlovisertib

(PF-06650833)

Cat. No.: HY-19836

Zimlovisertib (PF-06650833) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (IRAK4)** with IC_{50}s of 0.2 and 2.4 nM in the cell and PBMC assay, respectively.



Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MyD88

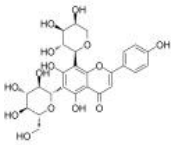
MyD88 (Myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88) is a protein that, in humans, is encoded by the MYD88 gene. Available evidence suggests that MYD88 is dispensable for human resistance to common viral infections and to all but a few pyogenic bacterial infections, demonstrating a major difference between mouse and human immune responses. MyD88 is an essential adaptor protein in the IL-1R1 signaling pathway. MyD88 may define a family of signal transduction molecules with an ancestral function in the activation of the immune system. MyD88 functions as a pure adaptor linking the IL-1R1 to downstream IRAK kinases. Mutation in MYD88 at position 265 leading to a change from leucine to proline have been identified in many human lymphomas including ABC subtype of Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma and Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia.

MyD88 Inhibitors

Schaftoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0703

Schaftoside is a flavonoid found in a variety of Chinese herbal medicines, such as Eleusine indica. Schaftoside inhibits the expression of TLR4 and Myd88. Schaftoside also decreases Drp1 expression and phosphorylation, and reduces mitochondrial fission.

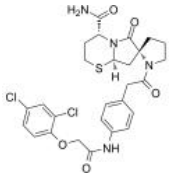


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

ST 2825

Cat. No.: HY-50937

ST 2825 is a specific **MyD88** dimerization inhibitor. ST2825 interferes with recruitment of IRAK1 and IRAK4 by MyD88, causing inhibition of IL-1β-mediated activation of NF-κB transcriptional activity.

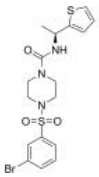


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

T6167923

Cat. No.: HY-19744

T6167923 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **MyD88-dependent signaling** pathways. T6167923 directly binds to Toll/IL1 receptor (TIR) domain of MyD88 and disrupts MyD88 homodimeric formation.

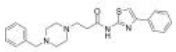


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TJ-M2010-5

Cat. No.: HY-139397

TJ-M2010-5 is a **MyD88** inhibitor that binds to the TIR domain of MyD88 to interfere with its homodimerization, and the TLR/MyD88 signal pathway. TJ-M2010-5 can be used for the research of myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury (MIRI).

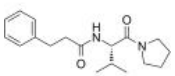


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLR1

Cat. No.: HY-W011400

TLR1 (compound 4a) is a low molecular weight, cell-penetrating **Toll/IL-1 receptor/resistance (TIR) domain/BB-Loop** mimic. TLR1 inhibits IL-1 receptor-mediated responses.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg (33 mM * 50 μL in Ethanol)

NO Synthase

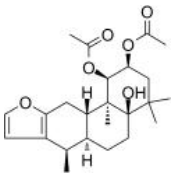
Nitric oxide synthases; NOS

Nitric oxide synthases (NOSs) are a family of enzymes catalyzing the production of nitric oxide (NO) from L-arginine. NO synthases catalyze the oxidation of L-arginine to NO and L-citrulline. Mammals contain three NOS isoforms: neuronal NOS (nNOS), inducible NOS (iNOS), and endothelial NOS (eNOS). NO produced from these different NOS isoforms is involved in a wide range of physiologic functions in the nervous, immune, and cardiovascular systems. Unregulated NO production can lead to pathologic conditions such as stroke, inflammation, and hypertension. Therefore, the control of NOS activity by isoform selective NOS inhibitors has great potential for therapeutic treatments of NO-related diseases.

(+)-14-Deoxy-ε-caesalpin

(14-Deoxy-ε-caesalpin) Cat. No.: HY-N1494

(+)-14-Deoxy-ε-caesalpin (14-Deoxy-ε-caesalpin), a cassane diterpenoid, inhibits nitric oxide (NO) production release of RAW 264.7 cells stimulated by Lipopolysaccharide (LPS).

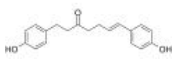


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(6E)-1,7-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hepten-3-one

Cat. No.: HY-N0997

(6E)-1,7-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hepten-3-one (compound7) is a nature product isolated from rhizomes of Curcuma kwangsiensis.
(6E)-1,7-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hepten-3-one has inhibitory effect on **NO** production induced by LPS in macrophages with an IC_{50} value of 8.93 μM.

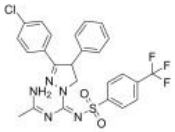


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Zevaquenabant

((Rac)-MRI-1867) Cat. No.: HY-141411

(Rac)-Zevaquenabant ((Rac)-MRI-1867, compound 6b) is a **cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB_1R)/iNOS** antagonist, with a K_i of 5.7 nM for CB_1R.
(Rac)-Zevaquenabant is potential for the research of liver fibrosis.

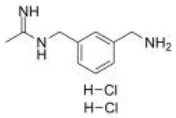


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

1400W Dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18731

1400W dihydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of human inducible **NO synthase** with K_i values of 7 nM.

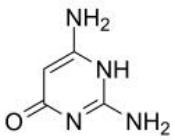


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2,4-Diamino-6-hydroxypyrimidine

Cat. No.: HY-100954

2,4-Diamino-6-hydroxypyrimidine is a specific **GTP cyclohydrolase I** inhibitor (the rate-limiting enzyme in de novo pterin synthesis).
2,4-Diamino-6-hydroxypyrimidine blocks Tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4) synthesis and suppresses **NO** production.

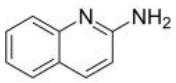


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Aminoquinoline

Cat. No.: HY-W007524

2-Aminoquinoline is a promising compound as bioavailable nNOS inhibitor but suffers from low human nNOS inhibition, low selectivity versus human eNOS, and significant binding to other CNS targets. 2-Aminoquinoline has the potential for the research of antineurodegenerative agents.

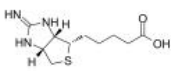


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Iminobiotin

(Guanidinobiotin) Cat. No.: HY-118700

2-Iminobiotin (Guanidinobiotin) is a biotin (vitamin H or B7) analog. 2-Iminobiotin is a reversible **nitric oxide synthases** inhibitor with K_is of 21.8 and 37.5μM for murine **iNOS** and rat **n-cNOS**, respectively.

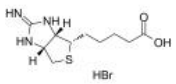


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2-Iminobiotin hydrobromide

(Guanidinobiotin hydrobromide) Cat. No.: HY-118700A

2-Iminobiotin hydrobromide (Guanidinobiotin hydrobromide) is a biotin (vitamin H or B7) analog. 2-Iminobiotin hydrobromide is a reversible **nitric oxide synthases** inhibitor with K_is of 21.8 and 37.5 μM for murine **iNOS** and rat **n-cNOS**, respectively.

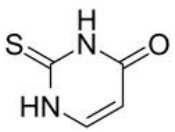


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

2-Thiouracil

(Thiouracil) Cat. No.: HY-B0503

2-Thiouracil (Thiouracil) is an antithyroid compound. 2-Thiouracil can function as a highly specific melanoma seeker. 2-Thiouracil is a selective inhibitor of **neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS)** with a K_i of 20 μM.

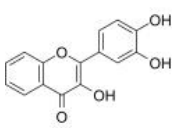


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3',4'-Dihydroxyflavonol

(DiOHF) Cat. No.: HY-111804

3',4'-Dihydroxyflavonol (DiOHF) is an effective antioxidant, which reduces superoxide and improves nitric oxide (**NO**) function in diabetic rat mesenteric arteries.

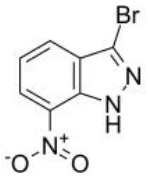


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Bromo-7-nitroindazole

Cat. No.: HY-101175

3-Bromo-7-nitroindazole is a more potent and selective inhibitor of **neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS)** than eNOS or inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS). 3-Bromo-7-nitroindazole affects the intercellular messenger nitric oxide (NO) synthesis throughout the body and brain.

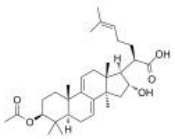


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-O-Acetyl-16α-hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2989

3-O-Acetyl-16α-hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid, an anti-inflammatory triterpenoid, inhibits NO production and iNOS expression in LPS-stimulated Raw264.7 cells.



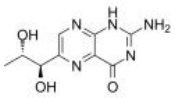
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

6-Biopterin

(L-Biopterin)

Cat. No.: HY-102015

6-Biopterin (L-Biopterin), a pterin derivative, is a **NO synthase** cofactor.

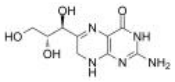


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

7,8-Dihydroneopterin

Cat. No.: HY-136341

7,8-Dihydroneopterin, an inflammation marker, induces cellular **apoptosis** in astrocytes and neurons via enhancement of nitric oxide synthase (**iNOS**) expression. 7,8-Dihydroneopterin can be used in the research of neurodegenerative diseases.



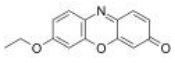
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7-Ethoxyresorufin

(Resorufin ethyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-D0145

7-Ethoxyresorufin (Resorufin ethyl ether) is a fluorometric substrate and competitive inhibitor of **cytochrome P450**, especially **CYP1A1**. 7-Ethoxyresorufin also inhibits **NO synthase**.



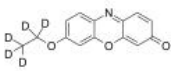
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

7-Ethoxyresorufin-d5

(Resorufin ethyl ether-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-D0145S

7-Ethoxyresorufin-d5 is deuterium labeled 7-Ethoxyresorufin. 7-Ethoxyresorufin (Resorufin ethyl ether) is a fluorometric substrate and competitive inhibitor of cytochrome P450, especially CYP1A1. 7-Ethoxyresorufin also inhibits NO synthase.

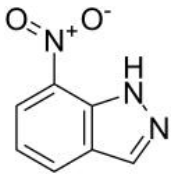


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Nitroindazole

Cat. No.: HY-69019

7-Nitroindazole is a selective **nNOS** inhibitor with antinociceptive and cardiovascular effects. 7-Nitroindazole is a useful tool to evaluate the biological roles of nitric oxide in the central nervous system.

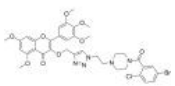


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

8A8

Cat. No.: HY-115927

8A8 is a potent proinflammatory factor **NO** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.7 μM. 8A8 also significantly inhibits LPS-induced HaCat cell proliferation.

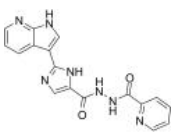


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ABAI-30

Cat. No.: HY-115931

ABAI-30 is a potent and orally active anti-inflammatory agent. ABAI-30 effectively inhibits NO production in lipopolysaccharide (LPS) induced RAW264.7 cells.

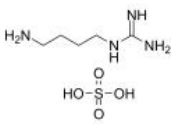


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Agmatine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-101238

Agmatine sulfate exerts modulatory action at multiple molecular targets, such as neurotransmitter systems, ion channels and nitric oxide synthesis. It is an endogenous agonist at **imidazoline receptor** and a **NO synthase** inhibitor.

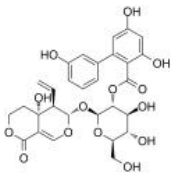


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Amaroswerin

Cat. No.: HY-N9337

Amaroswerin is a bioactive secoiridoid glucoside from Swertia mussotii. Amaroswerin has anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antiviral, anticholinergic and immunomodulatory activities.

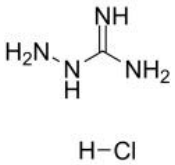


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Aminoguanidine hydrochloride (Pimagedine hydrochloride; GER-11; Aminoguanidinium chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1041

Aminoguanidine hydrochloride is a diamine oxidase and NO synthase inhibitor, reduces levels of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) through interacting with 3-deoxyglucosone, is an investigational drug for the treatment of diabetic nephropathy.



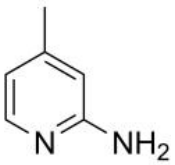
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Aminopicoline

(Ascensil)

Cat. No.: HY-W003969

Aminopicoline (Ascensil) is a potent and nonselective inhibitor of NO synthase (NOS) isoenzymes (iNOS, nNOS, eNOS).

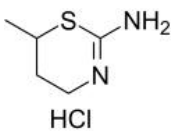


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMT hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101251

AMT hydrochloride is a selective inhibitor of inducible NOS (**iNOS**) with K_i of 4.2 nM.

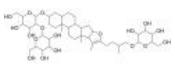


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anemarsaponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0811

Anemarsaponin B is a steroidal saponin. Anemarsaponin B decreases the protein and mRNA levels of **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Anemarsaponin B reduces the expressions and productions of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF-a and IL-6.

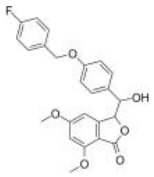


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 21

Cat. No.: HY-146421

Anti-inflammatory agent 21 (compound 9o) is an orally active and low cytotoxic anti-inflammatory agent, with an IC_{50} value of 0.76 μM for **NO**. Anti-inflammatory agent 21 acts via accumulation **ROS** and blocks the **NF-κB/MAPK** signaling pathway.

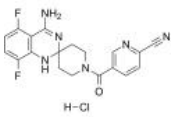


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AR-C102222 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12122A

AR-C102222 hydrochloride is a potent, competitive, orally active and highly selective **inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 37 nM. AR-C102222 hydrochloride has antinociception and anti-inflammatory activities.

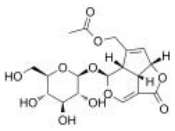


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Asperuloside

Cat. No.: HY-N1382

Asperuloside is an iridoid isolated from Hedyotis diffusa, with anti-inflammatory activity. Asperuloside inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase (**iNOS**), suppresses NF-κB and MAPK signaling pathways.

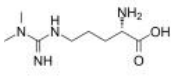


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Asymmetric dimethylarginine

Cat. No.: HY-113216

Asymmetric dimethylarginine is an endogenous inhibitor of **nitric oxide synthase (NOS)**, and functions as a marker of endothelial dysfunction in a number of pathological states.

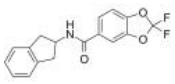


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

AVE3085

Cat. No.: HY-19504

AVE3085 is a potent endothelial **nitric oxide synthase** enhancer, used for cardiovascular disease treatment.

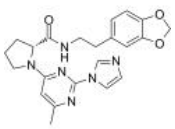


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

BBS-4

Cat. No.: HY-12124

BBS-4 is a potent and selective inducible **nitric oxide synthase (NOS2)** dimerization inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.49 nM. BBS-4 can protect mice from the cardiovascular dysfunction of sepsis.

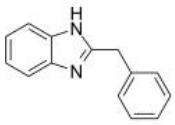


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bendazol

Cat. No.: HY-B2141

Bendazol is a hypotensive drug which can also enhance **NO synthase** activity in renal glomeruli and collecting tubules.

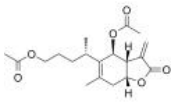


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Britannilactone diacetate (1,6-O,O-Diacetylbritannilactone; Di-O-acetylbritannilactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N4190

Britannilactone diacetate (1,6-O,O-Diacetylbritannilactone; Compound 2) exhibits potential **NO** inhibition effect.

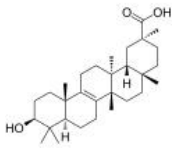


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bryonolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2965

Bryonolic acid is an active triterpenoid compound with immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anticancer activities.

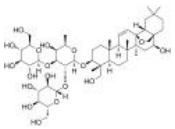


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Buddlejasaponin IV

Cat. No.: HY-125131

Buddlejasaponin IV (BSIV) exerts anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic effects against cancer cells.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Camstatin

Cat. No.: HY-P0184

Camstatin, a functionally active 25-residue fragment of PEP-19's IQ motif, binds calmodulin and inhibits neuronal **nitric oxide (NO) synthase**.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Camstatin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0184A

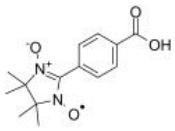
Camstatin TFA, a functionally active 25-residue fragment of PEP-19's IQ motif, binds calmodulin and inhibits neuronal **nitric oxide (NO) synthase**.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carboxy-PTIO

Cat. No.: HY-18734

Carboxy-PTIO is a potent **nitric oxide (NO)** scavenger that can make a quick reaction with NO to produce NO_2. Carboxy-PTIO can prevent hypotension and endotoxic shock through the direct scavenging action against NO in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated rat model.

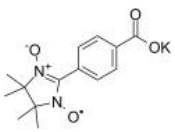


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Carboxy-PTIO potassium

Cat. No.: HY-18734A

Carboxy-PTIO potassium is a potent **nitric oxide (NO)** scavenger that can make a quick reaction with NO to produce NO_2. Carboxy-PTIO potassium can prevent hypotension and endotoxic shock through the direct scavenging action against NO in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated rat model.

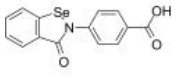


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Carboxyebselen (HOOC-Ebs)

Cat. No.: HY-139448

Carboxyebselen (HOOC-Ebs) is a potent and selective inhibitor of endothelial nitric oxide synthase **(eNOS)**.



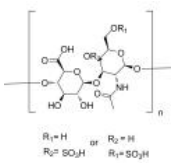
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chondroitin sulfate

(Chondroitin polysulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2162

Chondroitin sulfate, one of five classes of glycosaminoglycans, has been widely used in the treatment of osteoarthritis. Chondroitin sulfate reduces inflammation mediators and the apoptotic process and is able to reduce protein production of inflammatory cytokines, **iNOS** and **MMPs**.

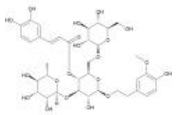


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 250 mg, 1 g

Cistanoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0023

Cistanoside A is a phenylethanoid isolated from Cistanche deserticola, reduces NO accumulation, but shows no effect on iNOS mRNA, iNOS protein levels or iNOS activity. Anti-inflammatory effect.

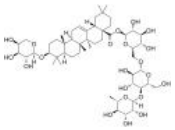


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ciwujianoside C3

Cat. No.: HY-N4134

Ciwujianoside C3, an orally active and brain penetrated compound, is isolated the leaves of Acanthopanax henryi Harms.
Ciwujianoside C3 has anti-inflammatory effect and can reinforces object recognition memory.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Crocin II

Cat. No.: HY-N0698

Crocin II is isolated from the fruit of Gardenia jasminoides with antioxidant, anticancer, and antidepressant activity. Crocin II inhibits NO production with an IC_{50} value of 31.1 μM. Crocin II suppresses the expressions of protein and m-RNA of **iNOS** and **COX-2**.

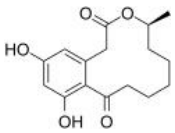
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Curvularin

((S)-Curvularin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6770

Curvularin, a fungal metabolite and a potent mycotoxin naturally isolated from Curvularia lunata, inhibits cytokine-induced **nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)**, with an IC_{50} of 9.5 μM.

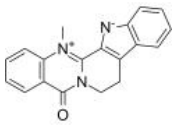


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dehydroevodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2106

Dehydroevodiamine is a major bioactive quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Evodiae Fructus, has an antiarrhythmic effect in guinea-pig ventricular myocytes.

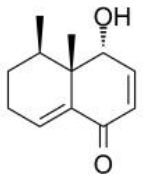


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Desoxo-narchinol A

Cat. No.: HY-N8435

Desoxo-narchinol A is an orally active and potent anti-inflammatory agent. Desoxo-narchinol A can be isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Nardostachys jatamansi. Desoxo-narchinol A can be used for septic shock and inflammatory diseases research.



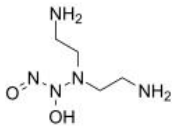
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DETA NONOate

(Diethylamine NONOate; NOC-18)

Cat. No.: HY-136278

DETA NONOate (NOC-18) is an exogenous **nitric oxide (NO)** donor. DETA NONOate exerts neuroprotective effects in vitro.

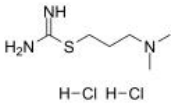


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Dimaprit dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1478

Dimaprit dihydrochloride is a selective **histamine H2 receptor** agonist, it also inhibits **nNOS** with an IC_{50} of 49 μM. Dimaprit dihydrochloride can stimulate gastric acid secretion.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Dimethoxycurcumin

(DiMC; CHC 004; Di-O-methylcurcumin)

Cat. No.: HY-100977

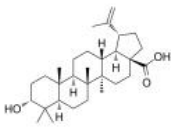
Dimethoxycurcumin is a derivative of curcumin that has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epibetulinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0223

Epibetulinic acid exhibits potent inhibitory effects on **NO** and prostaglandin E2 (**PGE2**) production in mouse macrophages (RAW 264.7) stimulated with bacterial endotoxin with IC_{50}s of 0.7 and 0.6 μM, respectively. Anti-inflammatory activity.

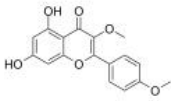


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ermanin

Cat. No.: HY-N3848

Ermanin is a flavonoid isolated from Tanacetum microphyllum. Ermanin potently inhibits **iNOS**, **COX-2** activities, and inhibits platelet aggregation. Ermanin has anti-inflammatory, anti-tuberculous and anti-viral/bacterial properties.



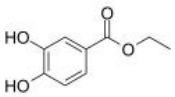
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Ethyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-W016409

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Ethyl protocatechuate), an antioxidant, is a **prolyl-hydroxylase** inhibitor found in the testa of peanut seeds. Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate protects myocardium by activating **NO synthase** and generating mitochondrial **ROS**.

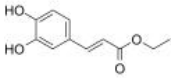


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl Caffeate

Cat. No.: HY-N6966

Ethyl Caffeate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from Bidens pilosa.

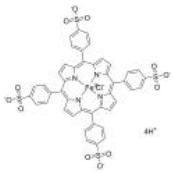


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FeTPPS

Cat. No.: HY-131697

FeTPPS, a 5,10,15,20-tetrakis (4-sulfonatophenyl) porphyrin iron III chloride peroxynitrite decomposition catalyst, possesses evident neuroprotective effects in a experimental model of spinal cord damage. FeTPPS acts as a.



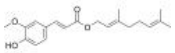
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Geranyl ferulate

((E)-geranylferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N9092

Geranyl ferulate ((E)-geranylferulic acid), isolated from Zingiber officinale, exhibits inhibitory effect on the production of nitric oxide (**NO**).



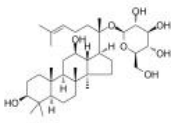
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside C-K

(Ginsenoside compound K; Ginsenoside K)

Cat. No.: HY-N0904

Ginsenoside C-K, a bacterial metabolite of G-Rb1, exhibits anti-inflammatory effects by reducing **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Ginsenoside C-K exhibits an inhibition against the activity of **CYP2C9** and **CYP2A6** in human liver microsomes with IC_{50}s of 32.0±3.6 μM and 63.6±4.2 μM, respectively.



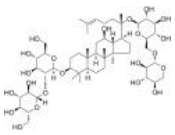
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rb3

(Gypenoside IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N0041

Ginsenoside Rb3 is extracted from steamed Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rb3 exhibits inhibitory effect on TNFα-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 8.2 μM in 293T cell lines. Ginsenoside Rb3 also inhibits the induction of **COX-2** and **iNOS** mRNA.

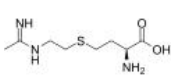


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GW274150

Cat. No.: HY-12119

GW274150 is a potent, selective, orally active and NADPH-dependent inhibitor of human **inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)** (IC_{50}=2.19 μM; K_d=40 nM) and rat **iNOS** (ED_{50}=1.15 μM).

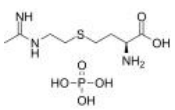


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW274150 phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-12119A

GW274150 phosphate is a potent, selective, orally active and NADPH-dependent inhibitor of human **inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)** (IC_{50}=2.19 μM; K_d=40 nM) and rat **iNOS** (ED_{50}=1.15 μM).

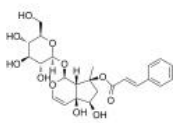


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Harpagoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0396

Harpagoside is isolated from Harpagophytum procumbens (Hp). Harpagoside has inhibitory effects on **COX-1** and **COX-2** activity and inhibits NO production.

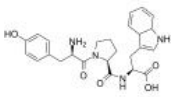


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

iNOs-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145846

iNOs-IN-1 (YPW) is a potent inducible nitric oxide synthase (**iNOS**) inhibitor. iNOs-IN-1 can significantly inhibit the expression of IL-6 and iNOS, as well as reduce LPS-induced NO generation with dose-dependent manner in mouse macrophages. Anti-inflammatory effects.

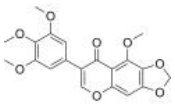


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Irisflorentin

Cat. No.: HY-N0268

Irisflorentin, a naturally occurring isoflavone, is an abundant active constituent in Rhizoma Belamcandae. Irisflorentin markedly reduces the transcriptional and translational levels of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) as well as the production of NO. Anti-inflammatory activity.

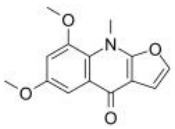


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isomaculosidine

Cat. No.: HY-N3473

Isomaculosidine is an alkaloid that can be isolated from D. dasycarpus. Isomaculosidine can inhibit nitric oxide (NO) production in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated BV2 microglial cells.



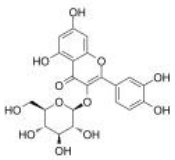
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isoquercetin

(Quercetin 3-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1445

Isoquercetin (Quercetin 3-glucoside) is a naturally occurring polyphenol that has antioxidant, anti-proliferative, and anti-inflammatory properties.



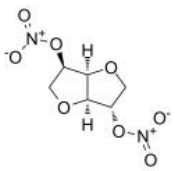
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isosorbide dinitrate

(ISDN)

Cat. No.: HY-B1409

Isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN) is an NO donor that prevents LV remodeling and degradation of cardiac function following myocardial infarction (MI).

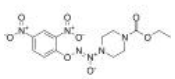


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JS-K

Cat. No.: HY-126193

JS-K is a NO donor that reacts with glutathione to generate NO at physiological pH. JS-K inhibits proliferation, induces apoptosis, and disrupts the cell cycle of Jurkat T acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells.

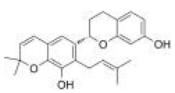


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kazinol B

Cat. No.: HY-N3426

Kazinol B, a prenylated flavan with a dimethyl pyrane ring, is an inhibitor of **nitric oxide (NO)** production. Kazinol B improves insulin sensitivity by enhancing glucose uptake via the insulin-Akt signaling pathway and AMPK activation. Kazinol B has the potential for diabetes mellitus research.

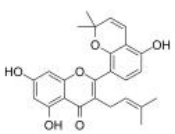


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Kuwanon A

Cat. No.: HY-N2300

Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (Morus alba L.); inhibits nitric oxide production with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM.



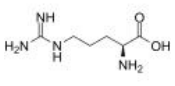
Purity: 96.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine

((S)-(+)-Arginine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0455

L-Arginine ((S)-(+)-Arginine) is the substrate for the endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) to generate NO.

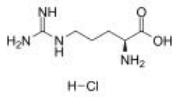


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Arginine hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455A

L-Arginine hydrochloride ((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis.

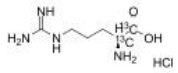


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Arginine-1,2-13C2 hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-1,2-13C2 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS5

L-Arginine-1,2-13C2 ((S)-(+)-Arginine-1,2-13C2) hydrochloride is the 13C-labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride.

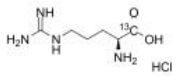


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine-1-13C hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-1-13C hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS3

L-Arginine-1-13C ((S)-(+)-Arginine-1-13C) hydrochloride is the 13C-labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride.

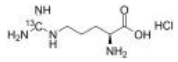


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine-13C hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-13C hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS7

L-Arginine-13C ((S)-(+)-Arginine-13C) hydrochloride is the 13C-labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride.

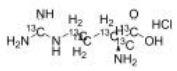


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine-13C6 hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-13C6 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS6

L-Arginine-13C6 ((S)-(+)-Arginine-13C6) hydrochloride is the 13C-labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride.

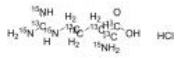


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine-13C6,15N4 hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-13C6,15N4 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS8

L-Arginine-13C6,15N4 ((S)-(+)-Arginine-13C6,15N4) hydrochloride is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride.

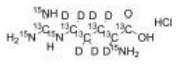


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine-13C6,15N4,d7 hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-13C6,15N4,d7 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS4

L-Arginine-13C6,15N4,d7 ((S)-(+)-Arginine-13C6,15N4,d7) hydrochloride is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15-labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride.

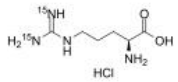


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine-15N2 hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-15N2 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS

L-Arginine-15N2 ((S)-(+)-Arginine-15N2) hydrochloride is the 15N-labeled L-Arginine (hydrochloride).

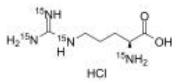


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine-15N4 hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-15N4 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS1

L-Arginine-15N4 ((S)-(+)-Arginine-15N4) hydrochloride is the 15N-labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride.

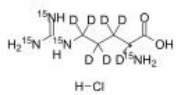


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Arginine-15N4,d7 hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-15N4,d7 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS9

L-Arginine-15N4,d7 ((S)-(+)-Arginine-15N4,d7) hydrochloride is the deuterium and 15N-labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride.

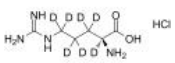


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Arginine-d7 hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine-d7 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455AS2

L-Arginine-d7 ((S)-(+)-Arginine-d7) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled L-Arginine hydrochloride. L-Arginine hydrochloride ((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis.

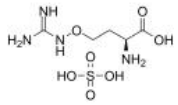


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Canavanine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B1581A

L-Canavanine sulfate is a selective inhibitor of inducible **NO synthase**.

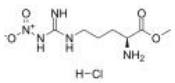


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-NAME hydrochloride

(NG-Nitroarginine methyl ester hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-18729A

L-NAME hydrochloride inhibits **NOS** with an IC_{50} of 70 μM. L-NAME is a precursor to **NOS** inhibitor L-NOARG which has an IC_{50} value of 1.4 μM.

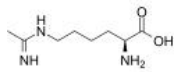


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-NIL

Cat. No.: HY-12116

L-NIL is an **inducible NO synthase** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM for miNOS.

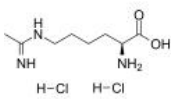


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-NIL dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12118

L-NIL dihydrochloride is an **inducible NO synthase** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM for miNOS.

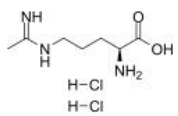


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-NIO dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100986

L-NIO dihydrochloride is a potent, non-selective and NADPH-dependent **nitric oxide synthase (NOS)** inhibitor, with K_is of 1.7, 3.9, 3.9 μM for neuronal (nNOS), endothelial (eNOS), and inducible (iNOS), respectively. L-NIO dihydrochloride induces a consistentfocal ischemic infarctin rats.

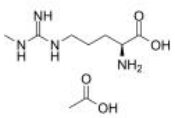


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

L-NMMA acetate

(Tilarginine acetate; Methylarginine acetate) Cat. No.: HY-18732A

L-NMMA acetate is a **nitric oxide synthase** inhibitor of all NOS isoforms including NOS1, NOS2, and NOS3. The K_i values for nNOS (rat), eNOS (human), and iNOS (mouse) are approximately 0.18, 0.4, and 6 μM, respectively.

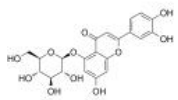


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Luteolin 5-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2008

Luteolin 5-O-glucoside, a major flavonoidfrom Cirsium maackii, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside inhibits LPS-induced **NO** production and t-BHP-induced **ROS** generation. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside suppresses the expression of iNOS and COX-2 in macrophages.

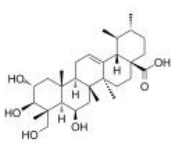


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Madecassic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0569

Madecassic acid is isolated from Centella asiatica (Umbelliferae). Madecassic acid has anti-inflammatory properties caused by **iNOS**, **COX-2**, **TNF-alpha**, **IL-1beta**, and **IL-6** inhibition via the downregulation of **NF-κB** activation in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.

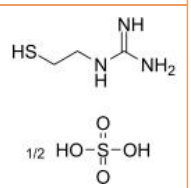


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

MEG hemisulfate

(Mercaptoethylguanidine hemisulfate) Cat. No.: HY-138454

MEG (Mercaptoethylguanidine) hemisulfate is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **inducible NO synthase (iNOS)**, with EC_{50}s of 11.5, 110, and 60 μM for **iNOS**, **ecNOS**, and **bNOS** respectively in tissue homogenates.

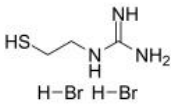


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) (dihydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-115744

Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) dihydrobromide is selective inhibitor of the inducible **nitric oxide synthase** and **peroxynitrite** scavenger. Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) dihydrobromide has the potential for inflammatory bowel diseases research.



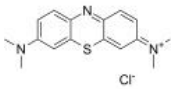
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methylene Blue

(Basic Blue 9; CI-52015; Methylthioninium chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14536

Methylene blue (Basic Blue 9) is a **guanylyl cyclase (sGC)**, **monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A)** and **NO synthase (NOS)** inhibitor. Methylene blue is a vasopressor and is often used as a dye in several medical procedures.



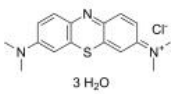
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Methylene blue trihydrate

(C.I. Basic Blue 9 trihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1359

Methylene blue trihydrate (C.I. Basic Blue 9 trihydrate) is a **guanylyl cyclase (sGC)**, **monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A)** and **NO synthase (NOS)** inhibitor. Methylene blue trihydrate is a vasopressor and is often used as a dye in several medical procedures.



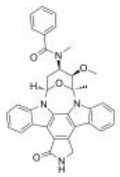
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Midostaurin

(PKC412; CGP 41251)

Cat. No.: HY-10230

Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251) is an orally active, reversible multi-targeted protein kinase inhibitor. Midostaurin inhibits **PKCα/β/γ**, **Syk**, **Flk-1**, **Akt**, **PKA**, **c-Kit**, **c-Fgr**, **c-Src**, **FLT3**, **PDFRβ** and **VEGFR1/2** with IC_{50}s ranging from 22-500 nM.



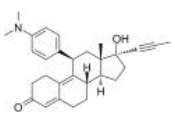
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mifepristone

(RU486; RU 38486)

Cat. No.: HY-13683

Mifepristone (RU486) is a **progesterone receptor** (**PR**) and **glucocorticoid receptor** (**GR**) antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.2 nM and 2.6 nM in in vitro assay.



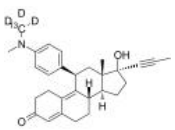
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mifepristone-13C,d3

(RU486-13C,d3; RU 38486-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-13683S1

Mifepristone-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Mifepristone (RU486) is a progesterone receptor (PR) and glucocorticoid receptor (GR) antagonist with IC50s of 0.2 nM and 2.6 nM in in vitro assay.



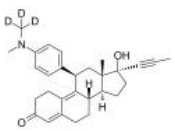
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mifepristone-d3

(RU486-d3; RU 38486-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-13683S

Mifepristone-d3 (RU486-d3) is the deuterium labeled Mifepristone. Mifepristone (RU486) is a **progesterone receptor** (**PR**) and **glucocorticoid receptor** (**GR**) antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.2 nM and 2.6 nM in in vitro assay.

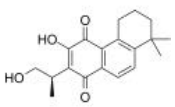


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neocryptotanshinone

Cat. No.: HY-119720

Neocryptotanshinone, a fatty diterpenoids from Salvia Miltiorrhiza, inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation by suppression of NF-κB and iNOS signaling pathways.

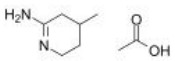


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NOS-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-138564

NOS-IN-1 is a potent and orally active **NO synthase (NOS)** isoforms inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.1 μM, 1.1 μM, and 0.2 μM for **human iNOS (hiNOS)**, **heNOS** and **hnNOS**, respectively.

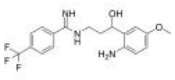


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

NOS-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-115916

NOS-IN-2 (Compound 4i) is a potent, selective, imidamide derived **NOS** inhibitor with an IC_{50} against **iNOS** of 20 μM, without inhibiting eNOS. NOS-IN-2 has little toxicity and can be used for studying **inflammatory** disorders.

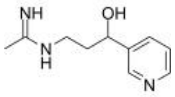


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NOS-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-115917

NOS-IN-3 (Compound 9a) is a potent, selective, imidamide derived NOS inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** against **iNOS** of 4.6 μM, without inhibiting eNOS. NOS-IN-3 has little toxicity and can be studied in the treatment of inducible isoform involved diseases, such as **septic shock**.

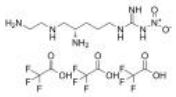


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NOS1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-130452

NOS1-IN-1 is a selective and cell-permeable **nNOS** inhibitor with a **K_i** of 120 nM. NOS1-IN-1 exhibits 2617-fold and 325-fold selectivity over eNOS (K_i=39 μM) and iNOS (K_i=325 μM) , respectively. NOS1-IN-1 can be used for the research of neurological disease, including cerebral palsy (CP).

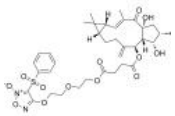


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Nrf2/HO-1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146971

Nrf2/HO-1-IN-1 is a potent **Nrf2/HO-1** pathway inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** value of 0.38 μM for **NO**. Nrf2/HO-1-IN-1 can significantly reduce the level of **ROS** in cells. Nrf2/HO-1-IN-1 can be used for researching anti-inflammatory.

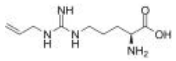


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nω-allyl-L-arginine

Cat. No.: HY-115750

Nω-allyl-L-arginine is a competitive and reversible inhibitor of bovine brain **nitric oxide synthase (nNOS)**. Nω-allyl-L-arginine can inactivate nNOS in a time-dependent manner. Nω-allyl-L-arginine also is a substrate, producing L-arginine, acrolein, and H_2O.



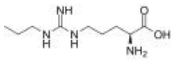
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nω-Propyl-L-arginine

(N-omega-Propyl-L-arginine)

Cat. No.: HY-102062

Nω-Propyl-L-arginine (N-omega-Propyl-L-arginine) is a potent, competitive, and highly selective inhibitor of neuronal nitric oxide synthase **(nNOS)**, with a **K_i** of 57 nM. Nω-Propyl-L-arginine displays a 149-fold selectivity for nNOS over endothelial NOS (eNOS).



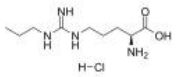
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Nω-Propyl-L-arginine hydrochloride

(N-omega-Propyl-L-arginine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-102062A

Nω-Propyl-L-arginine (N-omega-Propyl-L-arginine) hydrochloride is a potent, competitive, and highly selective inhibitor of neuronal nitric oxide synthase **(nNOS)**, with a **K_i** of 57 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Palmitoylglycine

(N-palmitoyl glycine)

Cat. No.: HY-W074890

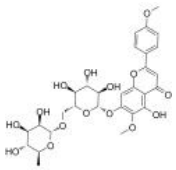
Palmitoylglycine, a novel endogenous lipid, acts as a modulator of **calcium** influx and **nitric oxide** production in sensory neurons. Palmitoylglycine induces transient influx of calcium followed by nitric oxide production via calcium-sensitive nitric-oxide synthase enzymes.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pectolinarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0314

Pectolinarin possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolinarin inhibits secretion of **IL-6** and **IL-8**, as well as the production of **PGE2** and **NO**. Pectolinarin suppresses cell proliferation and inflammatory response and induces **apoptosis** via inactivation of the **PI3K/Akt** pathway.

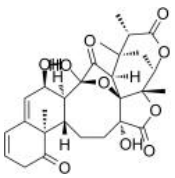


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Physalin L

Cat. No.: HY-N2053

Physalin L inhibits LPS-induced NO production in macrophages with the average inhibitory rate of 70.97%. Anti-inflammatory activity.



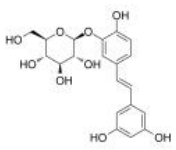
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside

(Quzhaqigan)

Cat. No.: HY-N2237

Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside, an active component of Rhubarb, activates endothelial **nitric oxide** (**NO**) **synthase** through inhibition of arginase activity with **IC_{50}**s of 11.22 μM and 11.06 μM against **arginase I** and **arginase II**, respectively.



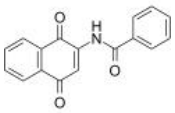
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

PPM-18

(NSC 73233)

Cat. No.: HY-118160

PPM-18 (NSC 73233), a potent anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits nitric oxide synthase expression. PPM-18 is a potent inhibitor of iNOS expression by blocking the binding of NF-κB to promoter.

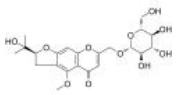


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin

Cat. No.: HY-N0635

Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of **iNOS** and **COX-2** expression by through regulating JAK2/STAT3 signaling.

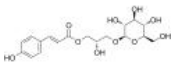


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Regaloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7931

Regaloside A, a phenylpropanoid, shows significant DPPH radical scavenging activity of 58.0% at 160 ppm. Regaloside A has anti-inflammatory activity.

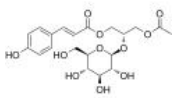


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Regaloside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7688

Regaloside B is a phenylpropanoid isolated from Lilium longiflorum. Regaloside B can inhibit the expression of **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Regaloside B has anti-inflammatory activity.

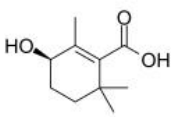


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rehmapicrogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7630

Rehmapicrogenin, isolated from the root of Rehmannia glutinosa, exhibits potent anti-inflammatory effect by inhibiting iNOS, COX-2 and IL-6.

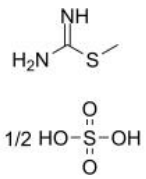


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

S-Methylisothiourea sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-79457

S-Methylisothiourea sulfate is a potent, selective and competitive inhibitor of **inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)**. S-Methylisothiourea sulfate exerts beneficial effects in rodent models of septic shock.

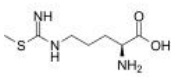


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

S-MTC

Cat. No.: HY-U00432

S-MTC is a selective type I nitric oxide synthase (**NOS**) inhibitor.



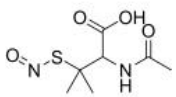
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-Nitroso-N-acetyl-DL-penicillamine

(SNAP)

Cat. No.: HY-121526

S-Nitroso-N-acetyl-DL-penicillamine (SNAP) is a nitric oxide donor and acts as a stable inhibitor of platelet aggregation.

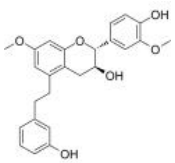


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Shanciol B

Cat. No.: HY-N9814

Shanciol B, isolated from the ethyl acetate extract of the air-dried whole plant of Pholidota imbricate Hook, inhibits nitric oxide (**NO**) production and 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazil (DPPH) radical scavenging activity.

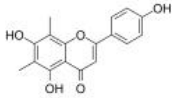


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syzalterin

Cat. No.: HY-N1187

Syzalterin is an inhibitor of **NO** production with an IC_{50} of 1.87 μg/mL.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tat-NR2B9c

(Tat-NR2Bct; NA-1) Cat. No.: HY-P0117

Tat-NR2B9c (Tat-NR2Bct; NA-1) is a **postsynaptic density-95 (PSD-95)** inhibitor, with EC_{50} values of 6.7 nM and 670 nM for PSD-95d2 (PSD-95 PDZ domain 2) and PSD-95d1, respectively.

YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIESDV

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tat-NR2B9c TFA

(Tat-NR2Bct TFA; NA-1 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P0117A

Tat-NR2B9c TFA (Tat-NR2Bct TFA) is a postsynaptic density-95 (PSD-95) inhibitor, with EC_{50} values of 6.7 nM and 670 nM for PSD-95d2 (PSD-95 PDZ domain 2) and PSD-95d1, respectively.

YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIESDV (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tat-NR2Baa

Cat. No.: HY-P2307

Tat-NR2BAA is the **control peptide** of Tat-NR2B9c (HY-P0117), inactive. The sequence of Tat-NR2BAA is similar to Tat-NR2B9c, but it has a double-point mutation in the COOH terminal tSXV motif, making it incapable of binding PSD-95.

YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIEADA

Purity: 96.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tat-NR2Baa TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2307A

Tat-NR2BAA TFA is the control peptide of Tat-NR2B9c (HY-P0117), inactive. The sequence of Tat-NR2BAA TFA is similar to Tat-NR2B9c, but it has a double-point mutation in the COOH terminal tSXV motif, making it incapable of binding PSD-95.

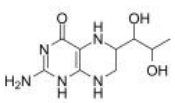
YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIEADA (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrahydrobiopterin

((Rac)-Sapropterin) Cat. No.: HY-107383

Tetrahydrobiopterin ((Rac)-Sapropterin) is a **cofactor** of the **aromatic amino acid hydroxylases enzymes** and also acts as an essential **cofactor** for all **nitric oxide synthase** (NOS) isoforms.



Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

TP508

Cat. No.: HY-P0316

TP508 is a 23-amino acid nonproteolytic **thrombin** peptide that represents a portion of the receptor-binding domain of thrombin molecule. TP508 activates endothelial **NO synthase (eNOS)** and stimulates production of NO in human endothelial cells.

AGYKPDEGKRGDACEGDSGGPFV

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TP508 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0316A

TP508 TFA is a 23-amino acid nonproteolytic **thrombin** peptide that represents a portion of the receptor-binding domain of thrombin molecule. TP508 TFA activates endothelial **NO synthase (eNOS)** and stimulates production of NO in human endothelial cells.

AGYKPDEGKRGDACEGDSGGPFV (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

TRIM

Cat. No.: HY-101316

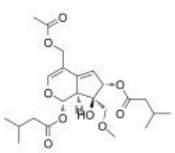
TRIM is a potent **nitric oxide synthase** inhibitor. TRIM inhibits mouse cerebellar nNOS and rat lung iNOS in vitro with IC_{50} values of 28.2 and 27.0 μM, respectively. Antidepressant- and anxiolytic-like effects.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valeriandoid F

Cat. No.: HY-N8174

Valeriandoid F is an iridoid, which potently inhibits NO production with an IC_{50} value of 0.88 μM. Valeriandoid F has anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative activities.

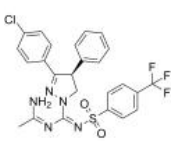


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Zevaquenabant

((S)-MRI-1867) Cat. No.: HY-141411A

Zevaquenabant ((S)-MRI-1867) is a peripherally restricted, orally bioavailable dual cannabinoid **CB1 receptor** and inducible NOS **(iNOS)** antagonist. Zevaquenabant ameliorates obesity-induced chronic kidney disease (CKD).

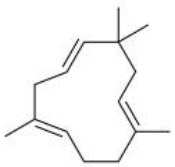


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Humulene

(Humulene; α-Caryophyllene) **Cat. No.:** HY-N6968

α-Humulene is a main constituent of Tanacetum vulgare L. (Asteraceae) essential oil with anti-inflammation (IC_{50}=15±2 μg/mL). α-Humulene inhibits **COX-2** and **iNOS** expression.

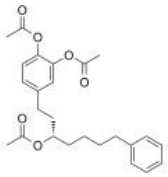


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

α7 nAchR-JAK2-STAT3 agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-146066

α7 nAchR-JAK2-STAT3 agonist 1 is a potent **α7 nAchR-JAK2-STAT3** agonist, with an **IC_{50}** value of 0.32 μM for **nitric oxide (NO)**. α7 nAchR-JAK2-STAT3 agonist 1 effectively suppresses the expression of iNOS, IL-1β, and IL-6 in murine RAW264.7 macrophages.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NOD-like Receptor (NLR)

Nucleotide oligomerization domain (NOD)-like receptors (NLRs) are critical cytoplasmic pattern-recognition receptors (PRRs) that play an important role in the host innate immune response and immunity homeostasis. There are 23 NLR family members in humans and at least 34 NLR genes in mice. NLRs are expressed in many cell types including immune cells and epithelial cells, although certain NLR family members are expressed primarily in phagocytes including macrophages and neutrophils. The NLR family are most commonly classified according to their N-terminal domain, falling into one of four subfamilies; NLRA, NLRB, NLRC and NLRP.

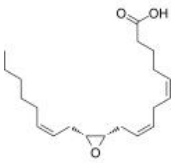
The NLRs recognize various ligands from microbial pathogens (peptidoglycan, flagellin, viral RNA, fungal hyphae, etc.), host cells (ATPs, cholesterol crystals, uric acid, etc.), and environmental sources (alum, asbestos, silica, alloy particles, UV radiation, skin irritants, etc.). Most NLRs act as PRRs, recognizing the above ligands and activate inflammatory responses. However, some NLRs may not act as PRRs but instead respond to cytokines such as interferons. The activated NLRs show various functions that can be divided into four broad categories: inflammasome formation, signaling transduction, transcription activation, and autophagy.

(±)11(12)-EET

(11,12-EET)

Cat. No.: HY-130494

(±)11(12)-EET is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. (±)11(12)-EET can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory, angiogenic and cardioprotective.



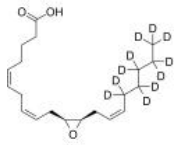
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg, 50 μg

(±)11(12)-EET-d11

((±)11,12-EET-d11)

Cat. No.: HY-130494S

(±)11(12)-EET-d11 ((±)11,12-EET-d11) is the deuterium labeled (±)11(12)-EET. (±)11(12)-EET is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. (±)11(12)-EET can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory, angiogenic and cardioprotective.



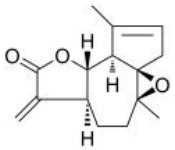
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arglabin

((+)-Arglabin)

Cat. No.: HY-16059

Arglabin ((+)-Arglabin), a natural product isolated from Artemisia glabella, is a **NLRP3 inflammasome** inhibitor. Arglabin shows anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.

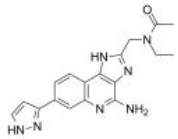


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-986299

Cat. No.: HY-139396

BMS-986299 (compound 112) is a first-in-class **NLRP3** inflammasome agonist with an EC_{50} of 1.28 μM. (patent WO2018152396A1).



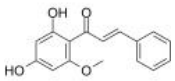
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cardamonin

(Cardamomin; Alpinetin chalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0279

Cardamonin (Cardamomin) acts as an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**) activator. Cardamonin alleviates inflammatory bowel disease by the inhibition of **NLRP3 inflammasome** activation via an AhR/Nrf2/NQO1 pathway.

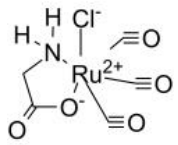


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CORM-3

Cat. No.: HY-100581

CORM-3, a carbon monoxide-releasing molecule, attenuates **NF-κB p65** nuclear translocation, reduces ROS generation and enhances intracellular glutathione and superoxide dismutase levels. CORM-3 reduces **NLRP3** inflammasome activation.

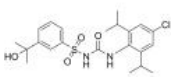


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-424174

Cat. No.: HY-119721

CP-424174 is a reversible inhibitor against **IL-1β** processing with an IC_{50} of 210 nM.CP-424174 indirectly inhibits NLRP3.

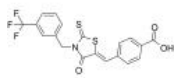


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CY-09

Cat. No.: HY-103666

CY-09 is a selective and direct **NLRP3** inhibitor. CY-09 directly binds to the ATP-binding motif of NLRP3 NACHT domain and inhibits NLRP3 ATPase activity, resulting in the suppression of **NLRP3 inflammasome** assembly and activation.

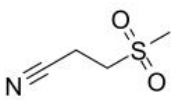


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapansutrile

Cat. No.: HY-17629

Dapansutrile is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **NLRP3 inflammasome**. Anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity.



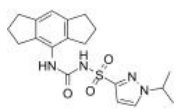
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Emlenoflast

(MCC7840)

Cat. No.: HY-137245

Emlenoflast (MCC7840), a sulfonylurea, is a potent and selective inhibitor of **NLRP3 inflammasome**, with an IC_{50} of <100 nM. Emlenoflast can be used for the research of inflammatory diseases.



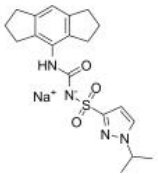
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Emlenoflast sodium

(MCC7840 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-137245A

Emlenoflast (MCC7840) sodium, a sulfonylurea, is a potent and selective inhibitor of **NLRP3 inflammasome**, with an IC_{50} of <100 nM. Emlenoflast sodium can be used for the research of inflammatory diseases.

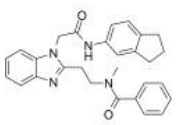


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK717

Cat. No.: HY-136555

GSK717 is a potent, selective **NOD2** (nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 2) inhibitor. GSK717 inhibits muramyl dipeptide (MDP)-induced NOD2-mediated signaling, with an IC_{50} of 400 nM for MDP-stimulated IL-8 secretion in HEK293/hNOD2 cells.

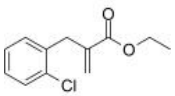


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

INF39

Cat. No.: HY-101868

INF39 is an irreversible and noncytotoxic **NLRP3** inhibitor.

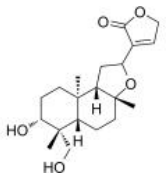


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isoandrographolide

Cat. No.: HY-N10359

Isoandrographolide possesses cell differentiation inducing and hepatoprotective effect. Isoandrographolide inhibits NLRP3 inflammasome activation and attenuates silicosis in mice.

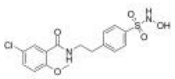


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JC-171

Cat. No.: HY-117432

JC-171 is a selective **NLRP3** inflammasome inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 8.45 μM for inhibiting LPS/ATP-induced interleukin-1β (IL-1β) release from J774A.1 macrophages.

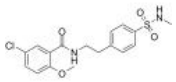


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JC124

Cat. No.: HY-120007

JC124 is a specific **NLRP3** inflammasome inhibitor. JC124 has anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.

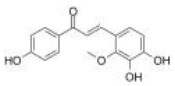


Purity: 97.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Licochalcone B

Cat. No.: HY-N0373

Licochalcone B is an extract from the root of Glycyrrhiza inflate.



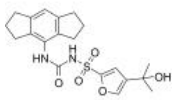
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MCC950

(CP-456773; CRID3)

Cat. No.: HY-12815

MCC950 (CP-456773; CRID3) is a potent and selective **NLRP3** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.5 and 8.1 nM in BMDMs and HMDMs, respectively.



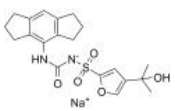
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MCC950 sodium

(CP-456773 sodium; CRID3 sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-12815A

MCC950 sodium (CP-456773 sodium; CRID3 sodium salt) is a potent, selective **NLRP3** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.5 and 8.1 nM in BMDMs and HMDMs, respectively.



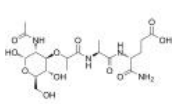
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Muramyl dipeptide

(MDP)

Cat. No.: HY-127090

Muramyl dipeptide (MDP) is a synthetic **immunoreactive peptide**, consisting of N-acetyl muramic acid attached to a short amino acid chain of L-Ala-D-isoGln. Muramyl dipeptide is an inducer of **bone formation** through induction of **Runx2**.

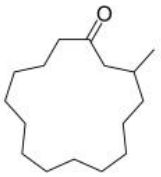


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Muscone

Cat. No.: HY-N0633

Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits **NF-κB** and **NLRP3** inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (**IL-1β**, **TNF-α** and **IL-6**), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.

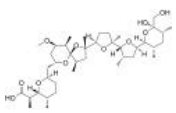


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nigericin

Cat. No.: HY-127019

Nigericin is an **antibiotic** derived from Streptomyces hygroscopicus that act as a **K^+/H^+ ionophore**, promoting K^+/H^+ exchange across mitochondrial membranes.Nigericin can be a **NLRP3** activator that induces the release of IL-1β as a NALP3-dependent manner.

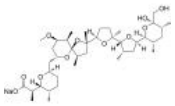


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nigericin sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-100381

Nigericin sodium salt is an antibiotic from Streptomyces hygroscopicus that works by acting as an H^+, K^+, and Pb^{2+} ionophore, a **NLRP3** activator.

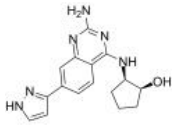


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NLRP3 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-143563

NLRP3 antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of **NLRP3**. NLRP3 is mainly expressed in macrophages and neutrophils and is involved in the body's intrinsic immunity against pathogenic infections and stress injury.

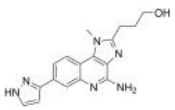


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NLRP3 modulators 1

Cat. No.: HY-103715

NLRP3 modulators 1 is the potent modulator of NLRP3.

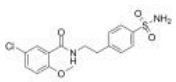


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NLRP3-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-W011082

NLRP3-IN-2, an intermediate substrate in the synthesis of glyburide, inhibits the formation of the **NLRP3** inflammasome in cardiomyocytes and limits the infarct size following myocardial ischemia/reperfusion in the mouse, without affecting glucose metabolism.

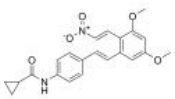


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

NLRP3-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-132892

NLRP3-IN-4 is potent and orally active **NLRP3** inflammasome inhibitor with inflammatory activity for colitis.

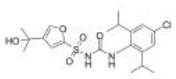


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NLRP3-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-145087

NLRP3-IN-5 is a **NLRP3 inflammasome** inhibitor (WO2016131098 (N-((4-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(2-hydroxypropan-2-l)furan-2-sulfonamide)).

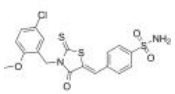


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NLRP3-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-145910

NLRP3-IN-6 (Compound 34) is a selective **NLRP3** inflammasome inhibitor.

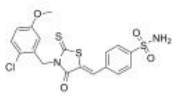


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NLRP3-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-145911

NLRP3-IN-7 (Compound 36) is a selective **NLRP3** inflammasome inhibitor. NLRP3-IN-7 effectively blocks the assembly of the NLRP3 inflammasome.

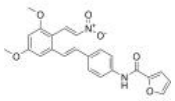


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NLRP3-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-146594

NLRP3-IN-8 (compound 27) is an orally active, directly binding **NLRP3** inflammasome inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 1.23 μM against IL-1 β. NLRP3-IN-8 has good metabolic stability to liver microsomes ($t_{1/2}$ = 138.63 min), and has almost no toxicity (against L02: IC_{50} > 100 μM).

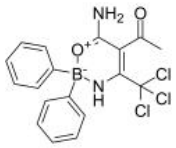


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NLRP3-IN-NBC6

Cat. No.: HY-131040

NLRP3-IN-NBC6 is a potent, selective **NLRP3 inflammasome** inhibitor (IC_{50}= 574 nM) that acts independently of Ca^{2+}.

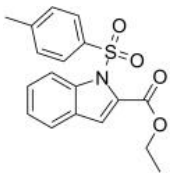


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NOD-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-100691

NOD-IN-1 is a potent mixed inhibitor of nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain (**NOD**)-like receptors, **NOD1** and **NOD2**, with IC_{50} of 5.74 μM and 6.45 μM, respectively.

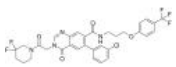


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NOD1/2 antagonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-146034

NOD1/2 antagonist-1 (compound 36b) is a potent **NOD1/2** (nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptor 1/2) dual antagonist, with IC_{50} values of 1.13 (**NOD1**) and 0.77 μM (**NOD2**), respectively. NOD1/2 antagonist-1 has a acceptable $T_{1/2}$ (67.6 min).



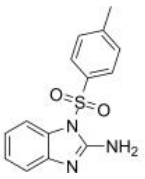
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nodinitib-1

(ML130; CID-1088438)

Cat. No.: HY-18639

Nodinitib-1 (ML130;CID-1088438) is a **NOD1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.56 μM.



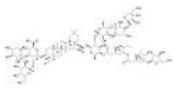
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

QS-21

(Stimulon)

Cat. No.: HY-101092

QS-21, an immunostimulatory saponin, could be used as a potent vaccine adjuvant. QS-21 stimulates **Th2** humoral and **Th1** cell-mediated immune responses through action on antigen presenting cells (APCs) and T cells.

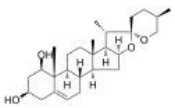


Purity: 97.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ruscogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0496

Ruscogenin, an important steroid sapogenin derived from Ophiopogon japonicus, attenuates cerebral ischemia-induced blood-brain barrier dysfunction by suppressing TXNIP/NLRP3 inflammasome activation and the MAPK pathway and exerts significant anti-inflammatory and anti-thrombotic activities.

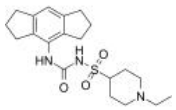


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Selnoflast

Cat. No.: HY-132831

Selnoflast (example 6) is a **NLRP3** inhibitor (extracted from patent WO2019008025).

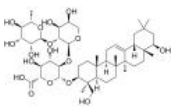


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Soyasaponin II

Cat. No.: HY-122920

Soyasaponin II is a saponin with antiviral activity. Soyasaponin II inhibits the replication of HSV-1, HCMV, influenza virus, and HIV-1. Soyasaponin II shows potent inhibition on HSV-1 replication.



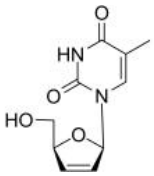
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Stavudine

(d4T)

Cat. No.: HY-B0116

Stavudine (d4T) is an orally active **nucleoside reverse transcriptase** inhibitor **(NRTI)**. Stavudine has activity against **HIV-1** and **HIV-2**. Stavudine also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).



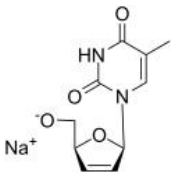
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Stavudine sodium

(d4T sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0116A

Stavudine (d4T) sodium is an orally active **nucleoside reverse transcriptase** inhibitor **(NRTI)**. Stavudine sodium has activity against **HIV-1** and **HIV-2**. Stavudine sodium also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).

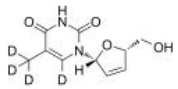


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stavudine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0116S

Stavudine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Stavudine. Stavudine (d4T) is an orally active **nucleoside reverse transcriptase** inhibitor **(NRTI)**. Stavudine has activity against **HIV-1** and **HIV-2**. Stavudine also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).

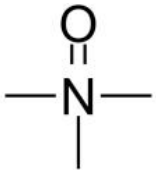


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trimethylamine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-116084

Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients. Trimethylamine N-oxide induces inflammation by activating the **ROS/NLRP3 inflammasome**.

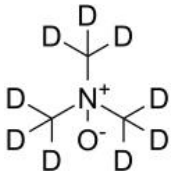


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trimethylamine N-oxide-d9

Cat. No.: HY-116084S

Trimethylamine N-oxide-d9 is the deuterium labeled Trimethylamine N-oxide. Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients.



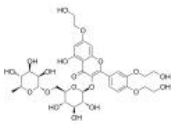
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Troxerutin

(Trihydroxyethylrutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0139

Troxerutin, also known as vitamin P4, is a tri-hydroxyethylated derivative of natural bioflavonoid rutins which can inhibit the production of **reactive oxygen species** (**ROS**) and depress ER stress-mediated **NOD** activation.

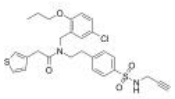


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

YQ128

Cat. No.: HY-130252

YQ128 is a potent and selective second-generation **NLRP3 (NOD-like receptor P3) inflammasome** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.30 μM. YQ128 significantly and selectively suppresses the production of **IL-1β**, but not TNF-α, and it can cross the BBB to reach the CNS.



Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD-1/PD-L1

PD-1/Programmed death-ligand 1

Programmed death-1 (PD-1) is a cell surface receptor that functions as a T cell checkpoint and plays a central role in regulating T cell exhaustion. PD-1 is activated by the engagement of its ligands PDL-1 or PDL-2. PD-1 receptor delivers inhibitory checkpoint signals to activated T cells upon binding to its ligands PD-L1 and PD-L2 expressed on antigen-presenting cells and cancer cells, resulting in suppression of T-cell effector function and tumor immune evasion. Inhibiting the programmed cell death-1 (PD-1)/programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) pathway is an attractive strategy for tumor immunotherapy.

PD-1 is expressed on activated T cells, B cells, monocytes, dendritic cells (DCs), regulatory T cells (Tregs), and natural killer T cells (NKT). It is a member of a family of immunoglobulin domain (Ig) co-receptors that modify the outcome of activation of the T cell receptor by an antigen-presenting cell (APC) or infected target cell. PD-L1 is widely and constitutively expressed on both hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic cells; e.g., naive T and B cells, vascular endothelial cells, and pancreatic islet cells, whereas PD-L2 is exclusively and inducibly expressed on professional APCs.

ARB-272572

Cat. No.: HY-142221

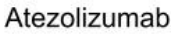
ARB-272572 is a potent small-molecule **PD-L1** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 400pM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atezolizumab

(MPDL3280A) Cat. No.: HY-P9904

Atezolizumab (MPDL3280A) is a selective humanized monoclonal IgG1 antibody against programmed death ligand 1 (**PD-L1**), used for cancer research.



Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AUNP-12

(NP-12) Cat. No.: HY-P1812

AUNP-12 (NP-12) is a peptide antagonist of the **PD-1 signaling pathway**, displays equipotent antagonism toward PD-L1 and PD-L2 in rescue of lymphocyte proliferation and effector functions.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AUNP-12 TFA

(NP-12 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P1812A

AUNP-12 TFA (NP-12 TFA) is a peptide antagonist of the **PD-1 signaling pathway**, displays equipotent antagonism toward PD-L1 and PD-L2 in rescue of lymphocyte proliferation and effector functions.

Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Avelumab (Anti-Human PD-L1, Human Antibody; MSB 0010718C; MSB0010718C)

Cat. No.: HY-108730

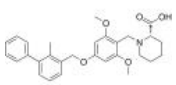
Avelumab is a fully human IgG1 anti-**PD-L1** monoclonal antibody with potential antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.

Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

BMS-1

(PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor 1) Cat. No.: HY-19991

BMS-1 is an inhibitor of the **PD-1/PD-L1** protein/protein interaction (IC_{50} between 6 and 100 nM).

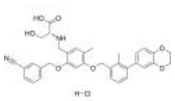


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-1001 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-120635

BMS-1001 hydrochloride is an orally active human **PD-L1/PD-1** immune checkpoint inhibitor. BMS-1001 hydrochloride exhibits low-toxicity in cells.

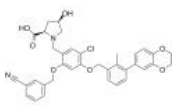


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-1166

Cat. No.: HY-102011

BMS-1166 is a potent **PD-1/PD-L1** immune checkpoint inhibitor. BMS-1166 induces dimerization of PD-L1 and blocks its interaction with PD-1, with an **IC_{50}** of 1.4 nM. BMS-1166 antagonizes the inhibitory effect of PD-1/PD-L1 immune checkpoint on T cell activation.

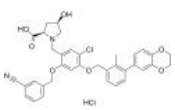


Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-1166 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-102011A

BMS-1166 hydrochloride is a potent **PD-1/PD-L1** immune checkpoint inhibitor. BMS-1166 hydrochloride induces dimerization of PD-L1 and blocks its interaction with PD-1, with an **IC_{50}** of 1.4 nM.

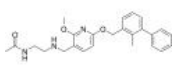


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-202

Cat. No.: HY-19745

BMS-202 is a potent and nonpeptidic **PD-1/PD-L1 complex** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 18 nM and a **K_D** of 8 μM. BMS-202 binds to PD-L1 and blocks human PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. BMS-202 has antitumor activity.

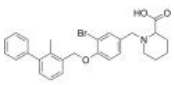


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-8

Cat. No.: HY-116274

BMS-8 inhibits the **PD-1/PD-L1** interaction with IC_{50} of 7.2 μM. BMS-8, binds directly to PD-L1 and induces formation of PD-L1 homodimers, which in turn prevents the interaction with PD-1.

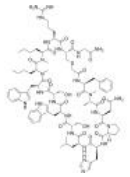


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMSpep-57

Cat. No.: HY-P3143

BMSpep-57 is a potent and competitive macrocyclic peptide inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1 interaction** with an IC_{50} of 7.68nM. BMSpep-57 binds to PD-L1 with K_ds of 19 nM and 19.88 nM in MST and SPR assays, respectively.

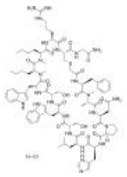


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMSpep-57 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-P3143A

BMSpep-57 hydrochloride is a potent and competitive macrocyclic peptide inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1 interaction** with an IC_{50} of 7.68nM. BMSpep-57 hydrochloride binds to PD-L1 with K_ds of 19 nM and 19.88 nM in MST and SPR assays, respectively.

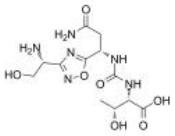


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

CA-170

Cat. No.: HY-101093

CA-170 is an orally delivered dual inhibitor of **VISTA** and **PD-L1**. CA-170 exhibits potent rescue of proliferation and effector functions of T cells inhibited by PD-L1/L2 and VISTA with selectivity over other immune checkpoint proteins as well as a broad panel of receptors and enzymes.



Purity: 96.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Camrelizumab

(SHR-1210)

Cat. No.: HY-P9971

Camrelizumab (SHR-1210) is a potent humanied high-affinity IgG4-κ monoclonal antibody (mAb) to **PD-1**. Camrelizumab binds PD-1 at a high affinity of 3 nM and inhibits the binding interaction of PD-1 and PD-L1 with an IC_{50} of 0.70 nM.

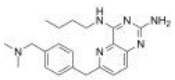
Camrelizumab

Purity: 97.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D18

Cat. No.: HY-144501

D18 is an immune modulator. D18 acts as a **TLR7/8** dual agonist (EC_{50}=24 nM for hTLR7 and 10 nM for hTLR8, respectively). D18 increases PD-L1 expression through epigenetic regulation, thus sensitizing tumors to PD-1/PD-L1 blockade.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Durvalumab

(MEDI 4736)

Cat. No.: HY-P9919

Durvalumab (MEDI 4736) is an humanized anti-**PD-L1** monoclonal antibody. Durvalumab (MEDI4736) completely blocks the binding of **PD-L1** to both **PD-1** and **CD80**, with IC_{50}s of 0.1 and 0.04 nM, respectively.

Durvalumab

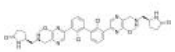
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Evixapodlin

(PD-1/PD-L1-IN 7)

Cat. No.: HY-138407

Evixapodlin (PD-1/PD-L1-IN 7) is a **human PD-1/PD-L1 protein/protein interaction** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.213 nM. Evixapodlin has anticancer and antiviral functions.

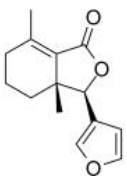


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Fraxinellone

Cat. No.: HY-N0242

Fraxinellone is isolated from the root bark of the Rutaceae plant, Dictamnus dasycarpus. Fraxinellone is a **PD-L1** inhibitor and inhibits **HIF-1α** protein synthesis without affecting HIF-1α protein degradation.

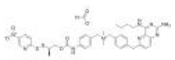


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

HE-S2

Cat. No.: HY-144497

HE-S2 is an antibody-drug conjugate triggering a potent antitumor immune response. HE-S2 acts by blocking the **PD-1/PD-L1** interaction and activating the Toll-like receptor 7/8 (**TLR7/8**) signaling pathway. HE-S2 has remarkable antitumor activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Human PD-L1 inhibitor II

Cat. No.: HY-P2470

Human PD-L1 inhibitor II is a potent **PD-L1** inhibitor with anti-cancer activity.

FNWDYSLEELREKAKYK

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Human PD-L1 inhibitor III

Cat. No.: HY-P2564

Human PD-L1 inhibitor III is a human PD-L1 inhibitor.

TEKDYRHGNIRMKLAYDL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Human PD-L1 inhibitor IV

Cat. No.: HY-P2477

Human PD-L1 inhibitor IV, a polypeptide, is a competitive **human PD-1 protein** inhibitor with a K_d value of 1.38 μM. Human PD-L1 inhibitor IV inhibits the interaction of hPD-1/hPD-L1.

GNWDYNSQRAQLYNQ

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Human PD-L1 inhibitor V

Cat. No.: HY-P2478

Human PD-L1 inhibitor V, a **human PD-1 protein** binding peptide with a K_d value of 3.32 μM. Human PD-L1 inhibitor V inhibit the interaction of hPD-1/hPD-L1.

LDYVNRRKMYQ

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Human PD-L1 inhibitor V TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2478A

Human PD-L1 inhibitor V TFA, a **human PD-1 protein** binding peptide with a K_d value of 3.32 μM. Human PD-L1 inhibitor V TFA inhibit the interaction of hPD-1/hPD-L1.

LDYVNRRKMYQ (TFA salt)

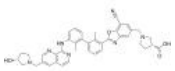
Purity: 96.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

INCB086550

(PD-1/PD-L1-IN-8)

Cat. No.: HY-134884

INCB086550 (PD-1/PD-L1-IN-8; example 24) is a **PD-1/PD-L1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} <= 10 nM.

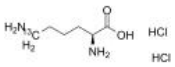


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Lysine6-13C dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W009762S1

L-Lysine6-13C (dihydrochloride) is a 13C-labeled Sulfamethoxypyridazine.

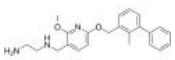


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-deacetylated BMS-202

Cat. No.: HY-19745A

N-deacetylated BMS-202 is the deacetylated of BMS-202. BMS-202 is an inhibitor of the **PD-1/PD-L1** interaction, mainly used for cancer treatment.

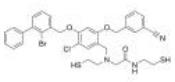


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N2S2-CBMBC

Cat. No.: HY-145769

N2S2-CBMBC, an N2S2 bromo-benzyl ether derivative, acts as a ligand and use ^{99m}Tc-labelled complexes ^{99m}Tc-N2S2-CBMBC can be used as an imaging agent to be applied to the aspect of detecting PD-L1 expression, realize the real-time, comprehensive and convenient detection of...



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nivolumab

(BMS-936558; ONO-4538; MDX-1106)

Cat. No.: HY-P9903

Nivolumab is a programmed death receptor-1 (**PD-1**) blocking human IgG4 antibody to treat advanced (metastatic) non-small cell lung cancer.

Nivolumab

Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Nivolumab (anti-PD-1)

Cat. No.: HY-P9903A

Nivolumab (anti-PD-1) is a programmed death receptor-1 (**PD-1**) blocking human IgG4 antibody to treat advanced (metastatic) non-small cell lung cancer.

Nivolumab (anti-PD-1)

Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Onvatilimab

(JNJ-61610588)

Cat. No.: HY-P99040

Onvatilimab (JNJ-61610588) is a human IgG1κ anti-**VISTA (V-domain Ig Suppressor of T-cell Activation)** monoclonal antibody. Onvatilimab has an anti-tumor activity.

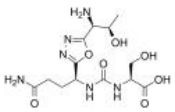
Onvatilimab

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1-IN-17

Cat. No.: HY-101097

PD-1-IN-17 is a programmed cell death-1 (**PD-1**) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2015033301A1, Compound 12, inhibits 92% splenocyte proliferation at 100 nM.

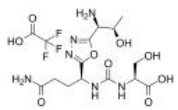


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD-1-IN-17 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-101097A

PD-1-IN-17 TFA is a programmed cell death-1 (**PD-1**) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2015033301A1, Compound 12, inhibits 92% splenocyte proliferation at 100 nM.

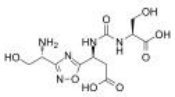


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1-IN-18

Cat. No.: HY-101098

PD-1-IN-18 is a **PD1** signaling pathway inhibitor, which acts as an immunomodulator.

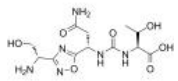


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1-IN-20

Cat. No.: HY-101093B

PD-1-IN-20 is the less active enantiomer of PD-1-IN-1. PD-1-IN-1 is an inhibitor of programmed cell dealth-1 (PD-1) extracted from patent WO 2015033299 A1, compound example 4.

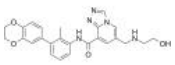


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1-IN-22

Cat. No.: HY-128605

PD-1-IN-22 is a potent programmed cell death-1 (PD-1)/programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) interaction inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 92.3 nM.

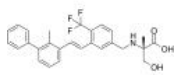


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1-IN-24

Cat. No.: HY-134886

PD-1-IN-24 (compound 1) is an orally active **PD-1** inhibitor.

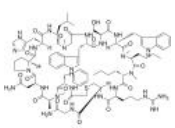


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN 3

Cat. No.: HY-103048

PD-1/PD-L1-IN 3, a macrocyclic peptide, is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **PD-1/PD-L1** and **CD80/PD-L1** interactions extracted from patent WO2014151634A1, compound No.1.

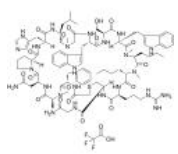


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN 3 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-103048A

PD-1/PD-L1-IN 3 TFA, a macrocyclic peptide, is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **PD-1/PD-L1** and **CD80/PD-L1** interactions extracted from patent WO2014151634A1, compound No.1.

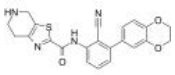


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5

Cat. No.: HY-129172A

PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5 is a **PD-1/PD-L1** protein/protein interaction inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017222976A1, compound Example 1, has an IC_{50} of ≤100 nM.

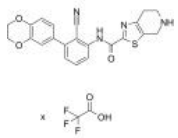


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-129172

PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5 TFA is a **PD-1/PD-L1** protein/protein interaction inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017222976A1, compound Example 1, has an IC_{50} of ≤100 nM.

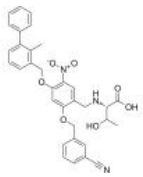


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-132202

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-10 (compound B2) is an orally active **PD-1/PD-L1** inhibitor (IC_{50} of 2.7 nM) with potent anticancer efficacy.

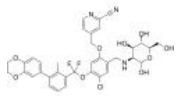


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-13

Cat. No.: HY-145239

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-13 (Compound 43) is a potent immune checkpoint **PD-1/PD-L1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 10.2 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-13 promotes $CD8^+$ T cell activation and delays the tumor growth in the Hepa1-6 syngeneic mouse model.

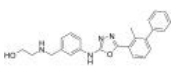


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-14

Cat. No.: HY-144258

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-14 (compound 17) is a bifunctional inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1** interactions, with an IC_{50} of 27.8 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-14 (compound 17) inhibits PD-1/PD-L1 interactions and promotes dimerization, internalization, and degradation of PD-L1.

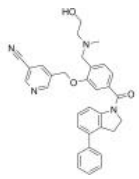


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-15

Cat. No.: HY-144442

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-15 (Compound M17) is a potent inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1** with an IC_{50} value of 60.1 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-15 has the potential for the research of tumor immunotherapy.

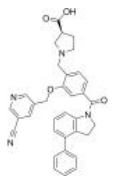


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-16

Cat. No.: HY-144443

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-16 (Compound M23) is a potent inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1** with an IC_{50} value of 53.2 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-16 has the potential for the research of tumor immunotherapy.

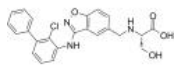


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-17

Cat. No.: HY-144447

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-17 (Compound P20) is a potent inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1** with an IC_{50} value of 26.8 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-17 is a promising lead compound for the development of inhibitors of the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-17 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.

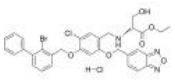


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-23

Cat. No.: HY-145774

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-23 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1**. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-23 is an ester prodrug of L7. L7 is a benzo[c][1,2,5]oxadiazole derivative and biologically evaluated as inhibitors of PD-L1.

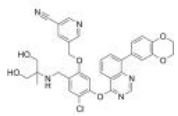


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-24

Cat. No.: HY-144649

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-24 is a highly potent **PD-1/PD-L1** inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 1.57 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-24 can restore T-cell function at the cellular level by significantly elevating the IFN-γ level. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-24 has low toxicity on the PBMCs.

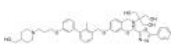


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-26

Cat. No.: HY-144746

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-26 (Compound II-14) is a potent inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1** with an IC_{50} of 0.0380 μM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-26 activates the immune microenvironment by promoting the infiltration of CD4+ T cells into tumor tissues.

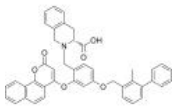


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-27

Cat. No.: HY-146740

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-27 is a potent **PD-1/PD-L1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 134 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-27 shows antitumor effects with low T cell cytotoxicity. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-27 has the ability to activate $CD8^+$ T cells and reduces T cell exhaustion.

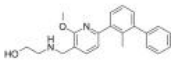


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-132192

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **PD-1/PD-L1** interaction, with an IC_{50} of 3.8 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 can enhance the killing activity of tumor cells by immune cells. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 also exhibits significant in vivo antitumor activity in a CT26 mouse model.

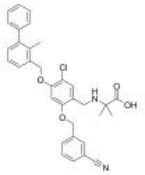


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-NP19

Cat. No.: HY-131347

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-NP19 is a **PD-1/PD-L1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 12.5 nM for human PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-NP19 could activate the immune microenvironment in tumor, which may contribute to its antitumor effects.

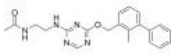


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD-L1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139781

PD-L1-IN-1 is a potent **PD-L1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 115 nM.

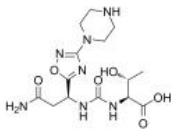


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD1-PDL1-IN 1

Cat. No.: HY-101058

PD1-PDL1-IN 1 is a potent **programmed cell death 1 (PD-1)** inhibitor. PD1-PDL1-IN 1 is useful as immune modulator.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pembrolizumab

(MK-3475; Lambrolizumab)

Cat. No.: HY-P9902

Pembrolizumab is a humanized IgG4 antibody inhibiting the programmed cell death 1 (**PD-1**) receptor, used in cancer immunotherapy.

Pembrolizumab

Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pembrolizumab (anti-PD-1)

Cat. No.: HY-P9902A

Pembrolizumab (anti-PD-1) is a humanized IgG4 antibody inhibiting the programmed cell death 1 (**PD-1**) receptor, used in cancer immunotherapy.

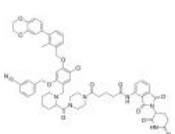
Pembrolizumab (anti-PD-1)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PROTAC PD-1/PD-L1 degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-131183

PROTAC PD-1/PD-L1 degrader-1, a **PD-1/PD-L1** PROTAC based on **Cereblon** E3 ligand, inhibits PD-1/PD-L1 interaction with an IC_{50} of 39.2 nM. PROTAC PD-1/PD-L1 degrader-1 significantly restores the immunity repressed in a co-culture model of Hep3B/OS-8/hPD-L1 and CD3 T cells.

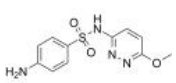


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulfamethoxypyridazine

Cat. No.: HY-B1387

Sulfamethoxypyridazine is a long-acting sulfonamide antibiotic, for treatment of Dermatitis herpetiformis.

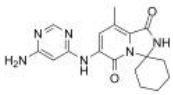


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tomivosertib

(eFT508) **Cat. No.:** HY-100022

Tomivosertib (eFT508) is a potent, highly selective, and orally active **MNK1** and **MNK2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1-2 nM against both isoforms.



Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TPP-1

Cat. No.: HY-P3139

TPP-1 is a potent inhibitor of the **PD-1/PD-L1 interaction**. TPP-1 binds specifically to PD-L1 with a high affinity (K_D=95 nM). TPP-1 inhibits human tumor growth in vivo via reactivating T-cell function.

Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

TPP-1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3139A

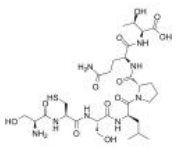
TPP-1 TFA is a potent inhibitor of the **PD-1/PD-L1 interaction**. TPP-1 TFA binds specifically to PD-L1 with a high affinity (K_D=95 nM). TPP-1 TFA inhibits human tumor growth in vivo via reactivating T-cell function.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[D-Leu-4]-OB3

Cat. No.: HY-P3342

[D-Leu-4]-OB3 inhibits expressions of pro-inflammatory, proliferative and metastatic genes and PD-L1 expression. [D-Leu-4]-OB3 stimulates expression of pro-apoptotic genes.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PGE synthase

Prostaglandin E synthase

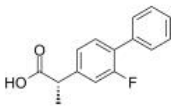
PGE synthase (Prostaglandin E synthase), which converts cyclooxygenase (COX)-derived prostaglandin H_2 (PGH_2) to PGE_2, is known to comprise a group of at least three structurally and biologically distinct enzymes. There are membrane-associated PGES (mPGES)-1, mPGES-2, and cytosolic PGES (cPGES).

mPGES-1 is a perinuclear protein that is markedly induced by proinflammatory stimuli and downregulated by anti-inflammatory glucocorticoids as in the case of COX-2. It is functionally coupled with COX-2 in marked preference to COX-1. mPGES-2 is synthesized as a Golgi membrane-associated protein, and the proteolytic removal of the N-terminal hydrophobic domain leads to the formation of a mature cytosolic enzyme. This enzyme is rather constitutively expressed in various cells and tissues and is functionally coupled with both COX-1 and COX-2. cPGES is constitutively expressed in a wide variety of cells and is functionally linked to COX-1 to promote immediate PGE_2 production.

(S)-Flurbiprofen

(Esflurbiprofen) Cat. No.: HY-15123

(S)-Flurbiprofen is an active enantiomer of Flurbiprofen, with IC_{50} values of 0.48 μM and 0.47 μM for **COX-1** and **COX-2**, respectively.

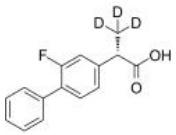


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

(S)-Flurbiprofen-d3

(Esflurbiprofen-d3) Cat. No.: HY-15123S

(S)-Flurbiprofen-d3 (Esflurbiprofen-d3) is the deuterium labeled (S)-Flurbiprofen.
(S)-Flurbiprofen is an active enantiomer of Flurbiprofen, with IC_{50} values of 0.48 μM and 0.47 μM for **COX-1** and **COX-2**, respectively.

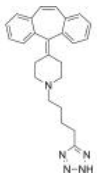


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AT-56

Cat. No.: HY-13988

AT-56 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS)**, with an IC_{50} of 95 μM and K_i of 75 μM. AT-56 could selectively suppress the drowsiness or pain reaction mediated by **L-PGDS**-catalyzed PGD_2.

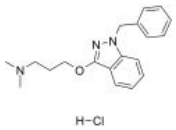


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Benzydamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-30235A

Benzydamine hydrochloride is a locally-acting nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with local anaesthetic and analgesic properties; selectively binds to prostaglandin synthetase and has notable in vitro antibacterial activity.

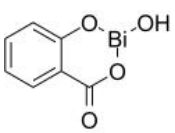


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bismuth Subsalicylate

(Bismuth oxysalicylate; Bismuth(III) salicylate basic) Cat. No.: HY-B0550

Bismuth Subsalicylate is a potent and orally active antacid and **anti-diarrheal agent**. Bismuth Subsalicylate reduces inflammation/irritation of stomach and intestinal lining through inhibition of **prostaglandin synthesis** in vivo.

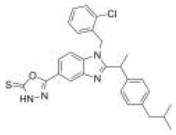


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

BRP-201

Cat. No.: HY-144237

Brp-201 is considered as a promising therapeutic target for the next generation of anti-inflammatory drugs in the treatment of inflammatory diseases. It is a new, effective and selective inhibitor of mPGES-1 with an IC_{50} value of 0.42 μM.

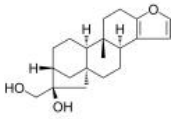


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cafestol

Cat. No.: HY-N6257

Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a **ERK** inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against PGE_2 production and the mRNA expression of **cyclooxygenase (COX)-2** in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.

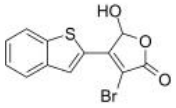


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

CAY10526

Cat. No.: HY-118119

CAY10526 is a specific microsomal PGE2 synthase-1 (**mPGES1**) inhibitor. CAY10526 inhibits PGE2 production through the selective modulation of mPGES1 expression but does not affect COX-2.

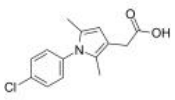


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clopirac

Cat. No.: HY-W173220

Clopirac is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **prostaglandin synthetase**. Clopirac is an anti-inflammatory agent.

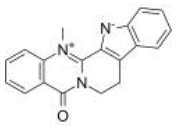


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydroevodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2106

Dehydroevodiamine is a major bioactive quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Evodiae Fructus, has an antiarrhythmic effect in guinea-pig ventricular myocytes.

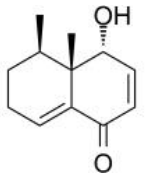


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Desoxo-narchinol A

Cat. No.: HY-N8435

Desoxo-narchinol A is an orally active and potent anti-inflammatory agent. Desoxo-narchinol A can be isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Nardostachys jatamansi. Desoxo-narchinol A can be used for septic shock and inflammatory diseases research.

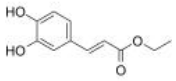


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl Caffeate

Cat. No.: HY-N6966

Ethyl Caffeate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from Bidens pilosa.

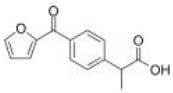


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Furprofen

Cat. No.: HY-106907

Furprofen is an non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic properties. Furprofen acts via the inhibition of **prostaglandin (PGE) synthesis**. Furprofen can be treated orally for the relief of pain.

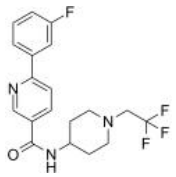


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HPGDS inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-10439

HPGDS inhibitor 1 is a potent, selective and orally active **Hematopoietic Prostaglandin D Synthase (HPGDS)** inhibitor with an IC_{50}s of 0.6 nM and 32 nM in enzyme and cellular assays, respectively. HPGDS inhibitor 1 does not inhibit human L-PGDS, mPGES, COX-1, COX-2, or 5-LOX.

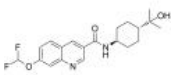


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HPGDS inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-126134

HPGDS inhibitor 2 is a highly potent and selective **hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (H-PGDS)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 9.9 nM.

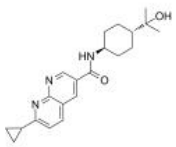


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HPGDS inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-146662

HPGDS inhibitor 3 is an orally active and highly potent peripherally restricted hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (**H-PGDS**) inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 9.4 nM and EC_{50} of 42 nM, respectively.

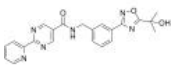


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

hPGDS-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-12791

hPGDS-IN-1 is a hPGDS inhibitor ,with IC50 of 12 nM in the Fluorescence Polarization Assay or the EIA assay. IC50 value: 12 nM Target: hPGDS The detailed information please refer to WO2011044307A1 and WO2010080563A2.

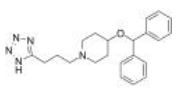


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

HQL-79

Cat. No.: HY-108259

HQL-79, a potent, selective and orally active human **hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (H-PGDS)** inhibitor, highly selectively inhibits the synthesis of PGD_2, and acts as an anti-allergic agent, with a K_d of 0.8 μM and an IC_{50} of 6 μM.



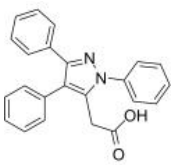
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isofezolac

(LM 22070)

Cat. No.: HY-105939

Isofezolac (LM 22070) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that inhibits prostaglandin-synthetase. Isofezolac anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic properties.



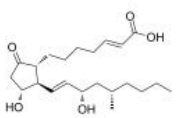
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Limaprost

(17α,20-dimethyl-δ2-PGE1; ONO1206; OP1206)

Cat. No.: HY-B0683

Limaprost (OP1206) is a **PGE1** analogue and a potent and orally active vasodilator. Limaprost increases blood flow and inhibits platelet aggregation. Limaprost pain relief, has antianginal effects, and can be used for ischaemic symptoms research.

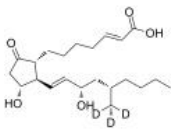


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Limaprost-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0683S

Limaprost-d3 (17α,20-dimethyl-δ2-PGE1-d3) is the deuterium labeled Limaprost. Limaprost (OP1206) is a **PGE1** analogue and a potent and orally active vasodilator. Limaprost increases blood flow and inhibits platelet aggregation.

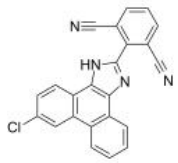


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 500 μg, 5 mg

MF63

Cat. No.: HY-13283

MF63 is a selective mPGES-1 inhibitor with an IC50 of 0.9 nM and 1.3 nM for pig mPGES-1 and human mPGES-1 enzyme, respectively.

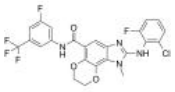


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

mPGES1-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-100864

mPGES1-IN-3 (Compound 17d) is a potent and selective microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase-1 (**mPGES-1**) inhibitor, which exhibits excellent mPGES-1 enzyme (IC_{50}: 8 nM), cell (A549 IC_{50}: 16.24 nM) and human whole blood potency (IC_{50}: 249.9 nM).

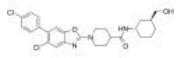


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-4693627

Cat. No.: HY-125415

PF-4693627 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (**mPGES-1**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=3 nM) for the treatment of inflammation caused by osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

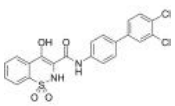


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

PF-9184

Cat. No.: HY-19622

PF-9184 is a potent and highly selective inhibitor of human **microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1)**, with an IC_{50} of 16.5 nM. PF-9184 inhibits IL-1β-induced PGE_2 synthesis in vitro.



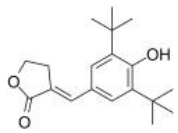
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PGS-IN-1

(KME-4)

Cat. No.: HY-101587

PGS-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of **prostaglandin synthetase** (PGS) with an IC_{50} of 0.28 μM; also inhibits **5-lipoxygenase** with an IC_{50} of 1.05 μM.

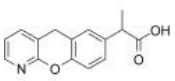


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pranoprofen

Cat. No.: HY-B0336

Pranoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (**NSAID**) for the research of keratitis or other ophthalmology diseases. Pranoprofen inhibit **COX-1** and **COX-2** enzymes, thus blocking arachidonic acid converted to eicosanoids and reducing prostaglandins synthesis.



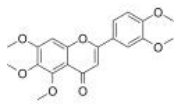
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sinensetin

(Pedalitin permethyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N0297

Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. pocess potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.

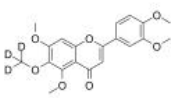


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sinensetin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0297S

Sinensetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Sinensetin. Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. pocess potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.



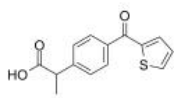
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Suprofen

(TN-762)

Cat. No.: HY-B0270

Suprofen (TN-762) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

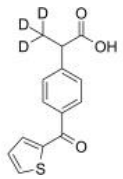


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Suprofen-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0270S

Suprofen-d3 (TN-762-d3) is the deuterium labeled Suprofen. Suprofen (TN-762) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

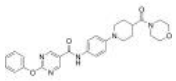


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

TFC 007

Cat. No.: HY-110167

TFC-007, a selective hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (**H-PGDS**) inhibitor, show high inhibitory activity against H-PGDS enzyme (IC_{50} value of 83 nM).

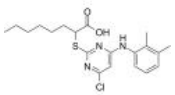


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YS121

Cat. No.: HY-111140

YS121 is a dual inhibitor of microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase-1 (**mPGES-1**; IC_{50}=3.4 μM) and 5-lipoxygenase (**5-LOX**; IC_{50}=6.5 μM). YS121 dose- dependently reduces PGE2 production with EC_{50}=12 μM in IL-1β-stimulated A549 cells.



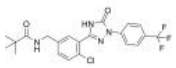
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zaloglanstat

(ISC-27864; GRC-27864)

Cat. No.: HY-139589

Zaloglanstat (ISC-27864) is the inhibitor of the **microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1)**, and can be used to study asthma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, acute or chronic pain and neurodegenerative diseases, etc.



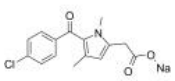
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zomepirac sodium salt

(McN-2783-21-98)

Cat. No.: HY-B0890

Zomepirac sodium salt (McN-2783-21-98) is a potent **prostaglandin biosynthesis** inhibitor. Zomepirac sodium salt is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Zomepirac sodium salt can cause immune-mediated liver injury.

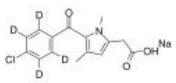


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Zomepirac-d4 sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-B0890S

Zomepirac-d4 sodium salt is the deuterium labeled Zomepirac sodium salt. Zomepirac sodium salt (McN-2783-21-98) is a potent **prostaglandin biosynthesis** inhibitor. Zomepirac sodium salt is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pyroptosis

Pyroptosis is a type of programmed cell death that features pore formation on the plasma membrane, cell swelling and plasma membrane disruption. Pyroptosis is a form of lytic programmed cell death initiated by inflammasomes, which detect cytosolic contamination or perturbation.

Gasdermin D (GSDMD), as the executive protein of pyroptosis, is activated and transferred to the membrane to induce glial rupture, resulting in the release of more inflammatory mediators.

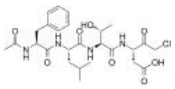
Inflammasome is an intracellular signaling complex of the innate immune system. Activation of inflammasomes promotes the secretion of IL-1β/IL-18 and triggers pyroptosis. The proinflammatory effect of IL-1β/IL-18 and pyroptosis contributes to the development of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.

Pyroptosis Inhibitors & Activators

Ac-FLTD-CMK

Cat. No.: HY-111675

Ac-FLTD-CMK, a gasdermin D (GSDMD)-derived inhibitor, is a specific **inflammatory caspases** inhibitor.



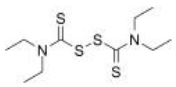
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Disulfiram

(Tetraethylthiuram disulfide; TETD)

Cat. No.: HY-B0240

Disulfiram (Tetraethylthiuram disulfide) is a specific inhibitor of **aldehyde-dehydrogenase (ALDH1)**, used for the treatment of chronic alcoholism by producing an acute sensitivity to alcohol.

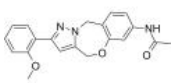


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

LDC7559

Cat. No.: HY-111674

LDC7559 is a **gasdermin D (GSDMD)** inhibitor via blocking neutrophil extracellular trap (NET) in the late stages .

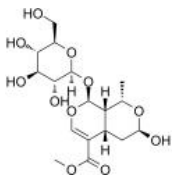


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N0532

Morroniside has neuroprotective effect by inhibiting neuron apoptosis and MMP2/9 expression.

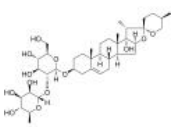


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Polyphyllin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0816

Polyphyllin VI, an active saponin, possess anti-cancer activities. Polyphyllin VI induces G2/M cell cycle arrest and triggers **apoptosis**.



Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Reactive Oxygen Species

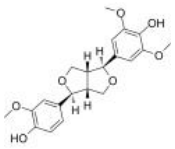
Reactive oxygen species (ROS), such as superoxide anion (O_2^-), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), and hydroxyl radical (HO•), consist of radical and non-radical oxygen species formed by the partial reduction of oxygen. Cellular ROS are generated endogenously during mitochondrial oxidative metabolism as well as in cellular response to xenobiotics, cytokines, and bacterial invasion.

ROS also activates MAPK pathways by the direct inhibition of MAPK phosphatases. Through PTEN, the PI3K pathway is subject to reversible redox regulation by ROS generated by growth factor stimulation. The activation of autophagy may be a cellular defense mechanism in response to ROS.

(+)-Medioresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N3307

(+)-Medioresinol is a furofuran type lignan with antifungal, antibacterial and lesishmanicidal activities. (+)-Medioresinol leads to intracellular **ROS** accumulation and mitochondria-mediated **apoptotic** cell death in Candida albicans.

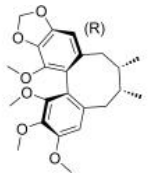


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(+)-Schisandrin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2267

(+)-Schisandrin B is an enantiomer of Schisandrin B. Schisandrin B is an active dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from the fruit of Schisandra chinensis, has antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart.



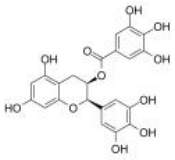
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate

(EGCG; Epigallocatechol Gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-13653

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is a tea flavonoid with potent antioxidant, antiinflammatory, and anticarcinogenic properties. (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is reported to inhibit **EGFR** signaling and thereby exert anticancer effects.



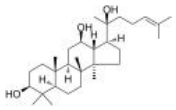
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(20S)-Protopanaxadiol

(20-Epiprotopanaxadiol; 20(S)-APPD)

Cat. No.: HY-N0797

20S-protopanaxadiol (aPPD) is a metabolite of ginseng saponins, inhibits **Akt activity** and induces apoptosis in various tumor cells.



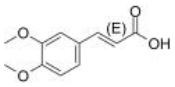
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid

((E)-O-Methylferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1778A

(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid is the less active isomer of 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway. Anti-apoptotic effects.

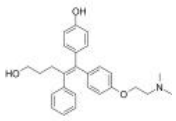


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(E/Z)-GSK5182

Cat. No.: HY-111226A

(E/Z)-GSK5182 is a racemic compound of (E)-GSK5182 and (Z)-GSK5182 isomers. GSK5182 is a highly selective and orally active inverse agonist of **estrogen-related receptor γ (ERRγ)** with an IC_{50} of 79 nM. GSK5182 also induces **reactive oxyen species (ROS)** generation in hepatocellular carcinoma.



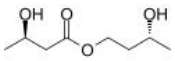
Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R,R)-BD-AcAc 2

((R,R)-Ketone Ester)

Cat. No.: HY-15344

BD-AcAc 2, added in diet, could elevated mean blood ketone bodies of 3.5 mm and lowered plasma glucose, insulin, and leptin in animals; ketone ester given orally would delay CNS-OT seizures in rats breathing hyperbaric oxygen.



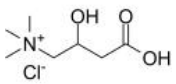
Purity: 95.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

(±)-Carnitine chloride

(DL-Carnitine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1453

(±)-Carnitine chloride exists in two isomers, known as D and L. L-carnitine plays an essential role in the β-oxidation of fatty acids and also shows antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities.



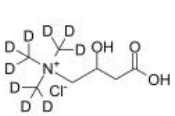
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

(±)-Carnitine-d9 chloride

(DL-Carnitine-d9 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1453S1

(±)-Carnitine-d9 (DL-Carnitine-d9) chloride is the deuterium labeled (±)-Carnitine chloride. (±)-Carnitine chloride exists in two isomers, known as D and L.



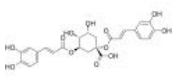
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(1,3-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 1,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1412

1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a caffeoylquinic acid derivative that exhibits antioxidant activity and radical scavenging activity.

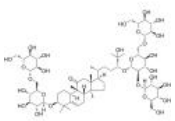


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

11-oxo-mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N0501

11-oxo-mogroside V is a natural sweetener that exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (O_2^-, H_2O_2 and ***OH**) with EC_{50} of 4.79, 16.52, and 146.17 μg/mL, respectively.

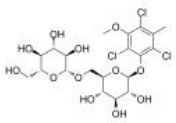


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

2,4,6-Trichlorol-3-methyl-5-methoxy-phenol 1-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 6)-β-d-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8132

2,4,6-Trichlorol-3-methyl-5-methoxy-phenol 1-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl-(1 6)-β-d-glucopyranoside is a chlorophenyl glycoside found in the bulbs of Lilium brownie var. viridulum.

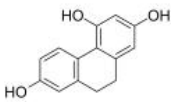


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

2,4,7-Trihydroxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene

Cat. No.: HY-N7155

2,4,7-Trihydroxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene is a dihydrophenanthrene derivative that can be isolated from the air-dried whole plant of Pholidota chinensis Lindl..



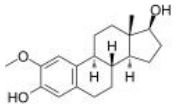
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol

(2-ME2; NSC-659853)

Cat. No.: HY-12033

2-Methoxyestradiol (2-ME2), an orally active endogenous metabolite of 17β-estradiol (E2), is an **apoptosis** inducer and an **angiogenesis** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activity. 2-Methoxyestradiol also destablize **microtubules**.



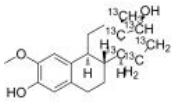
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol-13C6

(2-ME2-13C6; NSC-659853-13C6)

Cat. No.: HY-12033S1

2-Methoxyestradiol-13C6 (2-ME2-13C6) is the 13C-labeled 2-Methoxyestradiol. 2-Methoxyestradiol (2-ME2), an orally active endogenous metabolite of 17β-estradiol (E2), is an **apoptosis** inducer and an **angiogenesis** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activity.



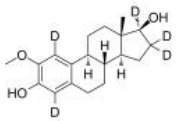
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol-d5

(2-ME2-d5; NSC-659853-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-12033S2

2-Methoxyestradiol-d5 is the deuterium labeled 2-Hydroxyestradiol. 2-Methoxyestradiol (2-ME2), an orally active endogenous metabolite of 17β-estradiol (E2), is an apoptosis inducer and an angiogenesis inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activity.

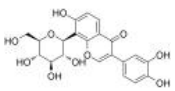


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Hydroxypuerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1980

3'-Hydroxypuerarin is an isoflavone isolated from the roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi. 3'-Hydroxypuerarin is a antioxidant, which shows marked ONOO(-), NO•, total ROS scavenging activities.



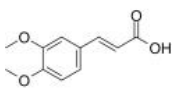
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid

(O-Methylferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1778

3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid (O-Methylferulic acid) is a monomer extracted and purified from Securidaca inappendiculata Hassk. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway. Anti-apoptotic effects.

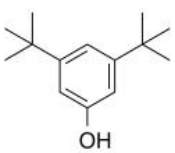


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W041080

3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol is an volatile organic compound with anti-biofilm and antifungal activities. 3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol induces accumulation of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.

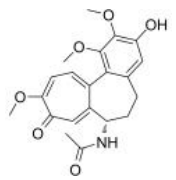


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Demethylcolchicine

Cat. No.: HY-W021267

3-Demethylcolchicine, a colchicine metabolite, possesses a hydroxy-group on its carbon ring that could participate in radical scavenging and markedly inhibits the carrageenin edema.

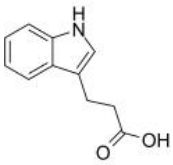


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

3-Indolepropionic acid

(Indole-3-propionic acid; 3-IPA) Cat. No.: HY-W015229

3-Indolepropionic acid is shown to be a powerful antioxidant and has potential in the treatment for Alzheimer's disease.

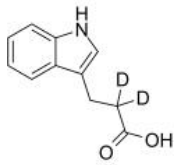


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Indolepropionic acid-d2

Cat. No.: HY-W015229S

3-Indolepropionic acid-d2 is the deuterium labeled 3-Indolepropionic acid. 3-Indolepropionic acid is shown to be a powerful antioxidant and has potential in the treatment for Alzheimer's disease.

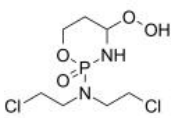


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide

Cat. No.: HY-117433

4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide is the active metabolite form of the prodrug Cyclophosphamide.

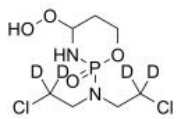


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroperoxy Cyclophosphamide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-117433S

4-Hydroperoxy Cyclophosphamide-d4 is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide. 4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide is the active metabolite form of the prodrug Cyclophosphamide.

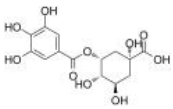


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Galloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-122921

5-Galloylquinic acid, an main scavenger of the reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) in green tea.

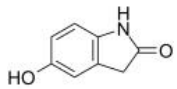


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxyoxindole

Cat. No.: HY-W001542

5-Hydroxyoxindole is a structural analog of uric acid. 5-Hydroxyoxindole has **DPPH** radical scavenging activities and lipid peroxidation-inhibitory activities. 5-Hydroxyoxindole can be used for the research of oxidative stress-mediated disorders.

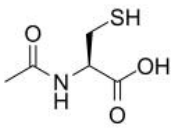


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Acetylcysteine

(N-Acetylcysteine; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; NAC) Cat. No.: HY-B0215

Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a **mucolytic agent** which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a **ROS** inhibitor.

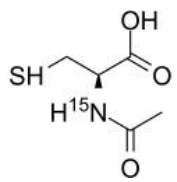


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Acetylcysteine-15N

(N-Acetylcysteine-15N; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine-15N; NAC-15N) Cat. No.: HY-B0215S1

Acetylcysteine-15N (N-Acetylcysteine-15N) is the 15N-labeled Acetylcysteine. Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a ROS inhibitor.

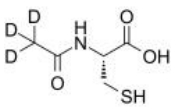


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcysteine-d3

(N-Acetylcysteine-d3; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine-d3; NAC-d3) Cat. No.: HY-B0215S

Acetylcysteine-d3 (N-Acetylcysteine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Acetylcysteine. Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a ROS inhibitor.

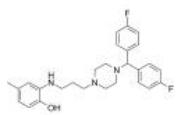


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AD 0261

Cat. No.: HY-U00005

AD 0261 is a radical scavenger which displays strong inhibitory action on the generation of lipid peroxides and superoxide anions.

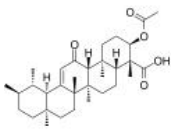


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AKBA

(Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0892

AKBA (Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid) is an active triterpenoid compound from the extract of Boswellia serrate and a novel Nrf2 activator.

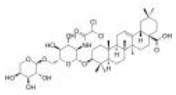


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

AlbA-DCA

Cat. No.: HY-130117

AlbA-DCA is a conjugate formed by the attachment of Albiziabioside A (AlbA) to a dichloroacetate acid (DCA) subunit.

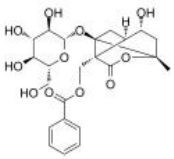


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Albiflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0037

Albiflorin, a major constituent contained in peony root, is a monoterpene glycoside with neuroprotective effects. Albiflorin also has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.

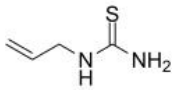


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Allylthiourea

(Thiosinamine; N-Allylthiourea) Cat. No.: HY-B0543

Allylthiourea is a metabolic inhibitor that selective inhibits ammonia oxidation. Target: Others Allylthiourea selectively inhibits ammonia oxidation at concentrations 8-80 μM. Allylthiourea (1 μM)inhibits ammonia oxidation by 80%.

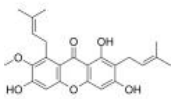


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

alpha-Mangostin

(α-Mangostin) Cat. No.: HY-N0328

alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin) is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects. It is an inhibitor of mutant IDH1 (**IDH1-R132H**) with a K_i of 2.85 μM.

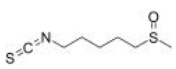


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alyssin

Cat. No.: HY-116920

Alyssin, found in Cruciferous Vegetables, exerts anticancer activity in HepG2 by increasing intracellular reactive oxygen species and tubulin depolymerization.

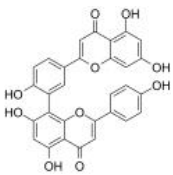


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amentoflavone

(Didemethyl-ginkgetin) Cat. No.: HY-N0662

Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects.

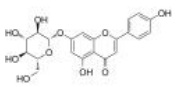


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apigenin 7-glucoside

(Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside; Cosmosiin; Apigetrin) Cat. No.: HY-N0578

Apigenin-7-glucoside (Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) exhibits significant anti-proliferative and antioxidant activity and scavenges reactive oxygen species (ROS).

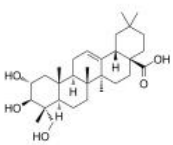


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Arjunolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2896

Arjunolic acid is a saponin isolated from Symplocos lancifolia and has various biologial activities, including antioxidant, antimicrobial, antibacterial and anti-inflammory activities.



Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ascorbyl palmitate (L-Ascorbic acid 6-hexadecanoate; 6-O-Palmitoyl-L-ascorbic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0987

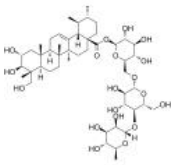
Ascorbyl palmitate is an ester formed from ascorbic acid and palmitic acid creating an vitamin C, it is also used as an antioxidant food additive.

Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Asiaticoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0439

Asiaticoside, a trisaccaride triterpene from Centella asiatica, suppresses **TGF-β/Smad** signaling through inducing Smad7 and inhibiting TGF-βRI and TGF-βRII in keloid fibroblasts; Asiaticoside shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-ulcer properties.



Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astaxanthin

Cat. No.: HY-B2163

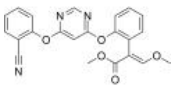
Astaxanthin, a red dietary carotenoid isolated from Haematococcus pluvialis, is a modulator of **PPARγ** and a potent antioxidant with antiproliferative, neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activity.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Azoxystrobin

Cat. No.: HY-B0849

Azoxystrobin is a broad-spectrum β-methoxyacrylate fungicide. Azoxystrobin inhibits mitochondrial respiration by binding to the Qo site of the cytochrome bc1 complex and inhibiting electron transfer.

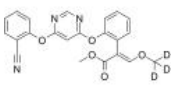


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Azoxystrobin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0849S1

Azoxystrobin-d3 is deuterium labeled Azoxystrobin. Azoxystrobin is a broad-spectrum β-methoxyacrylate fungicide. Azoxystrobin inhibits mitochondrial respiration by binding to the Qo site of the cytochrome bc1 complex and inhibiting electron transfer.

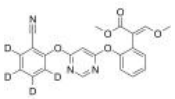


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azoxystrobin-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0849S

Azoxystrobin-d4 is deuterium labeled Azoxystrobin. Azoxystrobin is a broad-spectrum β-methoxyacrylate fungicide. Azoxystrobin inhibits mitochondrial respiration by binding to the Qo site of the cytochrome bc1 complex and inhibiting electron transfer.



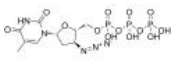
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZT triphosphate

(3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-116364

AZT triphosphate (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate) is a active triphosphate metabolite of Zidovudine (AZT). AZT triphosphate exhibits antiretroviral activity and inhibits replication of **HIV**.



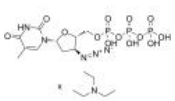
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

AZT triphosphate TEA

(3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate TEA)

Cat. No.: HY-116364A

AZT triphosphate TFA (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate TFA) is a active triphosphate metabolite of Zidovudine (AZT). AZT triphosphate TFA exhibits antiretroviral activity and inhibits replication of **HIV**.



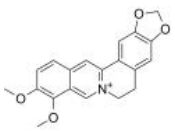
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Berberine

(Natural Yellow 18)

Cat. No.: HY-N0716

Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an **antibiotic**. Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**.



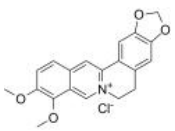
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Berberine chloride

(Natural Yellow 18 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18258

Berberine chloride is an alkaloid that acts as an **antibiotic**. Berberine chloride induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Antineoplastic properties.



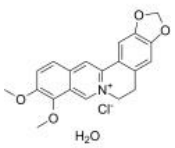
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Berberine chloride hydrate

(Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-17577

Berberine chloride hydrate (Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate) is an alkaloid that acts as an **antibiotic**. Berberine chloride hydrate induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Antineoplastic properties.



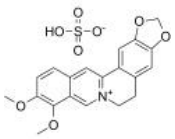
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Berberine sulfate

(Natural Yellow 18 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0716B

Berberine sulfate is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an **antibiotic**. Berberine sulfate induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Berberine sulfate has antineoplastic properties.



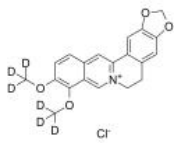
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Berberine-d6 chloride

(Natural Yellow 18-d6 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18258S

Berberine-d6 (Natural Yellow 18-d6) chloride is the deuterium labeled Berberine chloride. Berberine chloride is an alkaloid that acts as an **antibiotic**. Berberine chloride induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Antineoplastic properties.

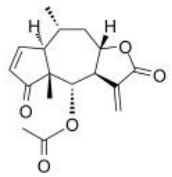


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bigelovin

Cat. No.: HY-116506

Bigelovin, a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Inula helianthus-aquatica, is a selective **retinoid X receptor α** agonist. Bigelovin suppresses tumor growth through inducing **apoptosis** and **autophagy** via the inhibition of mTOR pathway regulated by ROS generation.



Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bixin

Cat. No.: HY-N6884

Bixin (BX), isolated from the seeds of Bixa orellana, is a carotenoid, possessing anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and anti-oxidant activities.

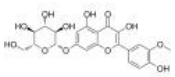
Purity: 97.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Brassicin

(Isorhamnetin 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8193

Brassicin, a natural Flavonoid, possesses radical scavenging activity.

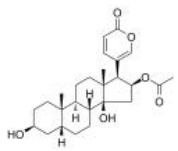


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bufotalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0878

Bufotalin is a steroid lactone isolated from Venenum Bufonis with potently antitumor activities. Bufotalin induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and also induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress activation.

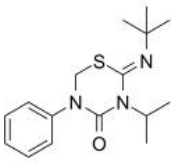


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Buprofezin

Cat. No.: HY-B0831

Buprofezin is an insecticide that acts by inhibiting chitin synthesis. Buprofezin also dose-dependently increases the production of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** in vitro.



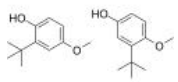
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Butylhydroxyanisole

(Butylated hydroxyanisole; BHA; E320)

Cat. No.: HY-B1066

Butylhydroxyanisole (Butylated hydroxyanisole) is an antioxidant used as a food additive preservative. Butylhydroxyanisole mediates liver toxicity, retardation in reproductive organ development and learning, and sleep deficit.

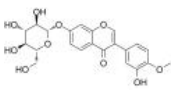


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0520

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside is an isoflavone isolated from Astragali Radix. Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside has variety of biological activities, such as neuroprotective, cardioprotection, anti-inflammation, and antioxidative stress effects.

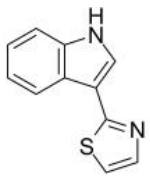


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Camalexin

Cat. No.: HY-119502

Camalexin is a phytoalexin isolated from Camelina sativa and Arabidopsis (Cruciferae) with antibacterial, antifungal, antiproliferative and anticancer activities. Camalexin can induce **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Canthaxanthin

(E 161g; all-trans-Canthaxanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1960

Canthaxanthin is a red-orange carotenoid with various biological activities, such as antioxidant, antitumor properties.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Catalase

Cat. No.: HY-135849

Catalase is a key enzyme in the metabolism of H_2O_2 and reactive oxygen species (**ROS**), and its expression and localization is markedly altered in tumors. Free oxygen radical scavenger.

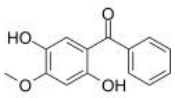
Catalase

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Cearoin

Cat. No.: HY-N8418

Cearoin increases **autophagy** and **apoptosis** through the production of **ROS** and the activation of **ERK**.

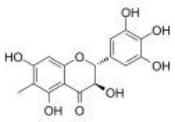


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cedrin

Cat. No.: HY-N3562

Cedrin is a natural flavonoid that can be found in Cedrus deodara. Cedrin protects PC12 cells against neurotoxicity induced by Aβ1-42. Cedrin can reduce reactive oxygen species overproduction, increase the activity of superoxide dismutase and decrease malondialdehyde content.

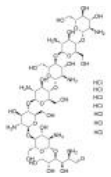


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697D

Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiapoptotic and cardioprotective activities.



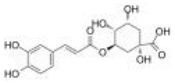
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chlorogenic acid

(3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296)

Cat. No.: HY-N0055

Chlorogenic acid is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea.



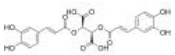
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Cichoric Acid

(Cichoric acid; Dicaffeoyltartaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0457

Cichoric Acid, a natural product, is reported to be antioxidative.



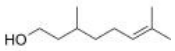
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Citronellol

((±)-Citronellol; (±)-β-Citronellol)

Cat. No.: HY-W010201

Citronellol ((±)-Citronellol) is a monoterpene Pelargonium capitatum.



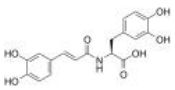
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Clovamide

(trans-Clovamide)

Cat. No.: HY-122267

Clovamide (trans-Clovamide), a natural phenolic compound, is a potent antioxidant. Clovamide is an excellent **ROS** and oxygen radical scavenger. Clovamide also has anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.



Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coenzyme Q10

(CoQ10; Ubiquinone-10)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111

Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Coenzyme Q10-d6

(CoQ10-d6; Ubiquinone-10-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111S

Coenzyme Q10-d6 is deuterium labeled Coenzyme Q10. Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crocin-4

Cat. No.: HY-N10183

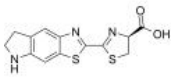
Crocin-4, a carotenoid constituent of saffron, is a potent and brain-penetrant antioxidant agent. Crocin-4 can inhibit the aggregation and the concomitant deposition of Aβ fibrils in the brain. Crocin-4 can be used for the research of Alzheimer's Disease.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CycLuc1

Cat. No.: HY-111653

CycLuc1 is a brain penetrant **luciferase** substrate.



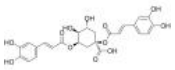
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cynarin

(Cynarine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0359

Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistamic and antiviral activities.

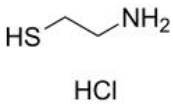


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride; 2-Mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-77591

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.

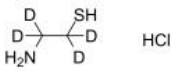


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cysteamine-d4 hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol-d4 hydrochloride; 2-Mercaptoethylamine-d4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-77591S

Cysteamine-d4 (2-Aminoethanethiol-d4 hydrochloride) is the deuterium labeled Cysteamine hydrochloride. Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.



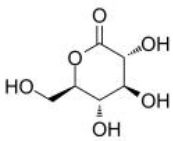
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone

(Gluconic acid lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-I0301

D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone is a polyhydroxy (PHA) that is capable of metal chelating, moisturizing and antioxidant activity.

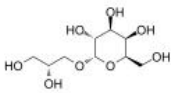


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Isofloridoside

Cat. No.: HY-N10176

D-Isofloridoside, one of the polysaccharide precursors, has the activity of scavenging free radicals, inhibiting ROS expression, and inhibiting MMP-2 and MMP-9.

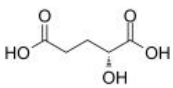


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate; (R)-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-113038

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.



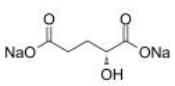
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium

(Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate)

Cat. No.: HY-100542

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium (Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.

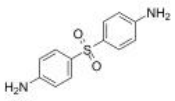


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapsone

(4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone; DDS) Cat. No.: HY-B0688

Dapsone (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone) is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide **antibiotic** with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities.

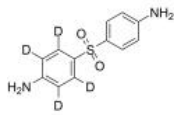


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dapsone-d4

(4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone-d4; DDS-d4) Cat. No.: HY-B0688S1

Dapsone-d4 (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone-d4) is the deuterium labeled Dapsone. Dapsone (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone) is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide **antibiotic** with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities.

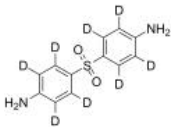


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Dapsone-d8

(4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone-d8; DDS-d8) Cat. No.: HY-B0688S

Dapsone D8 (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone D8) is a deuterium labeled Dapsone. Dapsone is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide **antibiotic** with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities.

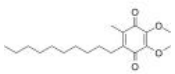


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Decylubiquinone

Cat. No.: HY-121134

Decylubiquinone is an analog of ubiquinone (coenzyme Q_{10}). Decylubiquinone blocks **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production in response to glutathione depletion and inhibits activation of the mitochondrial permeability transition.

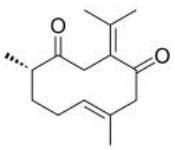


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydrocurdione

Cat. No.: HY-N8160

Dehydrocurdione, a zedoary-derived sesquiterpene, induces heme oxygenase **(HO)-1**, an antioxidative enzyme, in RAW 264.7 macrophages. Dehydrocurdione interacts with **Keap1**, resulting in Nrf2 translocation followed by activation of the HO-1 E2 enhancer.

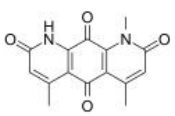


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Deoxynyboquinone

Cat. No.: HY-108992

Deoxynyboquinone, an excellent **NQO1** substrate, is a potent antineoplastic agent. Deoxynyboquinone induces **apoptosis** in cancer cell lines. Deoxynyboquinone kills cancer cells through oxidative stress and reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation.

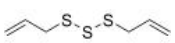


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diallyl Trisulfide

Cat. No.: HY-117235

Diallyl Trisulfide is isolated from Garlic. Diallyl Trisulfide suppresses the growth of **Penicillium expansum** (MFC_{99} value: ≤ 90 μg/mL) and promotes **apoptosis** via production of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and disintegration of cellular ultrastructure. Anticancer effect.

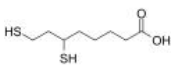


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Dihydrolipoic Acid

(DHLA) Cat. No.: HY-116807

Dihydrolipoic Acid (DHLA) is an excellent antioxidant capable of scavenging almost any oxygen-centered radical. Dihydrolipoic acid exhibits anti-inflammatory properties in various diseases.

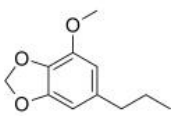


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dihydromyristicin

Cat. No.: HY-N10106

Dihydromyristicin, a plant flavonoid, has potent anti-inflammatory properties. Dihydromyristicin reduces endotoxic inflammation via repressing ROS-mediated activation of PI3K/Akt/NF-κB signaling pathways.

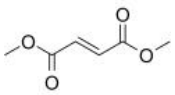


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dimethyl fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-17363

Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) is an orally active and brain-penetrant **Nrf2** activator and induces upregulation of antioxidant gene expression.



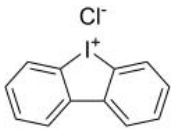
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Diphenyleneiodonium chloride

(DPI)

Cat. No.: HY-100965

Diphenyleneiodonium chloride is a **NADPH oxidase** (**NOX**) inhibitor and also functions as a **TRPA1** activator with an EC_{50} of 1 to 3 μM. Diphenyleneiodonium chloride selectively inhibits intracellular **reactive oxygen species**.



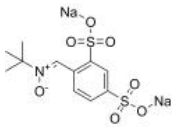
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Disufenton sodium

(NXY-059)

Cat. No.: HY-13244

Disufenton sodium (NXY-059) is the disulfonyl derivative of the neuroprotective spin trap phenylbutynitrone(PBN), both NXY-059, its parent PBN and their hydrolysis/oxidation product MNT are very powerful scavengers of free radicals.

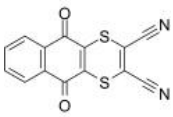


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dithianon

Cat. No.: HY-B1975

Dithianon is a broad-spectrum anthraquinone fungicide with good adherence to the surface of leaves and fruits. Dithianon is used to control several several fungal of some fruits and vegetables, as anthracnose (**Colletotrichum sp.**.

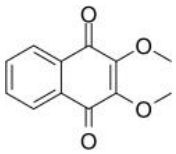


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DMNQ

Cat. No.: HY-121026

DMNQ is a redox cycling agent that generates both superoxide and hydrogen peroxide intracellularly in a concentration dependent manner. DMNQ increases **ROS** generation.

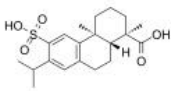


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Ecabet

Cat. No.: HY-B0691

Ecabet sodium (TA-2711) is currently applied to some clinical gastrointestinal disease by inhibiting the **ROS** production and improving Helicobacter pylori eradication. Ecabet sodium reduces **apoptosis**.



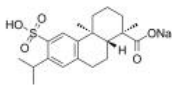
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ecabet sodium

(TA-2711)

Cat. No.: HY-B0691A

Ecabet sodium (TA-2711) is currently applied to some gastrointestinal disease by inhibiting the **ROS** production and improving Helicobacter pylori eradication. Ecabet sodium reduces **apoptosis**.

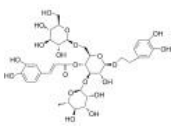


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Echinacoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0020

Echinacoside, one of the phenylethanoids isolated from the stems of Cistanche salsa, effectively inhibits **Wnt/β-catenin signaling**. Echinacoside elicits neuroprotection by activating Trk receptors and their downstream signal pathways. Antiosteoporotic activity.

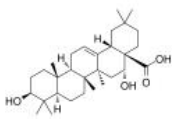


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Echinocystic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0271

Echinocystic acid a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of Gleditsia sinensis Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. In vitro: Echinocystic acid (EA) inhibit the formation of osteoclast.



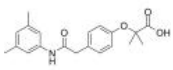
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Efaproxiral

(RSR13)

Cat. No.: HY-13619

Efaproxiral is a **haemoglobin (Hb)** synthetic allosteric modifier, decreases Hb-oxygen (O2) binding affinity and enhances oxygenation of hypoxic tumours during radiation therapy .



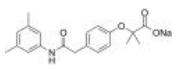
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Efaproxiral sodium

(RSR13 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-13619A

Efaproxiral sodium (RSR13 sodium) is a synthetic allosteric modifier of haemoglobin (Hb), decreases Hb-oxygen (O2) binding affinity and enhances oxygenation of hypoxic tumours during radiation therapy.

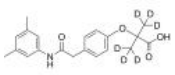


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Efaproxiral-d6

Cat. No.: HY-13619S

Efaproxiral-d6 (RSR13-d6) is the deuterium labeled Efaproxiral. Efaproxiral (RSR13) is a **haemoglobin (Hb)** synthetic allosteric modifier, decreases Hb-oxygen (O2) binding affinity and enhances oxygenation of hypoxic tumours during radiation therapy.



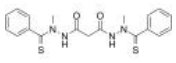
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Elesclomol

(STA-4783)

Cat. No.: HY-12040

Elesclomol (STA-4783) is a potent copper ionophore and promotes copper-dependent cell death (**cuproptosis**). Elesclomol specifically binds ferredoxin 1 (FDX1) α2/α3 helices and β5 strand. Elesclomol inhibits FDX1-mediated Fe-S cluster biosynthesis.

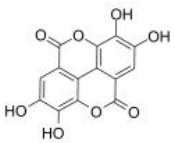


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ellagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B0183

Ellagic acid is a natural antioxidant, and acts as a potent and ATP-competitive **CK2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 40 nM and a K_i of 20 nM.



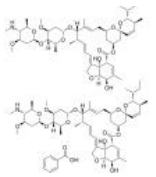
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Emamectin Benzoate

(MK-244)

Cat. No.: HY-B0837

Emamectin Benzoate (MK-244) is an orally active nervoussystem toxicant by binding g-aminobutyric (**GABA**) receptor in insects. Emamectin Benzoate is one of semi-synthetic derivative of Avermectin (HY-15311) with a broadspectrum of **insecticidal** and acaricidal activity.



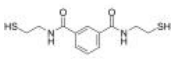
Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Emeramide

(BDTH2)

Cat. No.: HY-16739

Emeramide is a thiol-redox antioxidant and heavy metal chelator.

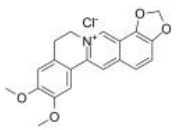


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Epiberberine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0226A

Epiberberine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis, acts as a potent **AChE** and **BChE** inhibitor, and a non-competitive **BACE1** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.07, 6.03 and 8.55 μM, respectively.

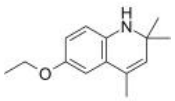


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ethoxyquin

Cat. No.: HY-B1425

Ethoxyquin is an antioxidant which has been used in animal feed for many years and also an inhibitor of **heat shock protein 90** (**Hsp90**).



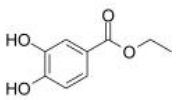
Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Ethyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-W016409

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Ethyl protocatechuate), an antioxidant, is a **prolyl-hydroxylase** inhibitor found in the testa of peanut seeds. Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate protects myocardium by activating **NO synthase** and generating mitochondrial **ROS**.

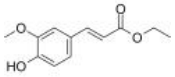


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N0061

Ethyl ferulate, a naturally lipophilic derivative of ferulic acid originally derived from giant fennel (F. communis), induces heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) and protects rat neurons against oxidative stress.

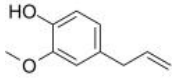


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Eugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0337

Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

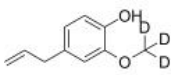


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Eugenol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0337S

Eugenol-d3 is the deuterium labeled Eugenol. Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

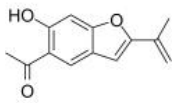


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Euparin

Cat. No.: HY-N4161

Euparin, a monomeric compound of Benzofuran, is a **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** inhibitor. Euparin shows antiviral activity against poliovirus, and also has antidepressant effects.



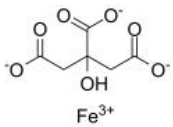
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ferric citrate

(Iron(III) citrate; Zerenex)

Cat. No.: HY-N1428C

Ferric citrate (Iron(III) citrate), an orally active iron supplement, is an efficacious phosphate binder. Ferric citratee can be used for iron deficiency anemia and chronic kidney disease (CKD) research.



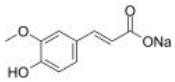
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Ferulic acid sodium

(Coniferic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N0060A

Ferulic acid sodium is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (**FGFR1**) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for **FGFR1** and **FGFR2**, respectively.

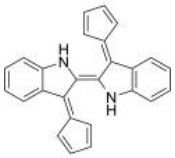


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fulvene-5

Cat. No.: HY-12803

Fulvene-5 is a potent **NADPH oxidase 4 (NOX4)** inhibitor with antioxidant properties. Fulvene-5 is a **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** modifying agent and a potent radioprotector. Fulvene-5 has antitumor activity.

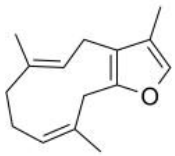


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Furanodiene

Cat. No.: HY-126940

Furanodiene is a natural terpenoid isolated from Rhizoma Curcumae. Furanodiene plays anti-cancer effects through anti-angiogenesis and inducing **ROS** production, DNA strand breaks and **apoptosis**.



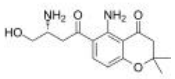
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Fusarochromanone

(FC-101)

Cat. No.: HY-136901

Fusarochromanone (FC-101) is a fungal metabolite with potent anti-angiogenic and anti-cancer activity. Fusarochromanone-activated JNK pathway is attributed to induction of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.



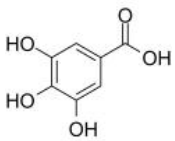
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gallic acid

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**. Gallic acid has various activities, such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anticance activities.



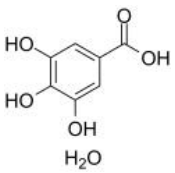
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gallic acid hydrate

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523A

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) hydrate is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**.

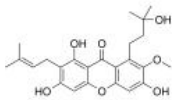


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Garcinone D

Cat. No.: HY-N6953

Garcinone D, a natural xanthone from mangosteen, promotes the proliferation of C17.2 neural stem cell.

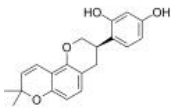


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glabridin

Cat. No.: HY-N0393

Glabridin is a natural isoflavan from Glycyrrhiza glabra, binds to and activates **PPARγ**, with an **EC_{50}** of 6115 nM.

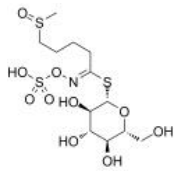


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Glucoraphanin

Cat. No.: HY-N4068

Glucoraphanin, a natural glucosinolate found in cruciferous vegetable, is a stable precursor of the Nrf2 inducer sulforaphane, which possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-carcinogenic effects.



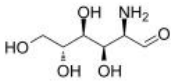
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glucosamine

(D-Glucosamine; Chitosamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1125

Glucosamine (D-Glucosamine) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.

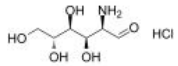


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Glucosamine hydrochloride (D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride; Chitosamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0733

Glucosamine hydrochloride (D-Glucosamine hydrochloride) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.



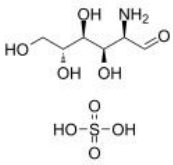
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Glucosamine sulfate

(D-Glucosamine sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0487

Glucosamine sulfate (D-Glucosamine sulfate) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.



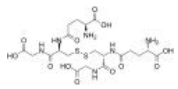
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Glutathione oxidized

(L-Glutathione oxidized; GSSG; Oxiglutatione)

Cat. No.: HY-D0844

Glutathione oxidized (L-Glutathione oxidized) is produced by the oxidation of glutathione which is a major intracellular antioxidant and detoxifying agent.

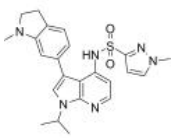


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

GSK2795039

Cat. No.: HY-18950

GSK2795039 is a NADPH oxidase 2 (**NOX2**) inhibitor with a mean **pIC_{50}** of 6 in different cell-free assays. GSK2795039 inhibits reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and NADPH consumption. GSK2795039 reduces **apoptosis**.

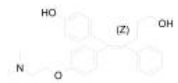


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK5182

Cat. No.: HY-111226

GSK5182 is a highly selective and orally active inverse agonist of **estrogen-related receptor γ (ERRγ)** with an **IC_{50}** of 79 nM. GSK5182 does not interact with other nuclear receptors, including ERRα or ERα.



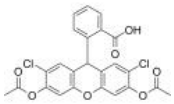
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H2DCFDA

(DCFH-DA; 2',7'-Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0940

H2DCFDA (DCFH-DA) is a cell-permeable probe used to detect intracellular **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** (Ex/Em=488/525 nm).

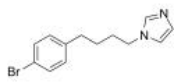


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-111798

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-1 (Compound 2) is a heme oxygenase 1 (**HO-1**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 250 nM.

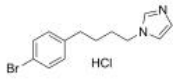


Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111798A

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-1 hydrochloride (Compound 2) is a heme oxygenase 1 (**HO-1**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 250 nM.

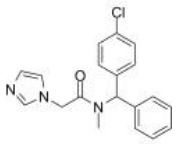


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-115713

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-2 is a novel **heme oxygenase-1** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 0.95 μM) with potent in vitro antiproliferative activity.



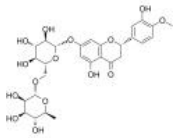
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hesperidin

(Hesperetin 7-rutinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-15337

Hesperidin (Hesperetin 7-rutinoside), a flavanone glycoside, is isolated from citrus fruits. Hesperidin has numerous biological properties, such as decreasing inflammatory mediators and exerting significant antioxidant effects.



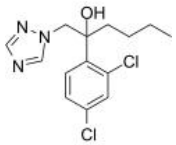
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Hexaconazole

((-)-Hexaconazol)

Cat. No.: HY-A0278

Hexaconazole is a systemic fungicide used for the control of many fungi particularly Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. In vitro: Among the enzymatic antioxidants, superoxide dismutase and peroxidase are significantly up-regulated by hexaconazole.

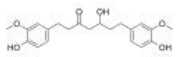


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Hexahydrocurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N0929

Hexahydrocurcumin is one of the major metabolites of curcumin and a selective, orally active **COX-2** inhibitor. Hexahydrocurcumin is inactive against COX-1. Hexahydrocurcumin has antioxidant, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.

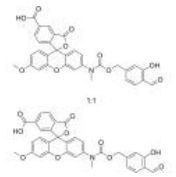


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

HKPerox-2

Cat. No.: HY-D1157

HKPerox-2 is an excellently selective and sensitive green fluorescent probe toward H_2O_2 over 30-fold other tested ROS/RNS in chemical and biological systems. HKPerox-2 is a O-methyl rhodol derivative and specifically recognize H_2O_2 based on a tandem payne/dakin reaction.

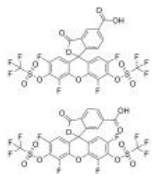


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKSOX-1 (5/6-mixture)

Cat. No.: HY-130015

HKSOX-1 is a fluorescent probe which is used for imaging and detection of endogenous superoxide in live cells and in vivo. HKSOX-1 exhibits excellent selectivity and sensitivity towards superoxide anion radical.



Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HNGF6A

Cat. No.: HY-P1184

HNGF6A is a humanin analogue. HNGF6A increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose metabolism, and has the potential for diabetes research. HNGF6A inhibits of **ROS** production during oxidative stress.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HNGF6A TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1184A

HNGF6A TFA is a humanin analogue. HNGF6A TFA increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose metabolism, and has the potential for diabetes research. HNGF6A TFA inhibits of **ROS** production during oxidative stress.

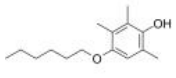
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HTHQ

(1-O-hexyl-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone; HX-1171; BTT-105)

Cat. No.: HY-100768

HTHQ (1-O-hexyl-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone) is a potent lipophilic phenolic antioxidant. HTHQ has considerable anti-oxidative activity by directly reacting with **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and scavenging **ROS** to form more stable free radicals.

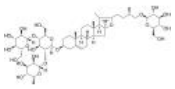


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Huangjiangsu A

Cat. No.: HY-N4278

Huangjiangsu A, pseudoprotodioscin, methyl protobioside, protodioscin, and protodeltonin, isolated from D. villosa.



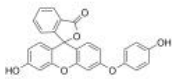
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxyphenyl Fluorescein

(HPF)

Cat. No.: HY-111330

Hydroxyphenyl fluorescein (HPF) is the reagent that can directly detect **highly reactive oxygen species (hROS)**. Hydroxyphenyl fluorescein selectively and dose-dependently reacts with **hROS**, such as the hydroxyl radical and peroxynitrite, which exhibit strong fluorescence.



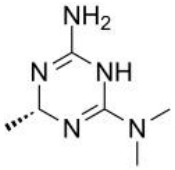
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Imeglimin

(EMD 387008)

Cat. No.: HY-14771

Imeglimin (EMD 387008) is an oral glucose-lowering agent. Imeglimin improves insulin sensitivity. Imeglimin also reduces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production, increases mitochondrial DNA and improves **mitochondrial** function.



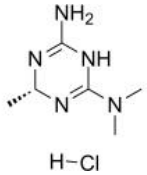
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imeglimin hydrochloride

(EMD 387008 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14771A

Imeglimin hydrochloride (EMD 387008) is an oral glucose-lowering agent. Imeglimin also reduces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production, increases mitochondrial DNA and improves **mitochondrial** function.

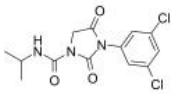


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iprodione

Cat. No.: HY-B1978

Iprodione, a dicarboximide fungicide, has a highly specific action, with a capacity to cause oxidative damage through production of free oxygen radicals (ROS). Iprodione does not appear to be species selective.



Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Iron sucrose

(Iron saccharate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2068

Iron sucrose (Iron saccharate) is a intravenous iron preparation and a pro-oxidant agent. Iron sucrose has the potential for iron deficiency anemia treatment.

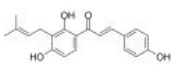
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

Isobavachalcone

(Corylifolinin; Isobacachalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-13065

Isobavachalcone (Corylifolinin) is derived from Psoralea corylifolia Linn. and is a potent inhibitor of **Akt** signaling pathway, which induces apoptosis in human cancer cells (Inhibits OVCAR-8 cell growth with an IC_{50} value of 7.92 μM).



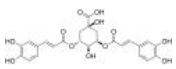
Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isochlorogenic acid A

(3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 3,5-CQA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0056

Isochlorogenic acid A (3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid) is a natural phenolic acid with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities .

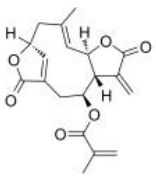


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Isodeoxyelephantopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2585

Isodeoxyelephantopin is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Elephantopus scaber. Isodeoxyelephantopin induces ROS generation, suppresses NF-κB activation. Isodeoxyelephantopin also modulates LncRNA expression and exhibit activities against breast cancer.



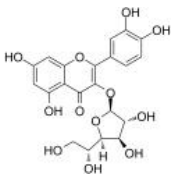
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoquercitrin

(Isoquercitroside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0768

Isoquercitrin (Isoquercitroside) is an effective antioxidant and an eosinophilic inflammation suppressor.

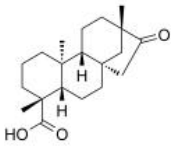


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isosteviol

((-)-Isosteviol; iso-Steviol) Cat. No.: HY-N0872

Isosteviol ((-)-Isosteviol) is a derivative of Stevioside through acid catalyzed hydrolysis of Stevioside. Isosteviol inhibits DNA polymerase and DNA topoisomerase and has antibacterial, anticancer and anti-tuberculosis effects.

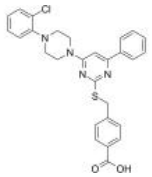


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

J14

Cat. No.: HY-135008

J14 is a reversible **sulfiredoxin** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8.1 μM. J14 induces oxidative stress (intracellular **ROS** accumulation) by inhibiting **sulfiredoxin**, leading to cytotoxicity and cancer cell death.

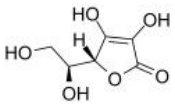


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Ascorbic acid

(L-Ascorbate; Vitamin C) Cat. No.: HY-B0166

L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM. L-Ascorbic acid is also a collagen deposition enhancer and an elastogenesis inhibitor.

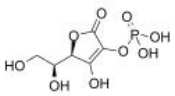


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid) Cat. No.: HY-103701

L-ascorbic acid 2-phosphate (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid) is a long-acting ;**vitamin C derivative** that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.

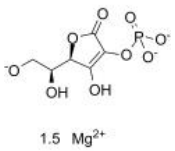


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate magnesium

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid magnesium) Cat. No.: HY-103701A

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate magnesium (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid magnesium) is a long-a cting **vitamin C derivative**&n bsp;that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.

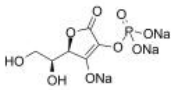


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate trisodium

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid trisodium) Cat. No.: HY-107837

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate trisodium (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid trisodium) is a long-acting **vitamin C derivative** that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.

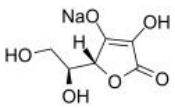


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt

(Sodium L-ascorbate; Vitamin C sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-B0166A

L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt (Sodium L-ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM.

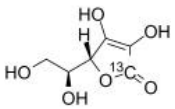


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid-13C

(L-Ascorbate-13C; Vitamin C-13C) Cat. No.: HY-B0166S1

L-Ascorbic acid-13C (L-Ascorbate-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Ascorbic acid. L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM.

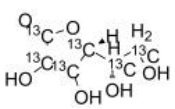


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Ascorbic acid-13C6

(L-Ascorbate-13C6; Vitamin C-13C6) Cat. No.: HY-B0166S

L-Ascorbic acid-13C6 (L-Ascorbate-13C6) is the 13C-labeled L-Ascorbic acid. L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM.

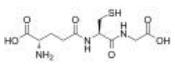


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutathione reduced

(GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) Cat. No.: HY-D0187

L-Glutathione reduced (GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.

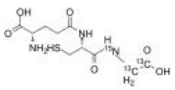


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Glutathione reduced-13C2,15N

(GSH-13C2,15N; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine-13C2,15N) Cat. No.: HY-D0187S

L-Glutathione reduced-13C2,15N (GSH-13C2,15N) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Glutathione reduced. L-Glutathione reduced (GSH) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.

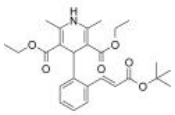


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lacidipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0347

Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker. Target: Calcium Channel Lacidipine, a novel third-generation dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, has been demonstrated effective for hypertension.

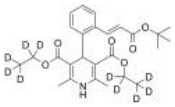


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lacidipine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0347S

Lacidipine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lacidipine. Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker.

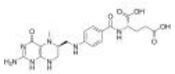


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Levomefolic acid

(5-MTHF) Cat. No.: HY-14781

Levomefolic acid (5-MTHF) is the natural, active form of folic acid used at the cellular level for DNA reproduction, the cysteine cycle and the regulation of homocysteine among other functions.

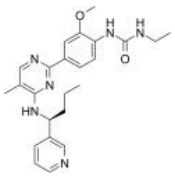


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lexibulin

(CYT-997) Cat. No.: HY-10498

Lexibulin (CYT-997) is a potent and orally active **tubulin polymerisation** inhibitor with IC50s of 10-100 nM in cancer cell lines; with potent cytotoxic and vascular disrupting activity in vitro and in vivo.

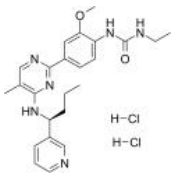


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lexibulin dihydrochloride

(CYT-997 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10498A

Lexibulin dihydrochloride (CYT-997 dihydrochloride) is a potent and orally active **tubulin polymerisation** inhibitor with IC50s of 10-100 nM in cancer cell lines; with potent cytotoxic and vascular disrupting activity in vitro and in vivo.

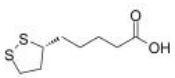


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lipoic acid

((R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid; R-(+)-Thioctic acid) Cat. No.: HY-18733

Lipoic acid ((R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid) is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of **mitochondrial** enzyme complexes. (R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid is more effective than racemic Lipoic acid.

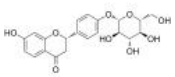


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Liquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N0376

Liquiritin, a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza, is a potent and competitive **AKR1C1** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.62 μM, 0.61 μM, and 3.72μM for AKR1C1, AKR1C2 and AKR1C3, respectively. Liquiritin efficiently inhibits progesterone metabolism mediated by AKR1C1 in vivo.



Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Luciferase

Cat. No.: HY-P1004

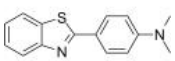
Luciferase from Vibrio fischeri has also been used in a study to investigate the sensitivity of dark mutants of various strains of luminescent bacteria to reactive oxygen species.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Luciferase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-136706

Luciferase-IN-1 is a luciferase inhibitor.

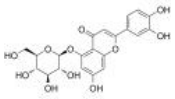


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Luteolin 5-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2008

Luteolin 5-O-glucoside, a major flavonoidfrom Cirsium maackii, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside inhibits LPS-induced **NO** production and t-BHP-induced **ROS** generation. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside suppresses the expression of iNOS and COX-2 in macrophages.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lycopene

Cat. No.: HY-N0287

Lycopene is naturally occurring carotenoids found in tomato, tomato products, and in other red fruits and vegetables; exhibits antioxidant effects.

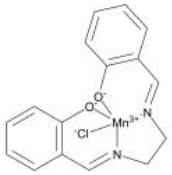
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Manganese(salen) chloride

(EUK-8)

Cat. No.: HY-W001583

Manganese(salen) chloride (EUK-8), a superoxide dismutase and catalase mimetic, is an antioxidant with oxyradical scavenging properties. Manganese(salen) chloride ameliorates acute lung injury in endotoxemic swine.

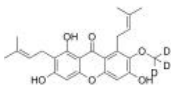


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Mangostin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0328S

alpha-Mangostin-d3 (α-Mangostin-d3) is the deuterium labeled alpha-Mangostin. alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin) is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Maresin 1

Cat. No.: HY-116429

Maresin 1, produced by human Mφs from endogenous docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and a specialized proresolving mediator, stimulates intracellular [Ca^{2+}] and secretion. Maresin 1 possesses anti-inflammatory activity.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg (277.4 μM * 250 μL in Ethanol)

Maresin 1-d5

Cat. No.: HY-116429S

Maresin 1-d5 is the deuterium labeled Maresin 1. Maresin 1, produced by human Mφs from endogenous docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and a specialized proresolving mediator, stimulates intracellular [Ca^{2+}] and secretion. Maresin 1 possesses anti-inflammatory activity.

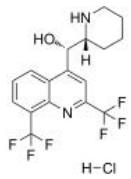
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mefloquine hydrochloride

(Mefloquin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17437A

Mefloquine hydrochloride (Mefloquin hydrochloride), a quinoline antimalarial agent, is an anti-**SARS-CoV-2** entry inhibitor. Mefloquine hydrochloride is also a **K^+ channel (KvQT1/minK)** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of ~1 μM.

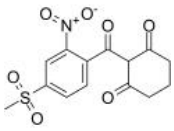


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mesotrione

Cat. No.: HY-12853

Mesotrione is a **herbicide** belongs to the benzoylcyclohexanedione family. Mesotrione is a potent and competitive and reversible inhibitor of **HPPD** enzyme. Mesotrione is selective to maize due to rapid metabolism and relative high tolerance by the susceptible crop plant.



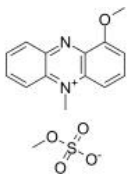
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methoxy-PMS

(1-Methoxy PMS; 1-Methoxyphenazine methosulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0937

Methoxy-PMS (1-Methoxy PMS), an active oxygen formation inducer, is stable electron-transport mediator between NAD(P)H and tetrazolium dyes.

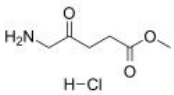


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Methyl aminolevulinate hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0169A

Methyl aminolevulinate hydrochloride is an agent used as a **sensitizer** in photodynamic therapy (PDT). Methyl aminolevulinate is a prodrug that can be metabolized to Protoporphyrin IX.

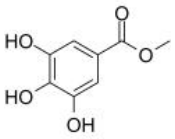


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl gallate

(Gallincin; NSC 363001) Cat. No.: HY-N2010

Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows **bacterial** inhibition activity. Methyl gallate also has anti-**HIV-1** and **HIV-1** enzyme inhibitory activities.

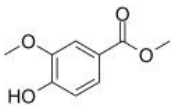


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Methyl vanillate

Cat. No.: HY-75342

Methyl vanillate, one of the ingredients in Hovenia dulcis Thunb, is a **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway activator. A benzoate ester that is the methyl ester of vanillic acid. It has a role as an antioxidant and a plant metabolite.

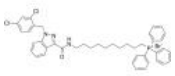


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Mito-LND

(Mito-Lonidamine) Cat. No.: HY-134832

Mito-LND (Mito-Lonidamine) is an orally active and mitochondria-targeted inhibitor of **oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS)**. Mito-LND inhibits mitochondrial bioenergetics, stimulates the formation of **reactive oxygen species**, and induces autophagic cell death in lung cancer cells.

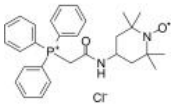


Purity: 97.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mito-TEMPO

Cat. No.: HY-112879

Mito-TEMPO is a mitochondria-targeted superoxide dismutase mimetic with superoxide and alkyl radical scavenging properties.

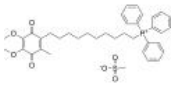


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mitoquinone mesylate

(MitoQ mesylate; MitoQ10 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-100116A

Mitoquinone mesylate is a TPP-based, **mitochondrially** targeted antioxidant in order to protect against oxidative damage.

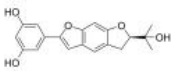


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Moracin O

Cat. No.: HY-N3244

Moracin O is a 2-arylbenzofuran isolated from the Mori Cortex Radicis. Moracin O exhibits potent in vitro inhibitory activity against **hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1)**. Moracin O reduces oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD)-induced **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

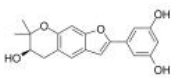


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Moracin P

Cat. No.: HY-N3243

Moracin P is a 2-arylbenzofuran isolated from the Mori Cortex Radicis. Moracin P exhibits potent in vitro inhibitory activity against **hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1)**. Moracin P reduces oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD)-induced **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

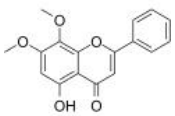


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Moslosooflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2035

Moslosooflavone is a flavonoid isolated from Saussurea involucrata. Moslosooflavone has an anti-hypoxia and anti-inflammatory activities.

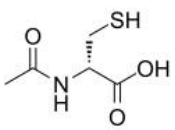


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Acetyl-D-cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-136386

N-Acetyl-D-cysteine has antioxidant activities and scavenges **ROS** through the reaction with its thiol group, but cannot enter the glutathione metabolic pathway.

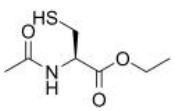


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester

(N-Acetylcysteine ethyl ester; NACET) Cat. No.: HY-134495

N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester is an esterified form of N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC). N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester exhibits enhanced cell permeability, and produce NAC and cysteine.

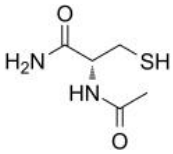


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Acetylcysteine amide

Cat. No.: HY-110256

N-Acetylcysteine amide is a cell membranes and blood brain barrier permeant thiol antioxidant and neuroprotective agent, reduces **ROS** production.

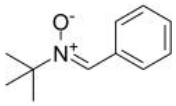


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone

Cat. No.: HY-128463

N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone is a nitrone-based free radical scavenger that forms nitroxide spin adducts. N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone inhibits **COX2** catalytic activity.

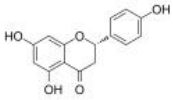


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Naringenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0100

Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Naringenin has anti-**dengue virus (DENV)** activity.



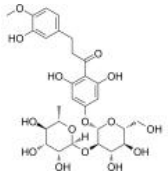
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone

(Neohesperidin DC; NHDC)

Cat. No.: HY-N0154

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone is a synthetic glycoside chalcone, is added to various foods and beverages as a low caloric artificial sweetener.

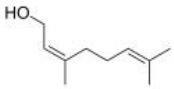


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nerol

Cat. No.: HY-N7063

Nerol is a constituent of neroli oil. Nerol Nerol triggers mitochondrial dysfunction and induces apoptosis via elevation of Ca^{2+} and **ROS**. **Antifungal** activity.



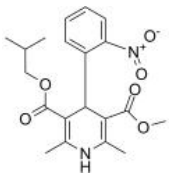
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nisoldipine

(BAY-k 5552)

Cat. No.: HY-17402

Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552; Sular) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with IC50 of 10 nM. IC50 value: 10 nM Target: L-type Cav1.2 Nisoldipine is a potent blocker of L-type calcium channels.

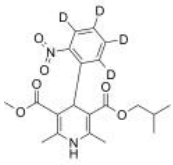


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Nisoldipine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-17402S1

Nisoldipine-d4 (BAY-k 5552-d4) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with IC_{50} of 10 nM.



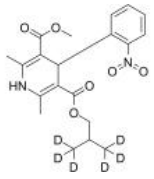
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Nisoldipine-d6

(BAY-k 5552-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-17402S

Nisoldipine-d6 (BAY-k 5552-d6) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552; Sular) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with an IC_{50} of 10 nM.

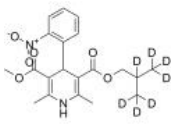


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nisoldipine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-17402S2

Nisoldipine-d7 (BAY-k 5552-d7) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with IC_{50} of 10 nM.



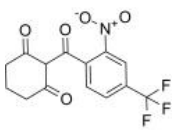
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitisinone

(NTBC; Nitisone; SC0735)

Cat. No.: HY-B0607

Nitisinone(SC0735) is an inhibitor of the enzyme 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase. Target: 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate Dioxygenase Nitisinone is a drug used to slow the effects of hereditary tyrosinemia type 1.

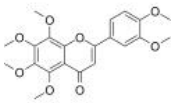


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nobiletin

Cat. No.: HY-N0155

Nobiletin is a poly-methoxylated flavone from the citrus peel that improves memory loss. Nobiletin is a **retinoid acid receptor-related orphan receptors (RORs)** agonist.

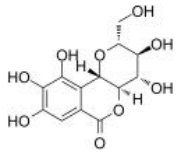


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Norbergenin

Cat. No.: HY-N9447

Norbergenin, the O-demethyl derivative of bergenin, shows moderate antioxidant activity (IC_{50} 13 μM in DPPH radical scavenging; 32 μM in superoxide anion scavenging).

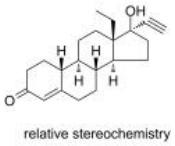


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Norgestrel

Cat. No.: HY-N7137

Norgestrel is a synthetic analog of progesterone, a compound commonly found in oral contraceptive pill, and a powerful neuroprotective antioxidant, preventing light-induced **ROS** in photoreceptor cells, and cell death.

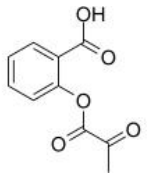


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

OBA-09

Cat. No.: HY-12840

OBA-09, a simple ester of pyruvate and salicylic acid, is potent multi-modal neuroprotectant. OBA-09 has anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects.



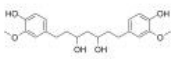
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Octahydrocurcumin

(Hexahydrobisdemethoxycurcumin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0894

Octahydrocurcumin is a hydrogenated derivatives of curcumin; metabolite of curcumin. IC50 value: Target: OKT3-induced PBMC proliferation was inhibited by octahydrocurcumin with IC50 of 82 uM.



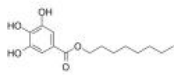
Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Octyl gallate

(n-Octyl gallate; Stabilizer GA 8)

Cat. No.: HY-N2011

Octyl gallate (Progallin O) is widely used as a food additive, with antimicrobial and antioxidant activity. Octyl gallate (Progallin O) shows selective and sensitive fluorescent property.

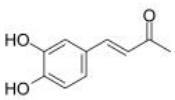


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Osmundacetone

Cat. No.: HY-N6959

Osmundacetone is a natural product isolated from Osmundae Rhizoma, with neuroprotective and anti-apoptotic effects. Osmundacetone has **DPPH** scavenging activity and protects neurological cell from oxidative stress.

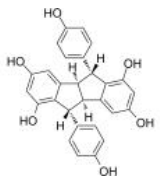


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pallidol

Cat. No.: HY-117245

Pallidol is a potent and selective **singlet oxygen** quencher. Pallidol shows antioxidant and antifungal activities.

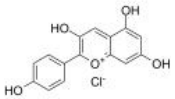


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pelargonidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-W011370

Pelargonidin chloride is a **scavenger** of nitric oxide radical and has antioxidant activities.

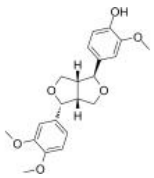


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phillygenin (Phillygenol; Epipinoresinol methyl ether; (+)-Phillygenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0483

Phillygenin (Phillygenol) is an active ingredient from Forsythia with many medicinal properties, such as antioxidant, reducing blood lipid, inhibition of low density lipoprotein oxidation.

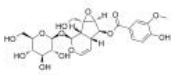


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Picroside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0408

Picroside II, an iridoid compound extracted from Picrorhiza, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. picroside II alleviates the inflammatory response in sepsis and enhances immune function by inhibiting the activation of **NLRP3** inflammasome and **NF-κB** pathways.

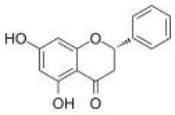


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pinocembrin

((+)-Pinocoembrin; Dihydrochrysin; Galangin flavanone) Cat. No.: HY-N0575

Pinocembrin ((+)-Pinocoembrin) is a flavonoid found in propolis, acts as a competitive inhibitor of **histidine decarboxylase**, and is an effective anti-allergic agent, with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.

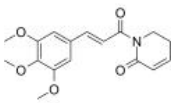


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Piperlongumine

(Piplartine) Cat. No.: HY-N2329

Piperlongumine is a alkaloid, possesses ant-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.

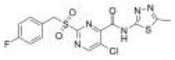


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

PK11007

Cat. No.: HY-128784

PK11007 is a mild thiol alkylator with anticancer activity. PK11007 stabilizes **p53** via selective alkylation of two surface-exposed cysteines without compromising its DNA binding activity. PK11007 induces mutant **p53** cancer cell death by increasing **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** levels.

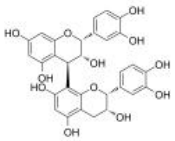


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Procyanidin B2

(Proanthocyanidin B2) Cat. No.: HY-N0796

Procyanidin B2 is a natural flavonoid, with anti-cancer, antioxidant activities.

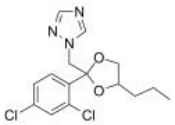


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Propiconazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0847

Propiconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol, leading to fungal cell membrane disruption. Propiconazole inhibits **S.**.

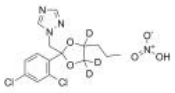


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Propiconazole-d3 nitrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0847S1

Propiconazole-d3 nitrate is the deuterium labeled Propiconazole nitrate. Propiconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol, leading to fungal cell membrane disruption. Propiconazole inhibits **S.**.

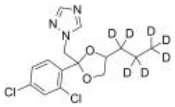


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propiconazole-d7

Cat. No.: HY-B0847S

Propiconazole-d7 is the deuterium labeled Propiconazole. Propiconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol, leading to fungal cell membrane disruption. Propiconazole inhibits **S.**.

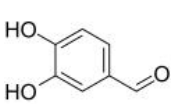


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Protocatechualdehyde

(Catechaldehyde; Protocatechuic aldehyde; Rancinamycin IV) Cat. No.: HY-N0295

Protocatechualdehyde (Catechaldehyde), a natural polyphenol compound isolated from the roots of radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, is associated with a wide variety of biological activities and has been widely used in medicine as an antioxidant, anti-aging, an antibacterial and...

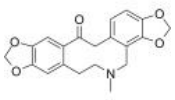


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Protopine

(Corydinine) Cat. No.: HY-N0793

Protopine, an isoquinoline alkaloid contained in plants in northeast Asia.

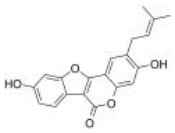


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Psoralidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0232

Psoralidin is a dual inhibitor of **COX-2** and **5-LOX**, regulates ionizing radiation (IR)-induced pulmonary inflammation.Anti-cancer, anti-bacterial, and anti-inflammatory properties. Psoralidin significantly downregulates **NOTCH1** signaling.



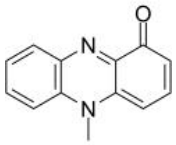
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pyocyanin

(Pyocyanine; Sanazin; Sanasin)

Cat. No.: HY-111278

Pyocyanin (Pyocyanine) is a phenazine that is a toxic, quorum sensing (QS)-controlled metabolite produced by P. aeruginosa. Pyocyanin is a redox-active compound and promotes the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS).

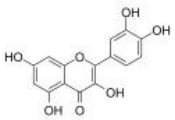


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin

Cat. No.: HY-18085

Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.

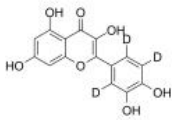


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Quercetin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-18085S1

Quercetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Quercetin. Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.



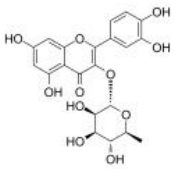
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Quercitrin

(Quercetin 3-rhamnoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0418

Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions.

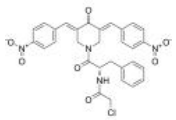


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RA375

Cat. No.: HY-136563

RA375 is a **RPN13 (26S proteasome regulatory subunit)** inhibitor. RA375 activates UPR signaling, ROS production and apoptosis. RA375 exhibits ten-fold greater activity against cancer lines than RA190, reflecting its nitro ring substituents and the addition of a chloroacetamide warhead.

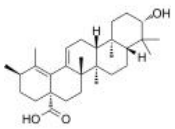


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Randialic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N8152

Randialic acid B, a triterpenoid compound, is a **formyl peptide receptor 1 (FPR1)** antagonist. Randialic acid B blocks **FPR1** in human neutrophils and attenuates psoriasis-like inflammation in vivo.



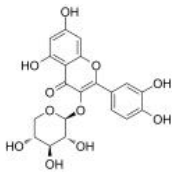
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Reynoutrin

(Quercetin-3-D-xyloside; Reinutrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1354

Reynoutrin (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside) is a flavonoid from Psidium cattleianum, with antioxidant and radical-scavenging activity.



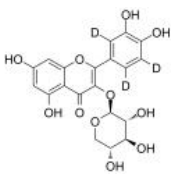
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Reynoutrin-d3

(Quercetin-3-D-xyloside-d3; Reinutrin-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1354S

Reynoutrin-d3 (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside-d3) is the deuterium labeled Reynoutrin. Reynoutrin (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside) is a flavonoid from Psidium cattleianum, with antioxidant and radical-scavenging activity.



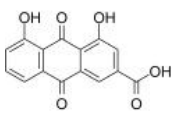
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhein

(Rheic Acid; Rhubarb yellow; Monorhein)

Cat. No.: HY-N0105

Rhein is a lipophilic anthraquinone extensively found in medicinal herbs, and has many pharmacological effects, including epatoprotective, nephroprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, and antimicrobial activities.

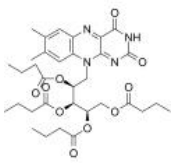


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Riboflavin Tetrabutyrate

Cat. No.: HY-B2239

Riboflavin Tetrabutyrate is a lipophilic flavin derivative with antioxidative and lipid peroxide-removing activity.

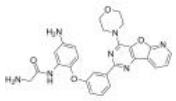


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

RIDR-PI-103

Cat. No.: HY-144876

RIDR-PI-103 is a reactive oxygen species (ROS)-induced drug release prodrug with a self-cyclizing moiety linked to a pan-PI3K inhibitor (PI-103).

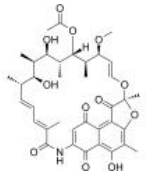


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rifamycin S

Cat. No.: HY-125365

Rifamycin S, a quinone, is an antibiotic against **Gram-positive bacteria** (including **MRSA**). Rifamycin S is the oxidized forms of a reversible oxidation-reduction system involving two electrons.

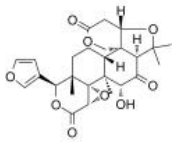


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rutaevin

Cat. No.: HY-N2620

Rutaevin is isolated from the fruits of Euodia rutaecarpa. Rutaevin inhibits **NO production** in LPS-induced RAW 264.7 macrophages.



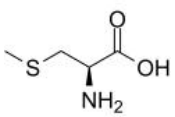
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

S-Methyl-L-cysteine

(L-S-Methylcysteine)

Cat. No.: HY-B2188

S-Methyl-L-cysteine is a natural product that acts as a substrate in the catalytic antioxidant system mediated by methionine sulfoxide reductase A (MSRA), with antioxidative, neuroprotective, and anti-obesity activities.



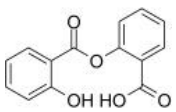
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Salsalate

(Salicylsalicylic acid; Disalicylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1245

Salsalate, a non-acetylated salicylate, is an effective antirheumatic drug that bypasses gastric absorption and also avoids cyclooxygenase inhibition. Salsalate has anti-inflammatory activity and reduces glucose levels, insulin resistance, and cytokine expression.



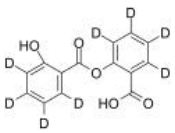
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Salsalate-d8

(Salicylsalicylic acid-d8; Disalicylic acid-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-B1245S

Salsalate-d8 (Salicylsalicylic acid-d8) is the deuterium labeled Salsalate. Salsalate, a non-acetylated salicylate, is an effective antirheumatic drug that bypasses gastric absorption and also avoids cyclooxygenase inhibition.



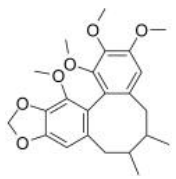
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisandrin B

(γ-Schisandrin; Wuweizisu B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0089

Schisandrin B (γ-Schisandrin) is a dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from Fructus Schisandrae, has been shown to produce antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart.



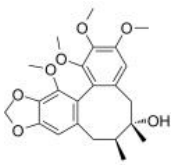
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Schisandrol B

(Gomisin-A; TJN-101; Wuweizi alcohol-B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0692

Schisandrol B (Gomisin-A) is a major active constituent of Schisandra sphenanthera with hepato-protective effects. Schisandrol B inhibits **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

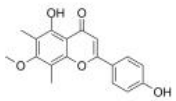


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Sideroxylin

Cat. No.: HY-N1306

Sideroxylin is a C-methylated flavone isolated from Callistemon lanceolatus and exerts antimicrobial activity against **Staphylococcus aureus**.



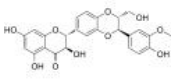
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Silibinin

(Silibinin A; Silymarin I)

Cat. No.: HY-13748

Silibinin (Silibinin A), an effective anti-cancer and chemopreventive agent, has been shown to exert multiple effects on cancer cells, including inhibition of both cell proliferation and migration.



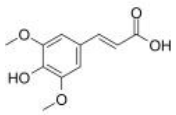
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sinapinic acid

(Sinapic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W009732

Sinapinic acid (Sinapic acid) is a phenolic compound isolated from Hydnophytum formicarum Jack. Rhizome, acts as an inhibitor of **HDAC**, with an IC_{50} of 2.27 mM, and also inhibits **ACE-I** activity.

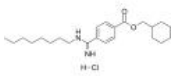


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SKF1

Cat. No.: HY-123454

SKF1 is a **FK506** suppressor, causes a mitochondrially induced death in low salt, concomitant with the release of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.



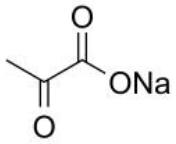
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate

(Sodium pyruvate)

Cat. No.: HY-W015913

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate (Sodium pyruvate), a three-carbon metabolite of Glucose, is a compound produced in the glycolytic pathway. Sodium 2-oxopropanoate is a free radical scavenger that can scavenge **ROS**.



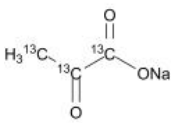
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate-13C3

(Sodium pyruvate-13C3)

Cat. No.: HY-W015913S

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate-13C3 (Sodium pyruvate-13C3) is the 13C-labeled Sodium 2-oxopropanoate. Sodium 2-oxopropanoate (Sodium pyruvate), a three-carbon metabolite of Glucose, is a compound produced in the glycolytic pathway. Sodium 2-oxopropanoate is a free radical scavenger that can scavenge **ROS**.

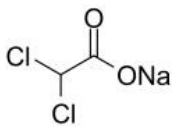


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium dichloroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-Y0445A

Sodium dichloroacetate is a metabolic regulator in cancer cells' mitochondria with anticancer activity. Sodium dichloroacetate inhibits **PDHK**, resulting in decreased lactic acid in the tumor microenvironment.



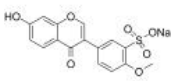
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg

Sodium formononetin-3'-sulfonate

(Sul-F)

Cat. No.: HY-13063

Sodium formononetin-3'-sulfonate (Sul-F) is a water-sol. derivate of formononetin.



Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sodium thiocyanate

(Thiocyanate sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-23119

Sodium thiocyanate reduces plasma levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokine **IL-6**, and increases the anti-inflammatory cytokine **IL-10** levels. Sodium thiocyanate also significantly reduces of **ROS** formation.

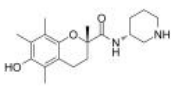
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Sonlicromanol

(KH176)

Cat. No.: HY-121577

Sonlicromanol (KH176) is an orally active **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** modulator for the study in mitochondrial disease.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sonlicromanol hydrochloride

(KH176 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-120332

Sonlicromanol (KH176) hydrochloride, a chemical entity derivative of Trolox, is a blood-brain barrier permeable **ROS-redox** modulator. Sonlicromanol (KH176) hydrochloride is used in the study for mitochondrial disorders.
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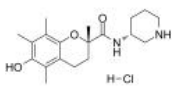
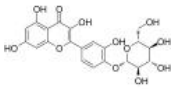


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Spiraeoside

(Quercetin 4′-O-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-N8253

Spiraeoside, an orally active natural compound, exerts antioxidant activity, inhibits **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and malondialdehyde production. Spiraeoside possesses antiallergic, anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.



Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Squalene

(Super Squalene; trans-Squalene; AddaVax) Cat. No.: HY-N1214

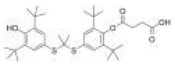
Squalene is an intermediate product in the synthesis of cholesterol, and shows several pharmacological properties such as hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, and antitoxicant activity.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Succinobucol

(AGI-1067; Probucol monosuccinate) Cat. No.: HY-14937

Succinobucol is a phenolic antioxidant with anti-inflammatory and antiplatelet effects.

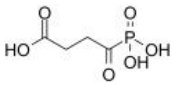


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Succinyl phosphonate

Cat. No.: HY-12688

Succinyl phosphonate is an α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase (**KGDHC**) inhibitor, effective inhibits (**KGDHC**) in muscle, bacterial, brain, and cultured human fibroblasts.

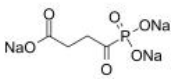


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Succinyl phosphonate trisodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-12688A

Succinyl phosphonate trisodium salt is an α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase (**KGDHC**) inhibitor, effective inhibits (**KGDHC**) in muscle, bacterial, brain, and cultured human fibroblasts.

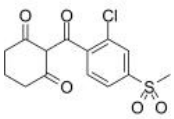


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sulcotrione

Cat. No.: HY-107368

Sulcotrione is a β-triketone herbicide which can inhibit **hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase** (**HPPD**).

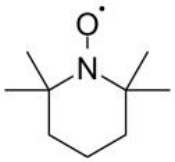


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tempo

Cat. No.: HY-W001187

Tempo is a classic nitroxide radical and is a selective scavenger of **ROS** that dismutases superoxide in the catalytic cycle. Tempo induces **DNA-strand** breakage. Tempo can be used as an organocatalyst for the oxidation of primary alcohols to aldehydes.

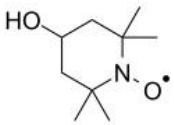


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tempol

(4-Hydroxy-TEMPO) Cat. No.: HY-100561

Tempol is a general superoxide dismutase (SOD)-mimetic drug that efficiently neutralizes reactive oxygen species (ROS).

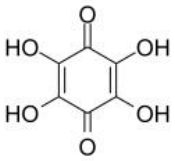


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Tetrahydroxyquinone

(Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone; Tetrahydroxybenzoquinone) Cat. No.: HY-B1106

Tetrahydroxyquinone (Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone), a primitive anticataract agent, is a redox active benzoquinone. Tetrahydroxyquinone can take part in a redox cycle with semiquinone radicals, leading to the formation of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.

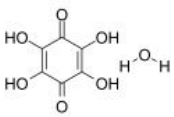


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tetrahydroxyquinone monohydrate

(Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone monohydrate; ...) Cat. No.: HY-B1106A

Tetrahydroxyquinone monohydrate (Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone monohydrate), a primitive anticataract agent, is a redox active benzoquinone.

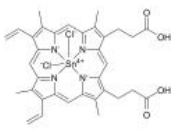


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tin-protoporphyrin IX

(SnPPIX; Stannous protoporphyrin IX) Cat. No.: HY-101194

Tin-protoporphyrin IX (SnPPIX) is a potent **Heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)** inhibitor. Tin-protoporphyrin IX (SnPPIX) sensitizes pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) tumors to chemotherapy in mice model.

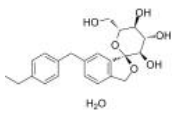


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tofogliflozin (hydrate)

(CSG-452 hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-13413

Tofogliflozin hydrate (CSG-452 hydrate) is a potent and highly specific **sodium/glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.9 nM and K_i values of 2.9 nM, 14.9 nM, and 6.4 nM for human, rat, and mouse **SGLT2**.

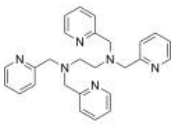


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

TPEN

(TPEDA) Cat. No.: HY-100202

TPEN (TPEDA) is a specific cell-permeable heavy metal chelator. TPEN has a higher affinity for Zn^{2+}, but a lower affinity for Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}. TPEN induces DNA damage and increases intracellular **ROS** production. TPEN also inhibits cell proliferation and induces **apoptosis**.

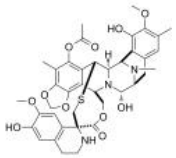


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Trabectedin

(Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) Cat. No.: HY-50936

Trabectedin (Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.

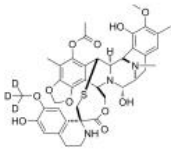


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Trabectedin D3

(Ecteinascidin 743 D3; ET-743 D3) Cat. No.: HY-50936S

Trabectedin D3 (Ecteinascidin 743 D3) is deuterium labeled Trabectedin. Trabectedin is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.

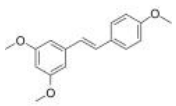


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg

trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol (trans-trismethoxy Resveratrol; E-Resveratrol Trimethyl Ether; Tri-O-methylresveratrol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1408

Trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol is a derivative of Resveratrol (RSV),and it may be a more potent anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic and vascular-disrupting agent when compared with resveratrol.

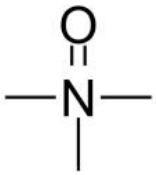


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Trimethylamine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-116084

Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients. Trimethylamine N-oxide induces inflammation by activating the **ROS/NLRP3 inflammasome**.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trimethylamine N-oxide-d9

Cat. No.: HY-116084S

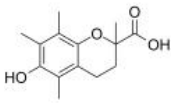
Trimethylamine N-oxide-d9 is the deuterium labeled Trimethylamine N-oxide. Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Trolox

Cat. No.: HY-101445

Trolox is an analogue of vitamin E with a powerful antioxidant effect. Trolox is also a powerful inhibitor of membrane damage.

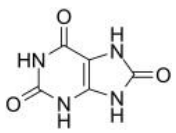


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Uric acid

Cat. No.: HY-B2130

Uric acid, scavenger of **oxygen radical**, is a very important antioxidant that help maintains the stability of blood pressure and antioxidant stress. Uric acid can remove reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as singlet oxygen and peroxynitrite, inhibiting lipid peroxidation.



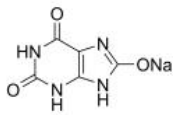
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Uric acid sodium

(Monosodium urate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2130A

Uric acid sodium (Monosodium urate), scavenger of **oxygen radical**, is a very important antioxidant that help maintains the stability of blood pressure and antioxidant stress.

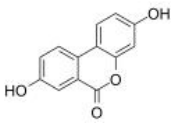


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 200 mg

Urolithin A

Cat. No.: HY-100599

Urolithin A, a gut-microbial metabolite of ellagic acid, exerts anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, and antioxidant properties. Urolithin A induces **autophagy** and **apoptosis**, suppresses cell cycle progression, and inhibits **DNA synthesis**.

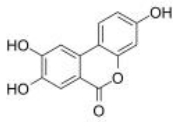


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Urolithin C

Cat. No.: HY-135897

Urolithin C, a gut-microbial metabolite of Ellagic acid, is a glucose-dependent activator of **insulin secretion**. Urolithin C is a **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** opener and enhances **Ca^{2+}** influx.



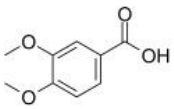
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Veratric acid

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2007

Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.



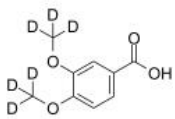
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Veratric acid-d6

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N2007S

Veratric acid-d6 is deuterium labeled Veratric acid. Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.



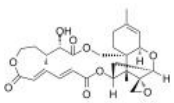
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verrucarin A

(Muconomycin A)

Cat. No.: HY-107426

Verrucarin A (Muconomycin A), a Type D macrocyclic mycotoxin derived from the pathogen fungus Myrothecium verrucaria, is an inhibitor of **protein synthesis**.



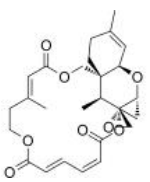
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Verrucarin J

(Muconomycin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N10113

Verrucarin J (Muconomycin B) is a metabolite of the Myrothecium fungus family. Verrucarin J generates reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) and induces **apoptosis** of cancer cell lines, such as A549, HCT 116 and SW-620 cells.



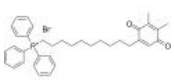
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Visomitin

(SKQ1)

Cat. No.: HY-100474

Visomitin (SKQ1) is a mitochondrial-targeted antioxidant with the high mitochondrion membrane penetrating ability and potent antioxidant capability.

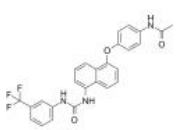


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VS 8

Cat. No.: HY-143491

VS 8 (Compound VS 8) is a potent, orally active **VEGFR-2** inhibitor with significant **anti-angiogenic** effects. VS 8 induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and migration. VS 8 is active against CSCs (Cancer stem cells).

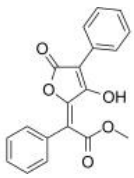


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vulpinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-125919

Vulpinic acid, a lichen metabolite, decreases H_2O_2-induced **ROS** production, oxidative stress and oxidative stress-related damages in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC). Vulpinic acid is active against staphylococci, enterococci, and anaerobic **bacteria**.

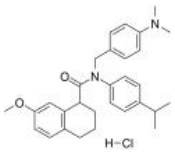


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

W-54011

Cat. No.: HY-16992A

W-54011 is a potent and orally active non-peptide **C5a receptor** antagonist. W-54011 inhibits the binding of ^{125}I-labeled **C5a** to human neutrophils with a K_i value of 2.2 nM.



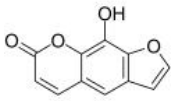
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Xanthotoxol

(8-Hydroxypsoralen)

Cat. No.: HY-30152

Xanthotoxol (8-Hydroxypsoralen) is a biologically active linear furocoumarin, shows strong pharmacological activities as anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, **5-HT** antagonistic, and neuroprotective effects.

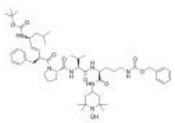


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XJB-5-131

Cat. No.: HY-129460

XJB-5-131 is a mitochondria-targeted ROS and electron scavenger. XJB-5-131 is a bi-functional antioxidant that comprises a radical scavenger. XJB-5-131 is a synthetic antioxidant that targets mitochondria.

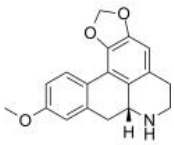


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xylopine

Cat. No.: HY-N9534

Xylopine is an aporphine alkaloid with cytotoxic activity on cancer cells. Xylopine induces oxidative stress, causes G2/M cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

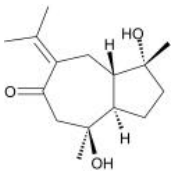


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zedoarondiol

Cat. No.: HY-122915

Zedoarondiol, a sesquiterpene lactone compound, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Zedoarondiol can be used for atherosclerosis research.



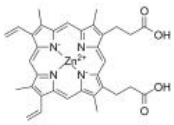
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zinc Protoporphyrin

(Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX; ZnPP; Zinc Protoporphyrin-9)

Cat. No.: HY-101193

Zinc Protoporphyrin (Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX) is an orally active and competitive **heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)** inhibitor and markedly attenuates the protective effects of Phloroglucinol (PG) against H_2O_2.

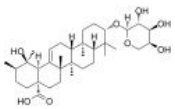


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ziyuglycoside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0332

Ziyuglycoside II is a triterpenoid saponin compound extracted from Sanguisorba officinalis L.. Ziyuglycoside II induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production and **apoptosis**. Anti-inflammation and anti-cancer effect.



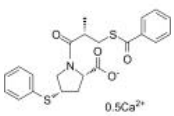
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Zofenopril calcium

(SQ26991)

Cat. No.: HY-B0655

Zofenopril Calcium (SQ26991) is an antioxidant that acts as an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor.

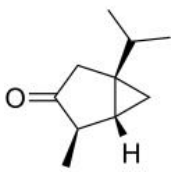


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

α-Thujone

Cat. No.: HY-121618

α-Thujone is a monoterpene isolated from Thuja occidentalis essential oil with potent anti-tumor activities. α-Thujone is a reversible modulator of the **GABA type A receptor** and the IC_{50} for α-Thujone is 21 μM in suppressing the **GABA**-induced currents.



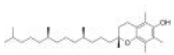
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

α-Vitamin E

((+)-α-Tocopherol; D-α-Tocopherol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0683

α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.

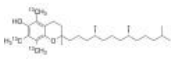


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

α-Vitamin E-13C3

((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C3; D-α-Tocopherol-13C3) Cat. No.: HY-N0683S1

α-Vitamin E-13C3 ((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C3) is the 13C-labeled α-Vitamin E. α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.

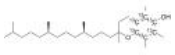


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Vitamin E-13C6

((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C6; D-α-Tocopherol-13C6) Cat. No.: HY-N0683S

α-Vitamin E-13C6 ((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C6) is the 13C-labeled α-Vitamin E. α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.

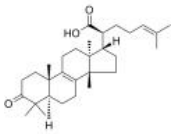


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Elemonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2454

β-Elemonic acid is a triterpene isolated from Boswellia papyrifera. β-Elemonic acid induces cell **apoptosis**, reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) and **COX-2** expression and inhibits **prolyl endopeptidase**. β-Elemonic acid exhibits anticancer and anti-inflammatory effects.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Salt-inducible Kinase (SIK)

Salt-inducible kinases (SIKs) belong to AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) family, and functions mainly involve in regulating energy response-related physiological processes, such as gluconeogenesis and lipid metabolism. The SIK family comprises three isoforms, namely, SIK1, SIK2, and SIK3, all of which may act as metabolic transmitters. SIKs have shown self-phosphorylation, and play an important role in regulating adrenocortical function under the stimulation of high salt or adreno-cortico-tropic-hormone (ACTH).

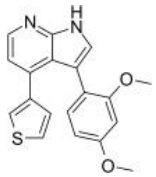
All three SIK family kinases are expressed broadly. SIK1 mRNA expression is regulated by multiple stimuli, including high dietary salt intake, ACTH signaling, glucagon signaling, excitable cell depolarization, and circadian rhythms. In contrast, SIK2 and SIK3 expression is constitutive in tissues in which these kinases are expressed. In humans, SIK2 and SIK3 are expressed ubiquitously, with highest SIK2 levels in adipose tissue and highest SIK3 expression in brain. In addition, these SIK family members are dysregulated in various cancers, including ovarian, breast, prostate, and lung cancers, indicating that SIKs may execute crucial roles in tumor occurrence or progression.

Salt-inducible Kinase (SIK) Inhibitors

ARN-3236

Cat. No.: HY-120856

ARN-3236 is an oral active and selective inhibitor of **salt-inducible kinase 2 (SIK2)**, with IC_{50}s of <1 nM, 21.63 nM and 6.63 nM for SIK2, SIK1 and SIK3, respectively. Has anti-cancer activity.



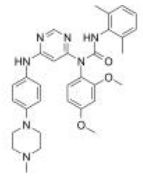
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HG-9-91-01

(SIK inhibitor 1)

Cat. No.: HY-15776

HG-9-91-01 is a potent and highly selective salt-inducible kinase (**SIK**) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.92 nM, 6.6 nM and 9.6 nM for **SIK1**, **SIK2** and **SIK3** respectively.

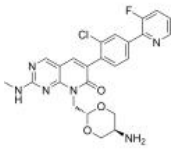


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MRIA9

Cat. No.: HY-139253

MRIA9 is an ATP-competitive, pan **Salt-Inducible kinase (SIK)** and **PAK2/3** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 516 nM, 180 nM and 127 nM for SIK1, SIK2 and SIK3, respectively.

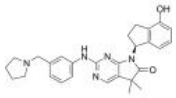


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

MRT199665

Cat. No.: HY-120877

MRT199665 is a potent and ATP-competitive, selective **MARK/SIK/AMPK** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2/2/3/2 nM, 10/10 nM, and 110/12/43 nM for **MARK1/MARK2/MARK3/MARK14**, **AMPKα1/AMPKα2**, and **SIK1/SIK2/SIK3**, respectively.

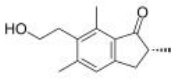


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pterosin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1570

Pterosin B, a indanone found in bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), is an inhibitor of **salt-inducible kinase 3 (Sik3)** signaling. Pterosin B prevents chondrocyte hypertrophy and osteoarthritis in mice by inhibiting Sik3.

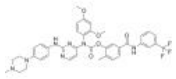


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

WH-4-025

Cat. No.: HY-138001

WH-4-025 is a **Salt-inducible kinase (SIK)** inhibitor (WO2016023014 A2).

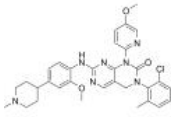


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YKL-05-099

Cat. No.: HY-101147

YKL-05-099 is a salt-inducible kinase (**SIK**) inhibitor. YKL-05-099 binds to **SIK1** and **SIK3** with IC_{50}s of ~10 and ~30 nM, respectively. YKL-05-099 has slightly less potent SIK2-inhibitory (IC_{50}=40 nM).

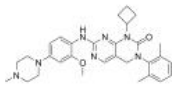


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YKL-06-061

Cat. No.: HY-120056

YKL-06-061 is a potent, selective, second-generation **salt-inducible kinase (SIK)** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 6.56 nM/1.77 nM/20.5 nM for SIK1/2/3, respectively.

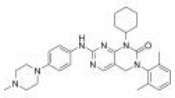


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YKL-06-062

Cat. No.: HY-129141

YKL-06-062 is a second-generation **salt-inducible kinase (SIK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.12 nM/1.40 nM/2.86 nM, respectively. YKL-06-062 is the structural analog of YKL-06-062.



Purity: 95.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

SphK

Sphingosine kinase

Sphingosine kinase (SphK1 and SphK2) is a lipid enzyme that catalyses the phosphorylation of sphingosine to form sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P). Two isoforms of SphK are found in mammalian organisms, SphK1 and SphK2. SphK1 is found primarily in the cytoplasm and the plasma membrane of erythrocyte, endothelial and mast cells. SphK2 is larger and localized to the endoplasmic reticulum, nucleus, and mitochondria.

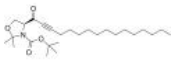
S1P binds to five different plasma membrane sphingosine 1-phosphate receptors ($S1P_{1-5}$) and can regulate intracellular target proteins. S1P has a wide range of biological functions including promotion of cellular proliferation and survival, immune cell trafficking, stimulation of angiogenesis, and regulation of vascular integrity. Accumulation of S1P has been linked to the development/progression of cancer and various other diseases including, but not limited to, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and diabetic nephropathy. Thus, the biosynthetic route to S1P is a logical target for drug discovery. SphK1 and SphK2 isozymes are also recognized therapeutic targets.

SphK Inhibitors & Activators

CAY10621
(SKI 5C)

Cat. No.: HY-117563

CAY10621 (SKI 5C; compound 5c) is a specific **sphingosine kinase 1 (SPHK1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM. CAY10621 is low toxic toward cells. CAY10621 has the potential f or resistant cancer tumors research.

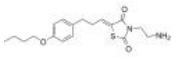


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K145

Cat. No.: HY-15779

K145 is a selective, substrate-competitive and orally active **SphK2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.3 μM and a K_i of 6.4 μM. K145 is inactive against SphK1 and other protein kinases. K145 induces cell **apoptosis** and has potently antitumor activity.

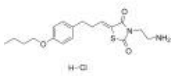


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K145 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15779A

K145 hydrochloride is a selective, substrate-competitive and orally active **SphK2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.3 μM and a K_i of 6.4 μM. K145 hydrochloride is inactive against SphK1 and other protein kinases.

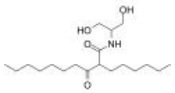


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

K6PC-5

Cat. No.: HY-124042

K6PC-5, a synthetic ceramide derivative,is a direct **sphingosine kinase 1(SPHK1)** activator and elicites a rapid transient increase in intracellular calcium levels.

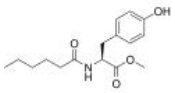


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MHP
(Methyl caprooyl tyrosinate)

Cat. No.: HY-101572

MHP (Methyl caprooyl tyrosinate) is an activator of sphingosine kinase (**SPHK1**), and significantly stimulates CAMP mRNA and protein production. MHP (Methyl caprooyl tyrosinate) enhances antimicrobial defense and innate immunity.

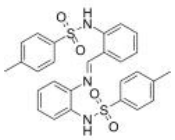


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

MP-A08

Cat. No.: HY-19794

MP-A08 is a highly selective ATP competitive sphingosine kinase (SPHK1) inhibitor that targets both SphK1 and SphK2 with Ki values of 6.9 ± 0.8 μM and 27 ± 3 μM, respectively.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N,N-Dimethylsphingosine

Cat. No.: HY-108491

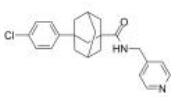
N,N-Dimethylsphingosine is a potent inhbitor of **SphK** (sphingosine kinase) as an endogenous metabolite of sphingosine produced in various tissues and tumor cell lines.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Opaganib
(ABC294640)

Cat. No.: HY-16015

Opaganib (ABC294640) is a selective, competitive sphingosine kinase 2 (**SK2**) inhibitor with K_i of 9.8 μM.



Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Peretinoin
(NIK333)

Cat. No.: HY-100008

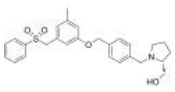
Peretinoin is an oral acyclic retinoid with a vitamin A-like structure that targets retinoid nuclear receptors such as **retinoid X receptor (RXR)** and **retinoic acid receptor (RAR)**.

Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-543
(Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II)

Cat. No.: HY-15425

PF-543 (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM and a K_i of 3.6 nM. PF-543 is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over SPHK2.

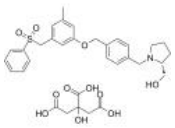


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-543 Citrate

(Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II Citrate) Cat. No.: HY-15425A

PF-543 Citrate (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II Citrate) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM and a K_i of 3.6 nM. PF-543 Citrate is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over SPHK2.

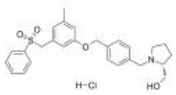


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-543 hydrochloride

(Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-15425B

PF-543 hydrochloride (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM and a K_i of 3.6 nM. PF-543 hydrochloride is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over SPHK2.

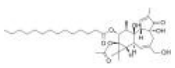


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate

(PMA; TPA; Phorbol myristate acetate) Cat. No.: HY-18739

Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), a phorbol ester, is a dual **SphK** and **protein kinase C (PKC)** activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate is a NF-κB activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate induces differentiation in THP-1 cells.

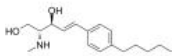


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SK1-I

(BML-258) Cat. No.: HY-119016

SK1-I (BML-258), an analog of sphingosine, is an isozyme-specific competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with a K_i value of 10 μM. SK1-I shows no activity at SPHK1 PKCα, PKCδ, PKA, AKT1, ERK1, EGFR, CDK2, IKKβ or CamK2β. SK1-I enhances autophagy and has antitumor activity.

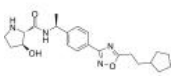


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SK1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-101805

SK1-IN-1 is a potent sphingosine kinase 1 (**SPHK1**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 58 nM.

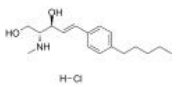


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SK1-I hydrochloride

(BML-258 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-119016A

SK1-I hydrochloride (BML-258 hydrochloride), an analog of sphingosine, is an isozyme-specific competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with a K_i value of 10 μM. SK1-I hydrochloride shows no activity at SPHK1 PKCα, PKCδ, PKA, AKT1, ERK1, EGFR, CDK2, IKKβ or CamK2β.

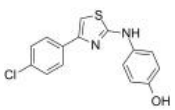


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKI II

Cat. No.: HY-13822

SKI-II is an oral active and synthetic inhibitor of **sphingosine kinase (SK)** activity, with IC_{50} values of 78 μM and 45 μM for SK1 and for SK2, respectively. SKI II causes an irreversible inhibition of SK1 by inducing its lysosomal and/or proteasomal degradation.

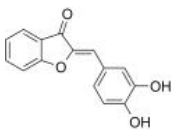


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SKI V

Cat. No.: HY-12895

SKI V is a noncompetitive and potent non-lipid **sphingosine kinase (SPHK; SK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 μM for GST-hSK. SKI V potently inhibits **PI3K** with an IC_{50} of 6 μM for hPI3k. SKI V decreases formation of the mitogenic second messenger sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P).

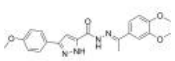


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKI-178

Cat. No.: HY-12892

SKI-178 is a potent **sphingosine kinase-1 (SphK1)** and **SphK2** inhibitor. SKI-178 is cytotoxic at IC_{50} concentrations ranging from 1.8 to 0.1 μM in both drug sensitive and multi-drug resistant cancer cell lines (i.e., MTR3, NCI-ADR and HL60/VCR cells).

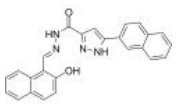


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKI-I

Cat. No.: HY-115735

SKI-I is a potent and selective inhibitor of human **sphingosine kinase (SK)**, with an IC_{50} of 1.2 μM for **ST-hSK**. SKI-I also inhibits **hERK2** (IC_{50}=11 μM). SKI-I induces **apoptosis** in tumor cell lines.

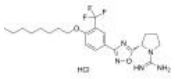


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SLM6031434 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-120268A

SLM6031434 hydrochloride is a highly selective **sphingosine kinase 2 (SphK2)** inhibitor with K_is of 0.4 μM, 0.5 μM, >20 μM, 22 μM for mSphK2, rSphK2, mSphK1 and rSphK1, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

STING

Stimulator of Interferon Genes; TMEM173; MITA; ERIS; MPYS

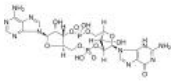
Stimulator of interferon genes (STING) is an integral ER-membrane protein that can be activated by 2'3'-cGAMP synthesized by cyclic guanosine monophosphate-adenosine monophosphate synthase (cGAS) upon binding of double-stranded DNA. It activates interferon (IFN) and inflammatory cytokine responses to defend against infection by microorganisms.

STING is a key cytosolic receptor for small nucleotides and plays a key role in anticancer and antiviral immunity. STING signaling pathway is also a critical link between innate and adaptive immunity, and induces anti-tumor immune responses. STING agonists, such as endogenous cyclic dinucleotide (CDN) cyclic GMP-AMP (cGAMP), have been used in diverse research for immunogenic tumor clearance, antiviral treatments and vaccine adjuvants.

2',3'-cGAMP

(2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP) Cat. No.: HY-100564

2',3'-cGAMP (2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP) is a endogenous cGAMP in mammalian cells. 2',3'-cGAMP binds to **STING** with a high affinity and is a potent inducer of **interferon-β (IFNβ)**. 2',3'-cGAMP is produced in mammalian cells in response to DNA in the cytoplasm.

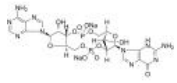


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2',3'-cGAMP sodium

(2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP sodium) Cat. No.: HY-100564A

2',3'-cGAMP sodium (2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP sodium) is a endogenous cGAMP in mammalian cells. 2',3'-cGAMP sodium binds to **STING** with a high affinity and is a potent inducer of **interferon-β (IFNβ)**. 2',3'-cGAMP sodium is produced in mammalian cells in response to DNA in the cytoplasm.

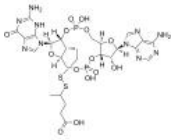


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

2',3'-cGAMP-C2-PPA

Cat. No.: HY-141662

2',3'-cGAMP-C2-PPA (45), A cyclic di-nucleotide, is a **STING** agonist (US20210015941A1). 2',3'-cGAMP-C2-PPA is a **drug-linker conjugate for ADC** that can be used in synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates for the targeted treatment of cancer.

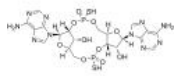


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ADU-S100

(MIW815; ML RR-S2 CDA) Cat. No.: HY-12885

ADU-S100 (MIW815), an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (**STING**), leads to potent and systemic tumor regression and immunity.

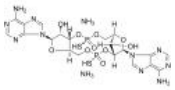


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ADU-S100 ammonium salt

(MIW815 ammonium salt; ML RR-S2 CDA ammonium salt) Cat. No.: HY-12885B

ADU-S100 ammonium salt (MIW815 ammonium salt), an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (**STING**), leads to potent and systemic tumor regression and immunity.

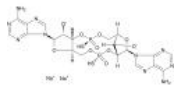


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

ADU-S100 disodium salt

(MIW815 disodium salt; ML RR-S2 CDA disodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-12885A

ADU-S100 disodium salt (MIW815 disodium salt) is an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (**STING**).

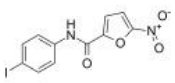


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

C-176

Cat. No.: HY-112906

C-176 is a strong and covalent mouse **STING** inhibitor.

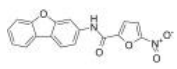


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

C-178

Cat. No.: HY-123963

C-178 is a potent and selective covalent inhibitor of **STING**. C-178 binds to Cys91 and suppresses the STING responses elicited by distinct bona fide activators in mouse but not human.</br>.



Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

c-di-AMP

(Cyclic diadenylate; Cyclic-di-AMP) Cat. No.: HY-12326

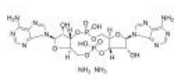
c-di-AMP (Cyclic diadenylate) is a **STING** agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein STING thereby activating the TBK3-IRF3 signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I IFN and TNF.

Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

c-di-AMP diammonium

(Cyclic diadenylate diammonium; Cyclic-di-AMP diammonium) Cat. No.: HY-12326B

c-di-AMP diammonium is a **STING** agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein STING thereby activating the TBK3-IRF3 signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I IFN and TNF.



Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

c-di-AMP disodium

(Cyclic diadenylate disodium; Cyclic-di-AMP disodium) Cat. No.: HY-12326A

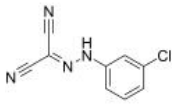
c-di-AMP (Cyclic diadenylate) sodium is a **STING** agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein STING thereby activating the TBK3-IRF3 signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I IFN and TNF.

Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CCCP (Carbonyl cyanide 3-chlorophenylhydrazone; Carbonyl Cyanide m-Chlorophenylhydrazone)

Cat. No.: HY-100941

CCCP is an oxidative phosphorylation (**OXPHOS**) uncoupler. CCCP induces activation of PINK1 leading to Parkin Ser65 phosphorylation.

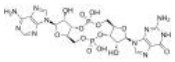


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

cGAMP

(Cyclic GMP-AMP; 3',3'-cGAMP) Cat. No.: HY-12512

cGAMP (Cyclic GMP-AMPP) functions as an endogenous second messenger in metazoans and triggers interferon production in response to cytosolic DNA.

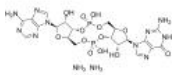


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cGAMP diammonium

(Cyclic GMP-AMP diammonium; 3',3'-cGAMP diammonium) Cat. No.: HY-110385A

cGAMP (Cyclic GMP-AMPP) diammonium functions as an endogenous second messenger in metazoans and triggers interferon production in response to cytosolic DNA.

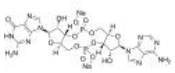


Purity: 95.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

cGAMP disodium

(Cyclic GMP-AMP disodium; 3',3'-cGAMP disodium) Cat. No.: HY-110385

cGAMP (Cyclic GMP-AMPP) disodium functions as an endogenous second messenger in metazoans and triggers interferon production in response to cytosolic DNA.

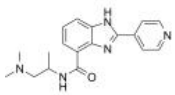


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

ChX710

Cat. No.: HY-112951

ChX710 could prime the type I interferon response to cytosolic DNA, which induces the ISRE promoter sequence, specific cellular Interferon-Stimulated Genes (ISGs), and the phosphorylation of Interferon Regulatory Factor (IRF) 3.

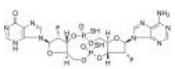


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CL656

(c-[2'FdAMP(S)-2'FdIMP(S)]) Cat. No.: HY-112878

CL656 is an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (**STING**).

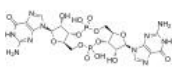


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP

(c-di-GMP; cyclic diguanylate; 5GP-5GP) Cat. No.: HY-107780

Cyclic-di-GMP (c-di-GMP) is a **STING** activator and a ubiquitous second messenger that regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

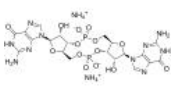


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP diammonium (c-di-GMP diammonium; cyclic diguanylate diammonium; 5GP-5GP diammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-107780B

Cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP) diammonium is a **STING** activator and a global bacterial second messenger, which regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

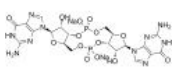


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP disodium (c-di-GMP disodium; cyclic diguanylate disodium; 5GP-5GP disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-110382

Cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP) disodium is a **STING** activator and a global bacterial second messenger, which regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

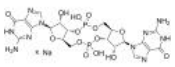


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP sodium (c-di-GMP sodium; cyclic diguanylate sodium; 5GP-5GP sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-107780A

Cyclic di-GMP sodium (c-di-GMP sodium) is a **STING** activator and a global bacterial second messenger, which regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

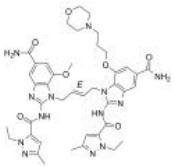


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

diABZI STING agonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-112921A

diABZI STING agonist-1 is a selective stimulator of interferon genes **(STING)** receptor agonist, with EC_{50}s of 130, 186 nM for human and mouse, respectively.

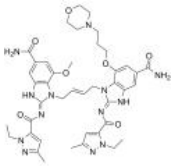


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

diABZI STING agonist-1 (Tautomerism)

Cat. No.: HY-112921

diABZI STING agonist-1 Tautomerism (compound 3) is a selective stimulator of interferon genes **(STING)** receptor agonist, with EC_{50}s of 130, 186 nM for human and mouse, respectively.

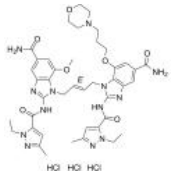


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

diABZI STING agonist-1 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112921B

diABZI STING agonist-1 (trihydrochloride) is a selective stimulator of interferon genes **(STING)** receptor agonist, with EC_{50}s of 130, 186 nM for human and mouse, respectively.

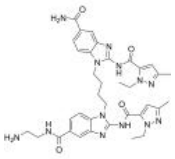


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

diABZI-C2-NH2

Cat. No.: HY-137320

diABZI-C2-NH2, an active analogue containing a primary amine functionality, is a **STING** agonist.

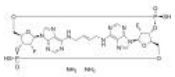


Purity: 96.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

E7766 diammonium salt

Cat. No.: HY-111999A

E7766 diammonium salt is a macrocycle-bridged **STING** agonist with a K_d of 40 nM. E7766 diammonium salt shows potent pan-genotypic and antitumor activities.

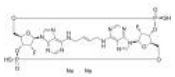


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

E7766 disodium

Cat. No.: HY-111999B

E7766 disodium is a macrocycle-bridged **STING** agonist with a K_d of 40 nM. E7766 disodium shows potent pan-genotypic and antitumor activities.

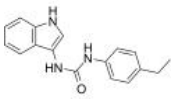


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

H-151

Cat. No.: HY-112693

H-151 is a potent, selective and covalent antagonist of **STING** that has noteworthy inhibitory activity both in cells and in vivo. H-151 reduces TBK1 phosphorylation and suppresses STING palmitoylation. H-151 can be used for the research of autoinflammatory disease.

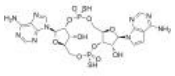


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IACS-8779

Cat. No.: HY-130116

IACS-8779 is a highly potent **stimulator of interferon genes (STING)** agonist with robust systemic antitumor efficacy.

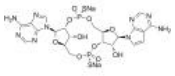


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IACS-8779 disodium

Cat. No.: HY-130116A

IACS-8779 disodium is a highly potent stimulator of interferon genes (**STING**) agonist with robust systemic antitumor efficacy. IACS-8779 disodium shows robust activation of the STING pathway in vitro and a superior systemic anti-tumor response in the B16 murine model of melanoma.

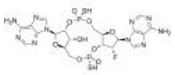


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IACS-8803

Cat. No.: HY-130115

IACS-8803 is a highly potent cyclic dinucleotide **STING** agonist with robust systemic antitumor efficacy.

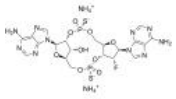


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IACS-8803 diammonium

Cat. No.: HY-130115B

IACS-8803 diammonium is a highly potent cyclic dinucleotide **STING** agonist. IACS-8803 diammonium has a robust systemic antitumor efficacy.

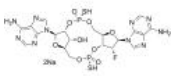


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

IACS-8803 disodium

Cat. No.: HY-130115A

IACS-8803 disodium is a highly potent cyclic dinucleotide **STING** agonist. IACS-8803 disodium has a robust systemic antitumor efficacy.

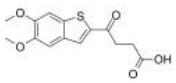


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

MSA-2

Cat. No.: HY-136927

MSA-2, a potent and orally available non-nucleotide **STING** agonist, is bound to STING as a noncovalent dimer with nanomolar affinity. MSA-2 shows $\mathbf{EC_{50}}$s of 8.3 and 24 μM for human STING isoforms WT and HAQ, respectively.

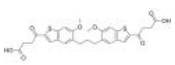


Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MSA-2 dimer

Cat. No.: HY-141514

MSA-2 dimer is a selective, orally active non-nucleotide **STING** agonist ($\mathbf{K_d}$=145 μM) with long-term antitumor and immunogenic activity. MSA-2 dimer is bound to **STING** as a non-covalent dimer exhibiting higher permeability than cyclic dinucleotide.



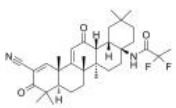
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Omaveloxolone

(RTA 408)

Cat. No.: HY-12212

Omaveloxolone (RTA 408) is an antioxidant inflammation modulator (AIM), which activates **Nrf2** and suppresses nitric oxide (NO). Omaveloxolone attenuates osteoclastogenesis by inhibiting STING dependent NF-κb signaling.

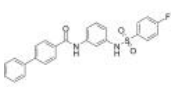


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SN-008

Cat. No.: HY-145009

SN-008, a less active SN-011 analog, can be used as a negative control.

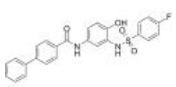


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SN-011

Cat. No.: HY-145010

SN-011 is a potent and selective mouse and human **STING** inhibitor, with an $\mathbf{IC_{50}}$ of 76 nM for STING signaling. SN-011 competes with cyclic dinucleotide (CDN) for the binding pocket of the STING dimer, blocking CDN binding and STING activation.

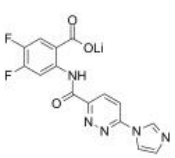


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SR-717

Cat. No.: HY-131454

SR-717 is a non-nucleotide **STING** agonist with $\mathbf{EC_{50}}$s of 2.1 μM and 2.2 μM in ISG-THP1 (WT) and ISG-THP1 cGAS KO (cGAS KO) cell lines, respectively. SR-717 is a stable cyclic guanosine monophosphate-adenosine monophosphate (cGAMP) mimetic. Antitumor activity.

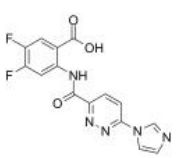


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SR-717 free acid

Cat. No.: HY-131454A

SR-717 free acid is a non-nucleotide **STING** agonist with $\mathbf{EC_{50}}$s of 2.1 μM and 2.2 μM in ISG-THP1 (WT) and ISG-THP1 cGAS KO (cGAS KO) cell lines, respectively. SR-717 free acid is a stable cyclic guanosine monophosphate-adenosine monophosphate (cGAMP) mimetic. Antitumor activity.

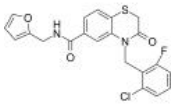


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

STING agonist-1

(G10) Cat. No.: HY-19711

STING agonist-1 (G10) is human-specific **STING** agonist that elicits antiviral activity against emerging Alphaviruses. G10 potently blocks replication of Alphavirus species Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus (VEEV) with IC_{90} of 24.57 μM.

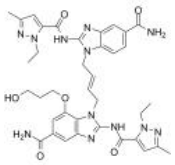


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

STING agonist-3

Cat. No.: HY-103665

STING agonist-3, extracted from patent WO2017175147A1 (example 10), is a selective and non-nucleotide small-molecule **STING** agonist with a pEC_{50} and pIC_{50} of 7.5 and 9.5, respectively.

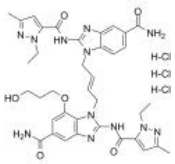


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

STING agonist-3 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103665A

STING agonist-3 trihydrochloride, extracted from patent WO2017175147A1 (example 10), is a selective and non-nucleotide small-molecule **STING** agonist with a pEC_{50} and pEC_{50} of 7.5 and 9.5, respectively.

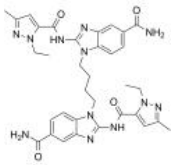


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

STING agonist-4

Cat. No.: HY-123943

STING agonist-4 is an stimulator of Interferon Genes (STING) receptor agonist with an apparent inhibitory constant (IC_{50}) of 20 nM.

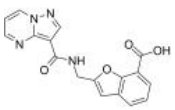


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

STING agonist-7

Cat. No.: HY-143896

STING agonist-7 is a non-nucleotide **STING** agonist. STING agonist-7 binds selectively to mouse STING but not human STING. STING agonist-7 penetrates cell membrane poorly.

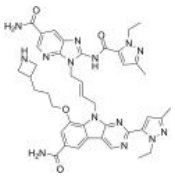


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

STING agonist-8

Cat. No.: HY-144168

STING agonist-8 is a potent **STING** agonist with an EC_{50} of 27 nM in THP1-Dual KI-hSTING-R232 cells (WO2021239068A1, compound 5-AB).

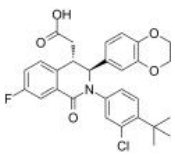


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

STING ligand-1

Cat. No.: HY-114399

STING ligand-1 is a lead **STING** ligand with an IC_{50} of 68 nM for HAQ STING.

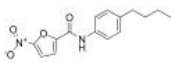


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

STING-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-138682

STING-IN-2 (C-170) is a potent and covalent **STING** inhibitor. STING-IN-2 efficiently inhibits both **mouse STING (mmSTING)** and **human STING (hsSTING)**. STING-IN-2 can be used for autoinflammatory disease research.

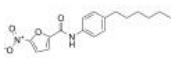


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

STING-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-138683

STING-IN-3 is an inhibitor of **stimulator of interferon genes (STING)**. STING-IN-3 efficiently inhibits both hsSTING and mmSTING through covalently target the predicted transmembrane cysteine residue 91 and thereby block the activation-induced palmitoylation of STING.

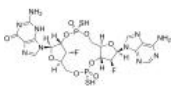


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ulevostinag

(MK-1454) Cat. No.: HY-139586

Ulevostinag (MK-1454) is a **STING** agonist.

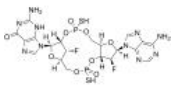


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ulevostinag (isomer 1)

(MK-1454 (isomer 1)) **Cat. No.:** HY-139586A

Ulevostinag isomer 1 (MK-1454 isomer 1) is the isomer of Ulevostinag. Ulevostinag is a STING agonist.

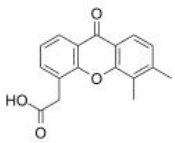


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vadimezan

(DMXAA; ASA-404) **Cat. No.:** HY-10964

Vadimezan (DMXAA; ASA-404), the tumor vascular disrupting agent (tumor-VDA), is a murine agonist of the **stimulator of interferon genes** (**STING**) and also a potent inducer of **type I IFNs** and other cytokines. Vadimezan has anti-influenza virus **H1N1-PR8** activities.



Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thrombopoietin Receptor

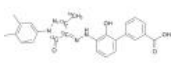
Thrombopoietin (TPO) is the major regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet formation. The protein encoded by the c-mpl gene, CD110, is a 635 amino acid transmembrane domain, with two extracellular cytokine receptor domains and two intracellular cytokine receptor box motifs. Upon binding of thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases, as well as the STAT family, the MAPK family, the adaptor protein Shc and the receptors themselves become tyrosine phosphorylated.

TPO binds to the thrombopoietin receptor (TPOr, also termed c-mpl) on platelets, megakaryocytes, and pluripotent stem cells leading to inhibition of apoptosis of stem cells and megakaryocytes; increased megakaryocyte number, size, and ploidy; increased rate of megakaryocyte maturation and platelet count; and decreased platelet threshold for activation by ADP and collagen.

Thrombopoietin Receptor Agonists

(E/Z)-Eltrombopag 13C4
((E/Z)-SB-497115 13C4) Cat. No.: HY-15306S

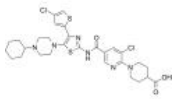
(E/Z)-Eltrombopag 13C4 ((E/Z)-SB-497115 13C4) is a mixture complex of E-Eltrombopag and Z-Eltrombopag, with 13C labeled. Z-Eltrombopag is a **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist developed for certain conditions that lead to thrombocytopenia.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Avatrombopag
(AKR-501; E5501; YM477) Cat. No.: HY-13463

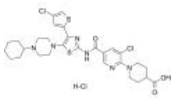
Avatrombopag (AKR-501) is an orally active, nonpeptide **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist (EC_{50}=3.3 nM). Avatrombopag mimics the biological activities of TPO.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Avatrombopag hydrochloride (AKR-501 hydrochloride; E5501 hydrochloride; YM477 hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-13463B

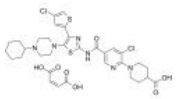
Avatrombopag (AKR-501) hydrochloride is an orally active, nonpeptide **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist (EC_{50}=3.3 nM). Avatrombopag hydrochloride mimics the biological activities of TPO.



Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Avatrombopag maleate
(AKR-501 maleate; E5501 maleate; YM477 maleate) Cat. No.: HY-13463A

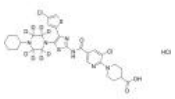
Avatrombopag maleate (AKR-501) is an orally active, nonpeptide **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist (EC_{50}=3.3 nM). Avatrombopag maleate mimics the biological activities of TPO.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Avatrombopag-d8 hydrochloride (AKR-501-d8 hydrochloride; E5501-d8 hydrochloride; YM477-d8 hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-13463BS

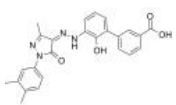
Avatrombopag-d8 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Avatrombopag (hydrochloride). Avatrombopag (AKR-501) hydrochloride is an orally active, nonpeptide thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor agonist (EC50=3.3 nM). Avatrombopag hydrochloride mimics the biological activities of TPO.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eltrombopag
(SB-497115) Cat. No.: HY-15306

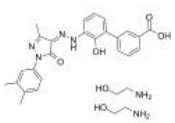
Eltrombopag (SB-497115) is a **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist developed for certain conditions that lead to thrombocytopenia.



Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eltrombopag Olamine
(Eltrombopag diethanolamine salt; SB-497115GR) Cat. No.: HY-15306A

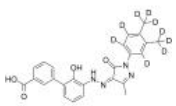
Eltrombopag Olamine (Eltrombopag diethanolamine salt) is a **thrombopoietin-receptor** agonist used to treat low blood platelet counts with chronic immune thrombocytopenia.



Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eltrombopag-d9
(SB-497115-d9) Cat. No.: HY-15306S1

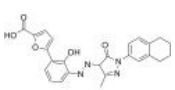
Eltrombopag-d9 (SB-497115-d9) is the deuterium labeled Eltrombopag. Eltrombopag (SB-497115) is a **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist developed for certain conditions that lead to thrombocytopenia.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hetrombopag
Cat. No.: HY-122620

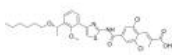
Hetrombopag is a potent **thrombopoietin receptor** agonist. Hetrombopag is efficacious and well tolerated with a manageable safety profile. Hetrombopag has the potential for the research of immune thrombocytopenia.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lusutrombopag
(S-888711) Cat. No.: HY-19883

Lusutrombopag is an orally bioavailable **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist, used for treatment of chronic liver disease.

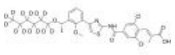


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lusutrombopag-d13

(S-888711-d13) **Cat. No.:** HY-19883S

Lusutrombopag-d13 is deuterium labeled Lusutrombopag. Lusutrombopag is an orally bioavailable thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor agonist, used for treatment of chronic liver disease.

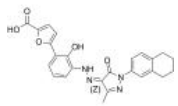


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rafutrombopag

Cat. No.: HY-145589

Rafutrombopag is a **thrombopoietin (TPO)** agonist extracted from patent CN113929668 A.

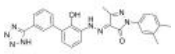


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TPO agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-100380

TPO agonist 1 is a **thrombopoietin (TPO)** agonist extracted from patent WO2008134338A1, compound TPO mimetic. It would be useful as promoters of thrombopoiesis and megakaryocytopoiesis to treat thrombocytopenia.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

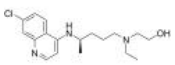
Toll-like Receptor (TLR)

Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are a class of proteins that play a key role in the innate immune system. They are single, membrane-spanning, non-catalytic receptors usually expressed in sentinel cells such as macrophages and dendritic cells, that recognize structurally conserved molecules derived from microbes. Once these microbes have breached physical barriers such as the skin or intestinal tract mucosa, they are recognized by TLRs, which activate immune cell responses. The TLRs include TLR1, TLR2, TLR3, TLR4, TLR5, TLR6, TLR7, TLR8, TLR9, TLR10, TLR11, TLR12, and TLR13. Toll-Like Receptors (TLRs) play a critical role in the early innate immune response to invading pathogens by sensing microorganism and are involved in sensing endogenous danger signals. TLRs are evolutionarily conserved receptors are homologues of the Drosophila Toll protein, discovered to be important for defense against microbial infection. TLRs recognize highly conserved structural motifs known as pathogen-associated microbial patterns (PAMPs), which are exclusively expressed by microbial pathogens.

(R)-Hydroxychloroquine

((R)-HCQ) Cat. No.: HY-B1370B

(R)-Hydroxychloroquine is the enantiomer of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic antimalarial drug which can also inhibit Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro.

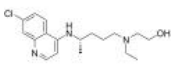


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Hydroxychloroquine

((S)-HCQ) Cat. No.: HY-B1370A

(S)-Hydroxychloroquine ((S)-HCQ) is the enantiomer of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine, a synthetic antimalarial drug, inhibits Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling, and shows efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro.

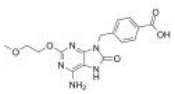


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1V209

(TLR7 agonist T7) Cat. No.: HY-115400

1V209 (TLR7 agonist T7) is a **Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist and has anti-tumor effects. 1V209 can be conjugated with various polysaccharides to improve its water solubility, and enhance its efficacy, and maintain low toxicity.

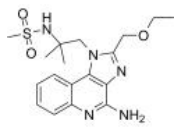


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3M-011

Cat. No.: HY-121496

3M-011 is a potent dual **toll-like receptor TLR7/8** agonist and a cytokine inducer. 3M-011 significantly inhibits **H3N2 influenza viral** replication in the nasal cavity.

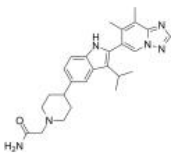


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Afimetoran

(BMS-986256) Cat. No.: HY-139567

Afimetoran is a **toll-like receptor** antagonist, which can be used in the research of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.

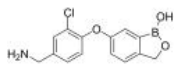


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AN-3485

Cat. No.: HY-18325

AN-3485 is a benzoxaborole analog, **Toll-Like Receptor(TLR)** inhibitor with IC_{50} values ranging from 18 to 580 nM.

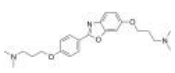


Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

AT791

Cat. No.: HY-124603

AT791 is a potent and orally bioavailable **TLR7** and **TLR9** inhibitor. AT791 inhibits TLR7 and 9 signaling in a variety of human and mouse cell types and inhibits DNA-TLR9 interaction in vitro.

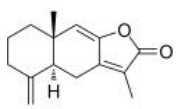


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Atractylenolide I

Cat. No.: HY-N0201

Atractylenolide I is a sesquiterpene derived from the rhizome of Atractylodes macrocephala, possesses diverse bioactivities, such as neuroprotective, anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties.

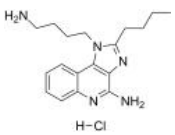


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AXC-715 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-138139A

AXC-715 hydrochloride is a **TLR7/TLR8** dual agonist, extracted from patent WO2020168017 A1.

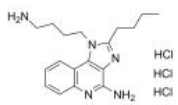


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AXC-715 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-138139B

AXC-715 trihydrochloride is a **TLR7/TLR8** dual agonist, extracted from patent WO2020168017 A1.

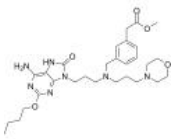


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD8848

Cat. No.: HY-111269

AZD8848 is a selective **toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7)** antedrug agonist which is developed for the research of asthma and allergic rhinitis.

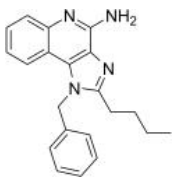


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BBIQ

Cat. No.: HY-111582

BBIQ is a imidazoquinoline compound and a potent and selectively **toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist with an EC_{50} of 59.1 nM for **human TLR7**. BBIQ is a powerful vaccine adjuvant that enhances innate immune responses.

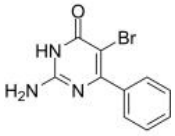


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bropirimine

Cat. No.: HY-W008634

Bropirimine is a synthetic agonist for toll-like receptor 7 **(TLR7)**. Bropirimine inhibits differentiation of osteoclast precursor cells into osteoclasts via TLR7-mediated production of IFN-β.

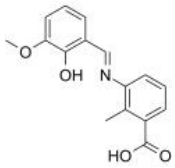


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

C29

Cat. No.: HY-100461

C29 is a **Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2)** inhibitor. C29 blocks hTLR2/1 and hTLR2/6 signaling with IC_{50}s of 19.7 and 37.6 μM, respectively.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CAY10614

Cat. No.: HY-135042

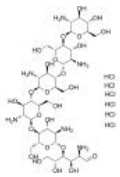
CAY10614 is a potent **TLR4** antagonist. CAY10614 inhibits the lipid A-induced activation of TLR4, with an IC_{50} of 1.675 μM. CAY10614 can improve survival of mice in lethal endotoxin shock model.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697C

Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with anti-inflammatory effect. Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride binds to the active sites of **TLR4** and inhibits LPS induced inflammation.

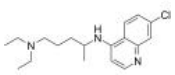


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chloroquine

Cat. No.: HY-17589A

Chloroquine is an **antimalarial** and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine is an **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)** inhibitor.

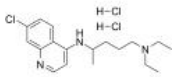


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Chloroquine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17589B

Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an **antimalarial** and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)** inhibitor.

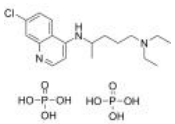


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chloroquine phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-17589

Chloroquine phosphate is an **antimalarial** and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine phosphate is an **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)** inhibitor.

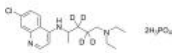


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Chloroquine-d4 phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-17589S1

Chloroquine-d4 phosphate is the deuterium labeled Chloroquine phosphate. Chloroquine phosphate is an **antimalarial** and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine phosphate is an **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)** inhibitor.

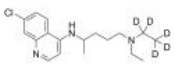


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chloroquine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-17589AS

Chloroquine D5 is deuterium labeled Chloroquine. Chloroquine is an **antimalarial** and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine is an **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)** inhibitor.

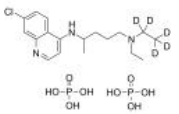


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chloroquine-d5 diphosphate

Cat. No.: HY-17589S

Chloroquine-d5 diphosphate is the deuterium labeled Chloroquine (phosphate). Chloroquine phosphate is an **antimalarial** and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis.



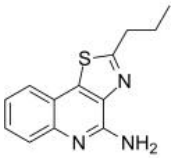
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CL075

(3M002)

Cat. No.: HY-117066

CL075 (3M002) is a selective **TLR8** agonist with immunomodulating properties. CL075 triggers a MyD88-dependent signaling pathway to elicit production of inflammatory cytokines and type I interferons (IFNs) via activation of NF-κB and IRF7, respectively.

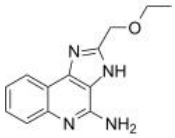


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

CL097

Cat. No.: HY-128799

CL097, a potent **TLR7/8** agonist, induces pro-inflammatory cytokines in macrophages. CL097 induces NADPH oxidase priming, resulting in an increase of the fMLF-stimulated ROS production.

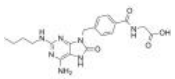


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CL264

Cat. No.: HY-135905

CL264 is a **TLR7**-specific agonist for innate immune signals research.

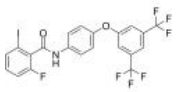


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CU-115

Cat. No.: HY-131945

CU-115 is a potent TLR8 antagonist (IC_{50}=**1.04 μM**), and shows selective for TLR8 over TLR7 (IC_{50}=>50 μM). CU-115 decreases TNF-α and IL-1β production activated by R-848 in THP-1 cells.



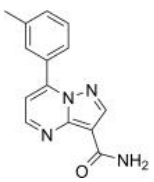
Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CU-CPT-8m

(TLR8-specific antagonist)

Cat. No.: HY-112050

CU-CPT-8m is a specific **TLR8** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 67 nM.

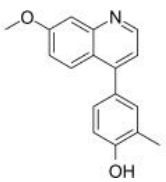


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CU-CPT-9a

Cat. No.: HY-112667

CU-CPT-9a is a specific **TLR8** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.

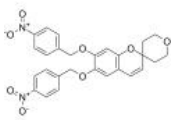


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CU-CPT17e

Cat. No.: HY-101929

CU-CPT17e is a potent multi-**Toll-like receptor** (**TLR**) agonist that activates **TLR3**, **TLR8**, and **TLR9**.

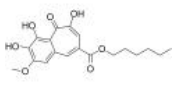


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CU-CPT22

Cat. No.: HY-108471

CU-CPT22 is a potent protein complex of **toll-like receptor 1 and 2 (TLR1/2)** inhibitor, and competes with the synthetic triacylated lipoprotein (Pam_3CSK_4) binding to TLR1/2 with a K_i of 0.41 μM. CU-CPT22 blocks Pam_3CSK_4-induced TLR1/2 activation with an IC_{50} of 0.58 μM.

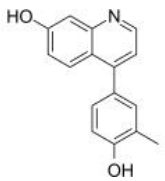


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CU-CPT9b

Cat. No.: HY-112051

CU-CPT9b is a specific **TLR8** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.7 nM. CU-CPT9b shows high binding affinity towards TLR8 with a K_d of 21 nM.

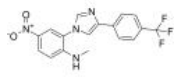


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CU-T12-9

Cat. No.: HY-110353

CU-T12-9 is a specific **TLR1/2** agonist with EC_{50} of 52.9 nM in HEK-Blue hTLR2 SEAP assay. CU-T12-9 activates both the innate and the adaptive immune systems. CU-T12-9 selectively activates the TLR1/2 heterodimer, not TLR2/6.

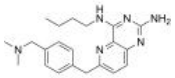


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

D18

Cat. No.: HY-144501

D18 is an immune modulator. D18 acts as a **TLR7/8** dual agonist (EC_{50}=24 nM for hTLR7 and 10 nM for hTLR8, respectively). D18 increases PD-L1 expression through epigenetic regulation, thus sensitizing tumors to PD-1/PD-L1 blockade.

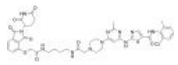


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DB-3-291

Cat. No.: HY-137345

DB-3-291 is potent and selective **CSK** degrader, with a K_d of 1 nM.

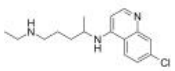


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desethyl chloroquine

Cat. No.: HY-135811

Desethyl chloroquine is a major desethyl metabolite of Chloroquine. Chloroquine diphosphate is an inhibitor of **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)**. Desethyl chloroquine possesses antiplasmodic activity.

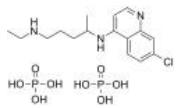


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate

Cat. No.: HY-135811A

Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate is a major desethyl metabolite of Chloroquine. Chloroquine diphosphate is an inhibitor of **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)**. Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate possesses antiplasmodic activity.

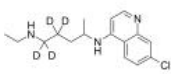


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Desethyl chloroquine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-135811S

Desethyl chloroquine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Desethyl chloroquine. Desethyl chloroquine is a major desethyl metabolite of Chloroquine. Chloroquine diphosphate is an inhibitor of **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)**.

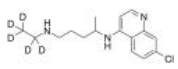


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Desethyl chloroquine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-135811S1

Desethyl chloroquine-d5 is deuterium labeled Desethyl chloroquine. Desethyl chloroquine is a major desethyl metabolite of Chloroquine. Chloroquine diphosphate is an inhibitor of autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs). Desethyl chloroquine possesses antiplasmodic activity.

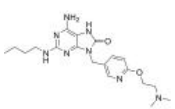


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DSR-6434

Cat. No.: HY-110120

DSR-6434 is a potent and selective **Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist, with EC_{50}s of 7.2 nM and 4.6 nM for human and mice **TLR7**, respectively. DSR-6434 has a strong antitumor effect.



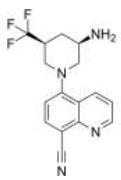
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Enpatoran

(M5049)

Cat. No.: HY-134581

Enpatoran (M5049) is a potent, orally active and dual **TLR7/8** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11.1 nM and 24.1 nM in HEK293 cells, respectively. Enpatoran is inactive against TLR3, TLR4 and TLR9. Enpatoran can block molecule synthetic ligands and natural endogenous RNA ligands.

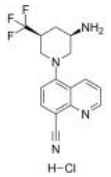


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Enpatoran hydrochloride

(M5049 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-134581A

Enpatoran (M5049) hydrochloride is a potent, orally active and dual **TLR7/8** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11.1 nM and 24.1 nM in HEK293 cells, respectively. Enpatoran hydrochloride is inactive against TLR3, TLR4 and TLR9.



Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

FSL-1

Cat. No.: HY-P2036

FSL-1, a bacterial-derived toll-like receptor 2/6 (**TLR2/6**) agonist, enhances resistance to experimental HSV-2 infection.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FSL-1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2036A

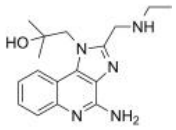
FSL-1 TFA, a bacterial-derived toll-like receptor 2/6 (**TLR2/6**) agonist, enhances resistance to experimental HSV-2 infection. FSL-1 TFA induces **MMP-9** production through **TLR2** and **NF-κB/AP-1** signaling pathways in monocytic THP-1 cells.

Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Gardiquimod

Cat. No.: HY-103697

Gardiquimod, an imidazoquinoline analog, is a **TLR7/8** agonist. Gardiquimod could inhibit HIV-1 infection of macrophages and activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Gardiquimod specifically activates TLR7 when used at concentrations below 10μM.

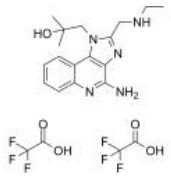


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gardiquimod diTFA

Cat. No.: HY-103697A

Gardiquimod diTFA, an imidazoquinoline analog, is a **TLR7/8** agonist. Gardiquimod diTFA could inhibit HIV-1 infection of macrophages and activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Gardiquimod diTFA specifically activates TLR7 when used at concentrations below 10μM.

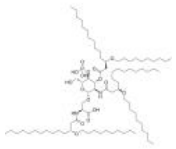


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1795091

(CRX-601) Cat. No.: HY-111792

GSK1795091 (CRX-601), an immunologic stimulator, is a synthetic **TLR4** agonist. Antitumor activity. GSK1795091 can be used as a vaccine adjuvant to enhance both mucosal and systemic immunity to influenza virus vaccines.

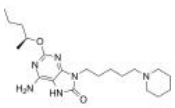


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK2245035

Cat. No.: HY-118250

GSK2245035 is a highly potent and selective intranasal **Toll-Like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist with preferential Type-1 interferon (IFN)-stimulating properties. GSK2245035 has pEC_{50}s of 9.3 and 6.5 for IFNα and TFNα.

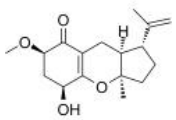


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Guignardone L

Cat. No.: HY-N10301

Guignardone L is a metabolite isolated from the endophytic fungus Guignardia mangiferae with toll-like receptor 3 regulating activity.

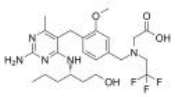


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guretolimod

Cat. No.: HY-139575

Guretolimod is a **Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist.

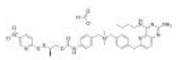


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HE-S2

Cat. No.: HY-144497

HE-S2 is an antibody-drug conjugate triggering a potent antitumor immune response. HE-S2 acts by blocking the **PD-1/PD-L1** interaction and activating the Toll-like receptor 7/8 (**TLR7/8**) signaling pathway. HE-S2 has remarkable antitumor activity.

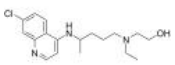


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxychloroquine

Cat. No.: HY-W031727

Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic **antimalarial** agent which can also inhibit **Toll-like receptor 7/9** (**TLR7/9**) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** infection in vitro.



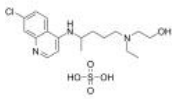
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate

(HCQ sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1370

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate (HCQ sulfate) is a synthetic **antimalarial** agent which can also inhibit **Toll-like receptor 7/9** (**TLR7/9**) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine sulfate is efficiently inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** infection in vitro.



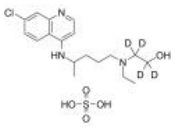
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Hydroxychloroquine-d4 sulfate

(HCQ-d4 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1370S

Hydroxychloroquine-d4 sulfate (HCQ-d4 sulfate) is the deuterium labeled Hydroxychloroquine sulfate. Hydroxychloroquine sulfate (HCQ sulfate) is a synthetic **antimalarial** agent which can also inhibit **Toll-like receptor 7/9** (**TLR7/9**) signaling.

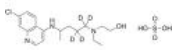


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxychloroquine-d4-1 sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-W031727S

Hydroxychloroquine-d4-1 sulfate is the deuterium labeled Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic **antimalarial** agent which can also inhibit **Toll-like receptor 7/9** (**TLR7/9**) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** infection in vitro.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

IAXO-102

Cat. No.: HY-125171

IAXO-102 is a **TLR4** antagonist which negatively regulates TLR4 signalling. IAXO-102 inhibits MAPK and p65 NF-κB phosphorylation and expression of TLR4 dependent proinflammatory protein. IAXO-102 also prevents experimental abdominal aortic aneurysm development.

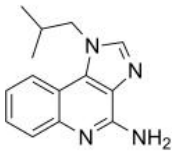
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Imiquimod

(R 837)

Cat. No.: HY-B0180

Imiquimod (R 837), an immune response modifier, is a selective **toll like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist. Imiquimod exhibits antiviral and antitumor effects in vivo. Imiquimod can be used for the research of external genital, perianal warts, cancer and COVID-19.



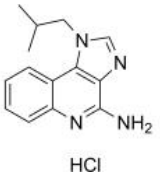
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Imiquimod hydrochloride

(R 837 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0180A

Imiquimod hydrochloride (R 837 hydrochloride), an immune response modifier, is a selective **toll like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist. Imiquimod hydrochloride exhibits antiviral and antitumor effects in vivo.



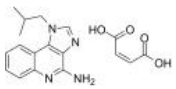
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Imiquimod maleate

(R 837 maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0180B

Imiquimod maleate (R 837 maleate), an immune response modifier, is a selective **toll like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist. Imiquimod maleate exhibits antiviral and antitumor effects in vivo.



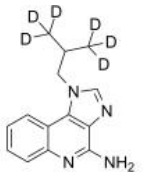
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imiquimod-d6

(R 837-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0180S

Imiquimod-d6 (R 837-d6) is the deuterium labeled Imiquimod. Imiquimod (R 837), an immune response modifier, is a selective **toll like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist. Imiquimod exhibits antiviral and antitumor effects in vivo.



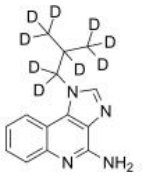
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imiquimod-d9

(R 837-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-B0180S1

Imiquimod-d9 is deuterium labeled Imiquimod. Imiquimod (R 837), an immune response modifier, is a selective toll like receptor 7 (TLR7) agonist. Imiquimod exhibits antiviral and antitumor effects in vivo.

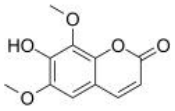


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isofraxidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0774

Isofraxidin, a coumarin component from Acanthopanax senticosus, inhibits **MMP-7** expression and cell invasion of human hepatoma cells. Isofraxidin inhibits the phosphorylation of **ERK1/2** in hepatoma cells.

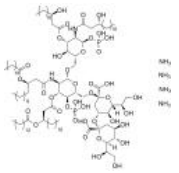


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-N8277

Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium is a chemically defined lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with endotoxin activity equal to LPS. Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium is highly selective for **TLR4**. Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium stimulates the release of both **TNF** and **PGE2**.

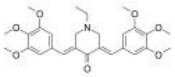


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

L48H37

Cat. No.: HY-126154

L48H37 is an analog of Curcumin (HY-N0005) with improved chemical stability. L48H37 is a potent and specific **myeloid differentiation protein 2 (MD2)** inhibitor and inhibits the interaction and signaling transduction of LPS-TLR4/MD2.

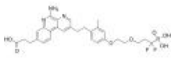


Purity: 97.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LHC-165

Cat. No.: HY-111786

LHC-165 is a **TLR7** agonist. Has potential to treat solid tumors.



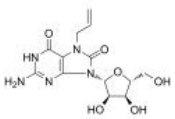
Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Loxoribine

(7-Allyl-8-oxoguanosine; RWJ 21757)

Cat. No.: HY-108472

Loxoribine (7-Allyl-8-oxoguanosine) is a guanosine analog with anti-viral and anti-tumor activities. Loxoribine is an orally bioavailable and selective **Toll-like receptor (TLR) 7** agonist.

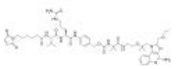


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

MC-Val-Cit-PAB-Amide-TLR7 agonist 4

Cat. No.: HY-145960

MC-Val-Cit-PAB-Amide-TLR7 agonist 4 (example 15) is a **HER2-TLR7** and **HER2-TLR8** immune agonist conjugate.

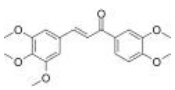


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MD2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-103483

MD2-IN-1 is an inhibitor of **Myeloid differentiation protein 2** (**MD2**) with a **KD** of 189 μM for the recombinant human MD2 (**rhMD2**).

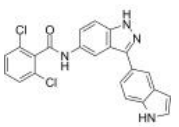


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MD2-TLR4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-128598

MD2-TLR4-IN-1 (compound 22m) is an inhibitor of myeloid differentiation protein 2/toll-like receptor 4 (MD2-TLR4) complex, inhibiting lipopolysaccharides (LPS)-induced expression of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) in macrophages with...

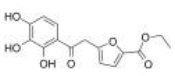


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MMG-11

Cat. No.: HY-112146

MMG-11 is a potent and selective human **TLR2** antagonist with low cytotoxicity. MMG-11 inhibits both TLR2/1 and TLR2/6 signaling with IC_{50}s of 1.7 μM for Pam_3CSK_4-induced hTLR2/1 and 5.7 μM for Pam_2CSK_4-induced hTLR2/6 responses.

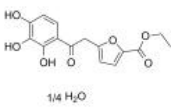


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MMG-11 quarterhydrate

Cat. No.: HY-112146A

MMG-11 quarterhydrate is a potent and selective human **TLR2** antagonist with low cytotoxicity. MMG-11 quarterhydrate inhibits both TLR2/1 and TLR2/6 signaling with IC_{50}s of 1.7 μM for Pam_3CSK_4-induced hTLR2/1 and 5.7 μM for Pam_2CSK_4-induced hTLR2/6 responses.



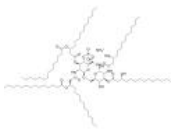
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Monophosphoryl lipid A

(Glucopyranosyl lipid A)

Cat. No.: HY-130320

Monophosphoryl lipid A (Glucopyranosyl lipid A) is a **toll-like receptor 4** agonist. Monophosphoryl lipid A is derived from the cell wall of nonpathogenic Salmonella. Monophosphoryl lipid A can be used for the research of immunization and vaccine.



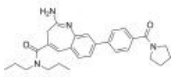
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Motolimod

(VTX-2337; VTX-378)

Cat. No.: HY-13773

Motolimod (VTX-2337;VTX-378) is a selective **Toll-like receptor 8 (TLR8)** agonist, with an EC_{50} of approximately 100 nM.

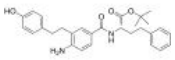


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Neoseptin 3

Cat. No.: HY-U00435

Neoseptin 3 is a Toll-like receptor 4/myeloid differentiation factor 2 (**mTLR4/MD-2**) agonist with an EC_{50} of 18.5 μM.

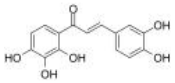


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Okanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6673

Okanin, effective constituent of the flower tea Coreopsis tinctoria, attenuates LPS-induced microglial activation through inhibition of the **TLR4/NF-κB** signaling pathways.



Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pam3CSK4

(Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4)

Cat. No.: HY-P1180

Pam3CSK4 is a toll-like receptor 1/2 (**TLR1/2**) agonist with an EC_{50} of 0.47 ng/mL for human TLR1/2.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pam3CSK4 TFA

(Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1180A

Pam3CSK4 TFA is a toll-like receptor 1/2 (**TLR1/2**) agonist with an EC_{50} of 0.47 ng/mL for human TLR1/2.

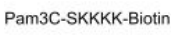
Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Pam3CSK4-Biotin

(Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4-Biotin)

Cat. No.: HY-P1405

Pam3CSK4-Biotin is biotinylated Pam3CSK4. Pam3CSK4-Biotin is a Toll-like receptor 1/2 (**TLR1/2**) agonist.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pepinh-TRIF TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2565

Pepinh-TRIF (TFA) is a 30 aa peptide that blocks TIR-domain-containing adapter-inducing interferon-β (TRIF) signaling by interfering with **TLR-TRIF interaction**.

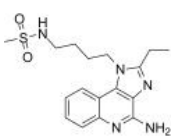
Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PF-4878691

(3M-852A)

Cat. No.: HY-100176

PF-4878691 (3M-852A) is a potent, orally active, and selective **Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist modelled to dissociate its antiviral and inflammatory activities.

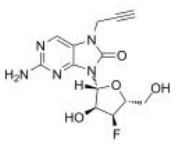


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polvitolimod

Cat. No.: HY-145618

Polvitolimod is a **TLR7** agonist for treatment of cancer and infectious disease.

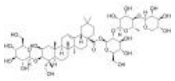


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polygalasaponin F

Cat. No.: HY-N0392

Polygalasaponin F, an oleanane-type triterpenoid saponin extracted from Polygala japonica, decreases the release of the inflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor a (TNFa).



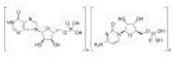
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid

(Poly(I:C))

Cat. No.: HY-107202

Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid (Poly(I:C)) is a synthetic double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), which is a **Toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3)** agonist. Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid presents in some viruses, and is therefore commonly used to model the actions of extracellular dsRNA.



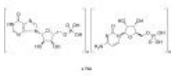
Purity: 91.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid sodium

(Poly(I:C) sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-135748

Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid sodium (Poly(I:C) sodium) is a synthetic analog of double-stranded RNA and an agonist of **toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3)** and **retinoic acid inducible gene I (RIG-I)-like receptors** (**RIG-I** and **MDA5**).



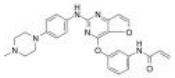
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Poseltinib

(HM71224; LY3337641)

Cat. No.: HY-109010

Poseltinib, an orally active, selective and irreversible **Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK)** inhibitor (IC_{50} =1.95 nM), with 0.3, 2.3 and 2.4-fold selectivity for BTK over BMX, TEC and TXK, respectively.

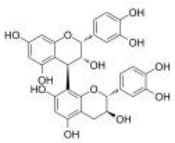


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Procyanidin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N0795

Procyanidin B1 is a polyphenolic flavonoid isolated from commonly eaten fruits, binds to **TLR4/MD-2** complex, and has anti-inflammatory activity.



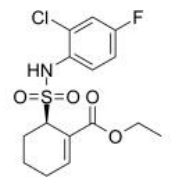
Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Resatorvid

(TAK-242; CLI-095)

Cat. No.: HY-11109

Resatorvid (TAK-242) is a selective **Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4)** inhibitor. Resatorvid inhibits **NO**, **TNF-α** and **IL-6** production with IC_{50s} of 1.8 nM, 1.9 nM and 1.3 nM, respectively. Resatorvid downregulates expression of TLR4 downstream signaling molecules MyD88 and TRIF.



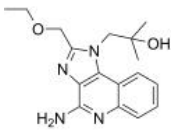
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Resiquimod

(R848; S28463)

Cat. No.: HY-13740

Resiquimod is a Toll-like receptor 7 and 8 (**TLR7/TLR8**) agonist that induces the upregulation of cytokines such as TNF-α, IL-6 and IFN-α.



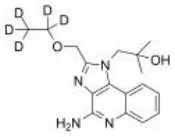
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Resiquimod-d5

(R848-d5; S28463-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-13740S

Resiquimod-d5 (R848-d5) is deuterium labeled Resiquimod. Resiquimod is a Toll-like receptor 7 and 8 (TLR7/TLR8) agonist that induces the upregulation of cytokines such as TNF-α, IL-6 and IFN-α.

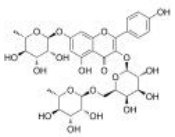


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Robinin

Cat. No.: HY-N1346

Robinin is present in flavonoid fraction of Vigna unguiculata leaf. Robinin inhibits upregulated expression of **TLR2** and **TLR4**. Robinin ameliorates oxidized low density lipoprotein (Ox-LDL) induced inflammatory insult through TLR4/NF-κB pathway.

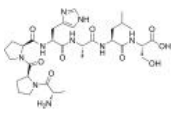


Purity: 95.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RS 09

Cat. No.: HY-P1439

RS09 is a LPS peptide mimic serves as a candidate to be considered as a new class of TLR4 agonist adjuvant. RS09 increases antibody production in a vaccine setting.

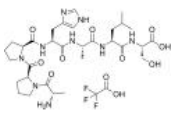


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RS 09 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1439A

RS 09 TFA is a TLR4 agonist. RS 09 TFA promotes NF-κB nuclear translocation and induces inflammatory cytokine secretion in RAW264.7 macrophages in vitro.

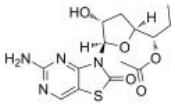


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ruzotolimod

Cat. No.: HY-145592

Ruzotolimod is the agonist of **TLR7**. Ruzotolimod has the potential for the research of HBV, COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2 infection (extracted from patent WO2021130195A1).

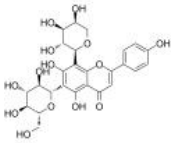


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schaftoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0703

Schaftoside is a flavonoid found in a variety of Chinese herbal medicines, such as Eleusine indica. Schaftoside inhibits the expression of TLR4 and Myd88. Schaftoside also decreases Drp1 expression and phosphorylation, and reduces mitochondrial fission.



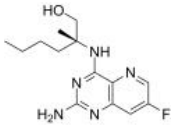
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Selgantolimod

(GS-9688)

Cat. No.: HY-109137

Selgantolimod (GS-9688) is an orally active, potent and selective **toll-like receptor 8 (TLR8)** agonist for the treatment of **hepatitis B virus (HBV)** and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

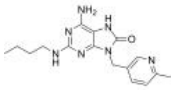


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-276001

Cat. No.: HY-123291

SM-276001 is a potent selective **TLR7** agonist that can induce antitumor immune responses. SM-276001 is an orally active **interferon** (**IFN**) inducer.

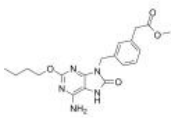


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-324405

Cat. No.: HY-110207

SM-324405 is a **TLR7** agonistic antedrug ($\mathbf{EC_{50}}$ = 50 nM), with pEC_{50} values of 7.3 and 6.6 for human TLR7 and Rat TLR7, respectively. SM-324405 is used for immunotherapy of allergic diseases.



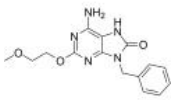
Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-360320

(CL-087)

Cat. No.: HY-125390

SM-360320 (CL-087) is a potent, oral actively **TLR7** agonist. SM-360320 is a mmuno-modulator and exerts an antitumor effect. SM-360320 can act in synergy with DNA vaccines leading to an enhanced Th1 antibody response.

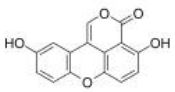


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sparstolonin B

Cat. No.: HY-116213

Sparstolonin B acts as a selective **TLR2** and **TLR4** antagonist and selectively blocks TLR2- and TLR4-mediated inflammatory signaling. Sparstolonin B has anti-**HIV** and anticancer activities.

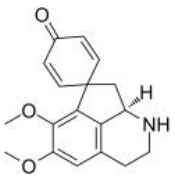


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Stepharine

Cat. No.: HY-N9347

Stepharine, an natural alkaloid, directly interactes with **TLR4** and binds to the TLR4/MD2 complex (TLR4 inhibitor). Stepharine possesses anti-aging, anti-viral and anti-hypertensive effects.



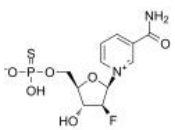
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sulfo-ara-F-NMN

(CZ-48)

Cat. No.: HY-129522

Sulfo-ara-F-NMN (CZ-48) is a mimetic of nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN). Sulfo-ara-F-NMN acts selectively, activating **SARM1** but inhibiting **CD38** (IC_{50} around 10 μM). Sulfo-ara-F-NMN induces intracellular cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) production.



Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Telratolimod

(MEDI9197; 3M-052)

Cat. No.: HY-109104

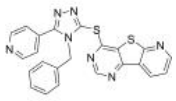
Telratolimod (MEDI9197) is a potent toll like receptors 7/8 (**TLR7/8**) agonist, with antitumor activity.

Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TH1020

Cat. No.: HY-116961

TH1020 is a potent and selective **toll-like receptor 5 (TLR5)/flagellin complex** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 0.85 μM. TH1020 inhbits flagellin-induced **TLR5** signaling. TH1020 is inactive against TLR2, TLR3, TLR4, TLR7 and TLR8.

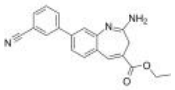


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TL8-506

Cat. No.: HY-20457

TL8-506 is a specific **TLR8** agonist with an EC_{50} of 30nM. TL8-506 can be used for the research of tuberculosis and autoimmune diseases.

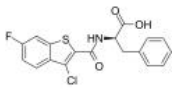


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-108473

TLR3-IN-1 is a potent, highly selective TLR3 signaling inhibitor. TLR3-IN-1 represses the expression of downstream signaling pathways mediated by the TLR3/dsRNA complex, including TNF-α and IL-1β.

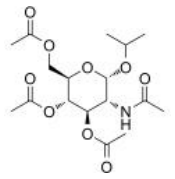


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLR4-IN-C34

Cat. No.: HY-107575

TLR4-IN-C34 is an orally active **TLR4** inhibitor and reduces systemic inflammation in models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.

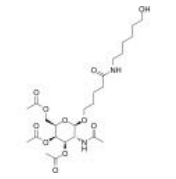


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-C6-OH

Cat. No.: HY-145245

TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-C6-OH is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.

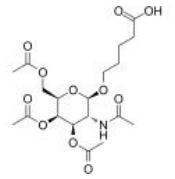


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

TLR4-IN-C34-C2-COOH

Cat. No.: HY-W092043

TLR4-IN-C34-C2-COO is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.

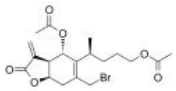


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

TLR4/NF-κB/MAPK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-142963

TLR4/NF-κB/MAPK-IN-1 is a new type of antineuroinflammatory agent by suppressing TLR4/NF-kB/MAPK pathways.

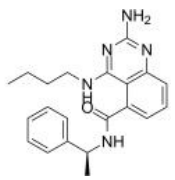


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR7 agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-111358

TLR7 agonist 1 is a potent, selective and oral **TLR7** agonist with an IC_{50} of 90 nM.

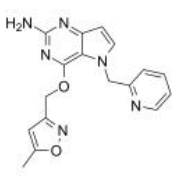


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR7 agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-103039

TLR7 agonist 2 is a potent and selective **Toll-like Receptor 7** (**TLR7**) agonist with a **LEC** of 0.4 μM.

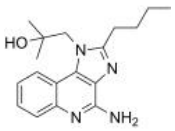


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLR7 agonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-117602

TLR7 agonist 3 (Compound 2) is a potent agonist of toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7). TLR7 has an important role in immune activation processes and represents an emerging drug discovery target for the development of immunomodulators.

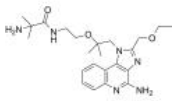


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLR7 agonist 4

Cat. No.: HY-145961

TLR7 agonist 4 (Compound 1.2) is a **TLR7** agonist with an EC_{50} of 4.3 nM.

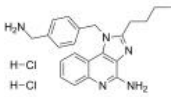


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR7/8 agonist 1 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103698A

TLR7/8 agonist 1 dihydrochloride is a toll-like receptor **TLR7/TLR8** dual-agonistic imidazoquinoline.

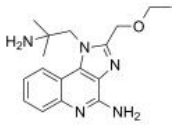


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLR7/8 agonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-130797

TLR7/8 agonist 3 is a potent **TLR7** and **TLR8** agonist, extracted from patent WO2016057618 (compound of formula (II)).

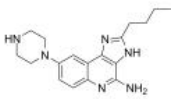


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLR7/8 agonist 4

Cat. No.: HY-139017

TLR7/8 agonist 4 (compound 41) is a potent **TLR7/8** agonist. TLR7/8 agonist 4 has anti-cancer activity.

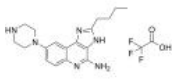


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR7/8 agonist 4 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-139017A

TLR7/8 agonist 4 TFA (compound 41) is a potent **TLR7/8** agonist. TLR7/8 agonist 4 has anti-cancer activity.

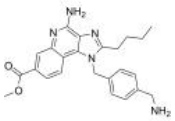


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR7/8 agonist 6

Cat. No.: HY-145885

TLR7/8 agonist 6 (Compound 4) is the potent agonist of **TLR7/8** with IC_{50}s of 0.18 and 5.34 μM, respectively. TLR7/8 agonist 6 is an imidazoquinoline derivative compound.

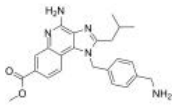


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR7/8 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-145886

TLR7/8 Antagonist 1 (Compound 16c) is the potent antagonist of **TLR7/8** with IC_{50}s of 3.91 and 2.19 μM, respectively. TLR7/8 Antagonist 1 is an imidazoquinoline derivative compound.

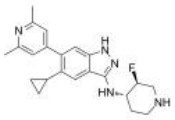


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR7/8 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-144619

TLR7/8 antagonist 2 (Compound 15) is a potent and orally active agonist of **TLR7/8** with IC_{50}s of 4.9 and 0.6 nM, respectively. Inappropriate activation of TLR7 and TLR8 is linked to several autoimmune diseases, such as lupus erythematosus.

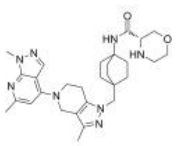


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR7/8-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139323

TLR7/8-IN-1 is a crystalline from of a **TLR7/TLR8** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2019220390, compound 2b. TLR7/8-IN-1 can be used for the research of autoimmune disease.

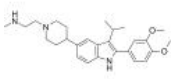


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLR7/8/9-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-131952

TLR7/8/9-IN-1 is a potent and orally bioavailable small molecule antagonist (IC_{50} = 43 nM) of **Toll-like receptors 7/8/9 (TLR7/8/9)**.

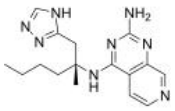


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TLR8 agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-141454

TLR8 agonist 2 is a potent and selective **TLR8** agonist with an EC_{50} of 3 nM for human TLR8. TLR8 agonist 2 shows less active against human TLR7 (EC_{50} of 33.33 μM).

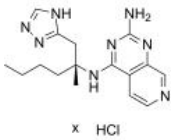


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLR8 agonist 2 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-141454A

TLR8 agonist 2 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **TLR8** agonist with an EC_{50} of 3 nM for human TLR8. TLR8 agonist 2 hydrochloride shows less active against human TLR7 (EC_{50} of 33.33 μM).

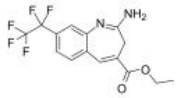


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Toll-like receptor modulator

Cat. No.: HY-10018

Toll-like receptor modulator is a modulator of **TLR7/8**, which modulates immune function.

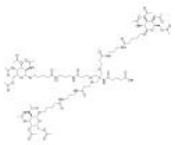


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-C3-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH

Cat. No.: HY-145255

Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-C3-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.

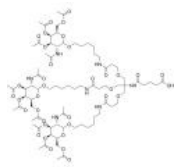


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH

Cat. No.: HY-145253

Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.

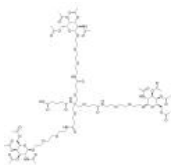


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-PEG2-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH

Cat. No.: HY-145254

Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-PEG2-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.



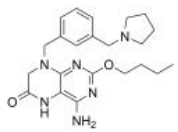
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vesatolimod

(GS-9620)

Cat. No.: HY-15601

Vesatolimod (GS-9620) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of **Toll-Like Receptor (TLR7)** with an EC_{50} of 291 nM.

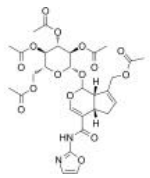


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Xanthine oxidase-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-146560

Xanthine oxidase-IN-6 (Compound 6c) is a potent, orally active, mixed-type xanthine oxidase (**XOD**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 1.37 μM. Xanthine oxidase-IN-6 shows strong **anti-hyperuricemia** and renal protective activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-D-Glucan

Cat. No.: HY-139413

β-D-glucan is a natural non-digestible polysaccharide and high biocompatibility that can be selectively recognized by recognition receptors such as Dectin-1 and Toll-like receptors as well as being easily internalized by murine or human macrophages, which is likely to attribute to...

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg